



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
CONTAINING
Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY 22ND MARCH 1860.

Separate Paging is given to these Supplements, in continuation from one to the other, that the Acts and Bills may be collected into a separate Compilation.

Legislative Council of India.

18th February 1860.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 8th February 1860 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 18th idem), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V. of 1860.

An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 (relating to trespasses by Cattle).

Whereas, under the provisions of Act III. of 1857, fines may be levied from the owners of Cattle found trespassing and doing damage, or straying in any public place, and all unclaimed Cattle so found may be sold after sufficient notice; and whereas it is provided in the said Act that the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of unclaimed Cattle shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of pound-keepers and other purposes connected with the execution of the Act; and whereas the amount of the said sums may be larger than is required for the said purposes, and it is expedient to provide for their legal application to other purposes; It is enacted as follows:—

I. When the amount of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of unclaimed Cattle is larger than is required for the payment of the salaries allowed to pound-keepers and the expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of pounds and other purposes connected with the execution of the said Act, any surplus which may remain, after making full provision for the said salaries and expenses, may be applied, under the direction of the local Government, to the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and other works of a like nature.

II. In the territories under the Government of Fort Saint George, it shall be lawful for Police Officers, in dealing, according to the provisions of Section XXVII. Regulation XI. 1816 of the Madras Code, with the offences of forcibly opposing the seizure of Cattle, or rescuing Cattle.

fences specified in Section XIII. of the said Act, to forward their proceedings, with the offenders and witnesses, either to the Magistrate or to the Criminal Judge. Magistrates shall have jurisdiction to award punishment under the said Act for such offences within the limits of the powers vested in them by law.

III. In the territories under the Government of Fort Saint George, Heads of Police, Police Ameens, and Village Moonsiffs shall not be deemed Officers having Criminal jurisdiction within the meaning of Section XIV. Act III. of 1857. authorised to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate, within the meaning of Section XIV. of the said Act.

IV. Section IV. of the said Act shall be read throughout the General Police District of the Presidency of Madras, as if the words "Heads of Villages" in Section IV. Act III. of 1857. were substituted for "Heads of Villages."

V. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act III. of 1857.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

25th February 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 25th February 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 29th of May next:—

A Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Assurances;

It is enacted as follows:—

I. Regulations XXXVI. 1793, XXVIII. 1795, XVII. 1803, Section XVII. Regulation VIII. 1805 so far as it relates to Regulation XVII. 1803, Section

नवी युक्ति काढनारो हिंदुस्थानमा नहीं होय त्यारे तेना मुखत्यारे इकरार मोकलवा जोइये तेनो फर्मो.

(७ मी कलम जुओ.)

हं नो सत्यस्मरण करीने निष्कपटे इकरार लखी आपुं छउं के फलाणाए म्हेने कामसारू पोतानो मुखत्यार नेम्यो छे; अने फलाणानो इकरार करीने जे छे, अने जे उपर (—) निशाणी छे ते इकरार उपर तेणे सही करी छे अने तेमानो मजकूर खरो छे एवुं म्हेने खचीत लागे छे.

तारीख.

(सही)

अर्जांनि फर्मो—(२० मी कलम जुओ.)

में अथवा अ. व. जेनो हं “असैनी,” अथवा “एक्सिक्यूटर,” अथवा “आडमिनिस्ट्रेटर” छउं ए रीते जेम होय तेम लखवुं (अहिंयां नवी युक्तीनुं नाम लखवुं) बाबत सन ना नी तारिखे वादशाही सनद संपादन करी छे, अने बरस सुधी ते सनद अंमलमां रेहेशे. अने म्हारा समझ्यांमां आवे छे के ते नवी युक्ति हमणां अथवा आजसुधी हिंदुस्थानमां लोकोने मालम नथी अथवा लोको तेनो उपयोग करता नथी.

नवी काढेली युक्तीनी व्याख्यानी विगत (अहिंयां व्याख्या लखवी.)

वारते अरज करुं छउं के ते नवी काढेली युक्तीनी तपसील सन १८५९ ना १५ मा आक्टना ठराव प्रमाणे दाखल करवानी परवानगी आपवी एज अरज.

तारीख

(सही)

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.



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II. In the territories under the Government of Fort Saint George, it shall be lawful for Police Officers, in dealing, according to the provisions of Section XXVII. Regulation XI. 1816 of the Madras Code, with the of-

fences specified in Section XIII. of the said Act, to forward their proceedings, with the offenders and witnesses, either to the Magistrate or to the Criminal Judge. Magistrates shall have jurisdiction to award punishment under the said Act for such offences within the limits of the powers vested in them by law.

III. In the territories under the Government of Fort Saint George, Heads of Police, Police Ameens, and Village Moonsiffs shall not be deemed Officers having Criminal jurisdiction, authorised to receive and try charges without reference by the Magistrate, within the meaning of Section XIV. of the said Act.

IV. Section IV. of the said Act shall be read throughout the General Police District of the Presidency of Madras, as if the words "Village Inspectors" were substituted for "Heads of Villages."

V. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act III. of 1857.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council of India.

25th February 1860.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 25th February 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 29th of May next:—

A Bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Registration of Assurances;

It is enacted as follows:—
I. Regulations XXXVI. 1793, XXVIII. 1795, XVII. 1803, Section XVII. Regulation VIII. 1805 so far as it relates to Regulation XVII. 1803, Section

XXXII. Regulation XII. 1805, Regulation XX. 1812, and Regulation IV. 1824, of the Bengal Code; Regulations XVII. 1802 and XI. 1831 of the Madras Code; and Regulation IX. 1827, of the Bombay Code; and Acts XXX. of 1838, I. of 1843, XIX. of 1843, IV. of 1845, XVIII. of 1847, and XI. of 1851—shall be repealed from and after the day of 1860.

II. The Board of Revenue at each Presidency, and at places where there is no Board of Revenue such Government may select, shall be a General Register Office as the local Office for the Territories depending on such Presidency or place. The General Register Office shall, with the sanction of the local Government, frame rules for the guidance of District and Deputy Registrars, not inconsistent with the terms of this Act.

III. The local Government of each Presidency or place shall establish an Office, to be styled the District Register Office, in every District or Zillah, and also such number of Deputy Register Offices, as, in the judgment of the local Government, may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

IV. The Judge of the District or Zillah Court shall be the District Registrar of the District or Zillah over which such Court may have jurisdiction; and the District Moonsiff, and such other Public Officers as the local Government may select, shall be Deputy Registrars of such District or Zillah.

V. It shall be lawful for the local Government of each Presidency or place, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to appoint such other persons, not being Public Officers, to be Deputy Registrars, and to assign to them such salaries as to such local Government may appear necessary.

VI. It shall be lawful for the local Government of each Presidency or place, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to allow such Establishments to the General Register Office and to the District and Deputy Registrars as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

VII. Each District and Deputy Registrar shall use a seal, to be supplied by the Government of the Presidency or place in which such Offices are respectively situated; and such seal shall bear the inscription "The Seal of the (Deputy) Registrar of"

VIII. The local Government of each Presidency or place shall provide for each District and Deputy Registrar's Office such Books as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act; and such Books shall contain printed forms for the entries to be made therein, and the pages of such Books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each Book shall be certified by the Officer at the Presidency by whom such Books may be supplied. The local Government shall, further, supply each District Registrar with a fire-proof box, to be used as hereinafter provided.

IX. No transfer of immoveable property, and no transfer of moveable property, exceeding fifty Rupees in value, made after the passing of this Act, to be valid, unless registered.

the same be registered within the period of time prescribed by this Act. Provided always, that the transfer shall operate from the time of its execution, and not from the time of its registration; and that, if such deed be not registered within the time prescribed, it shall be void and of no effect from the time of its execution.

X. No transfer of property, such as is described in Section IX. of this Act, which shall have been executed after the passing of this Act, shall be accepted for registration, unless presented for the purpose to the proper Officer within thirty days from the date of the execution thereof.

XI. All transfers of moveable property, not exceeding fifty Rupees in value, may be registered as hereinafter provided, if presented for registry by all the parties to the same; and all the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to such instruments so presented.

XII. All parties, their heirs, representatives, or assigns, to instruments of the description mentioned in Section IX. of this Act, which shall have been executed before the passing of this Act, or before the expiration of months from the passing of this Act, may have such instruments registered in the manner hereinafter provided, if such instrument shall be presented for registration within

months from and after the passing of this Act, and if the conditions to such registry, as hereinafter required, shall have been first complied with; provided always, that if one or both the parties to the instrument be dead, the heirs, representatives, or assigns of such party or parties, shall be permitted to testify the execution of such instrument, on satisfying the Deputy Registrar of his or their identity, as provided in Section of this Act.

XIII. Any will, codicil to a will, or authority to adopt a son after the decease of the person giving such authority, may at any time be registered by the person making such will, or codicil, or giving such authority, in the manner hereinafter provided.

XIV. Instruments to be registered shall be presented to the Deputy Registrar by all the parties thereto; provided that any person, presenting such instrument, who may be personally unknown to such Deputy Registrar, be accompanied by some person known to such Deputy Registrar, and in whom he may confide, who shall answer for the identity of such person.

XV. All instruments affecting real property shall be registered in the Office of the Deputy Registrar, within whose jurisdiction such real property or the chief part thereof may be situate; and all instruments affecting moveable property shall be registered in the office of the Deputy Registrar within whose jurisdiction the same are made and executed, or within whose jurisdiction the purchaser of such moveable property in the case of goods purchased on contract, or the grantor of any bond in the case of a bond for money, shall reside, or at any Registry Office at which all the parties to any such instrument shall desire the same to be registered; provided always that instruments in the English language shall be registered only in the Office of the District Registrar.

XVI. Any person presenting an instrument for registry to a Deputy Registrar, who may be guilty of personating, with fraudulent intent, a party to such instrument, or the heir, representative, or assign of such party, and any person

who may aid or abet such fraudulent personation shall, on conviction before the Criminal Court of the Zillah, be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding years.

XVII. Any Deputy Registrar by whom an instrument shall have been registered as hereinafter provided, any party to which, or the heir, representative, or assign of such party, shall have been fraudulently personated by another at the presentation of such instrument to such Deputy Registrar, shall, upon conviction before the Criminal Court of the Zillah of connivance at such fraudulent personation, be sentenced to imprisonment for any term not exceeding years with or without hard labour, or to fine not exceeding Rupees, or both; and upon conviction before such Court of culpable neglect by which such fraudulent personation may have been practised, to fine not exceeding Rupees; and, in all cases, fines imposed under this Section may be levied summarily by distraint.

XVIII. Where it may be inconvenient for any parties to an instrument, the registration of which is required, or the heirs, representatives, or assigns of such parties, to appear before a Deputy Registrar personally for presentation of such instrument for registration, such instrument may be presented for registration to the District Registrar by means of one of the Vakeels of the Civil Court duly constituted for such purpose by the said parties, their heirs, representatives, or assigns. But no instrument shall be received by the District Registrar from the parties themselves, their heirs, representatives, or assigns, without the intervention of a Vakeel; and any Vakeel guilty, by connivance or culpable negligence, of presenting for registration any instrument to the execution or registration of which the real parties named therein, or their heirs, representatives, or assigns, may not have assented, shall be liable to be punished as provided in the case of Deputy Registrars so guilty in Section XVII. of this Act. Provided that, in all cases in which any instrument may be registered in the District Register Office by a Vakeel, a transcript of such registry shall be immediately sent by the District Registrar to the Deputy Registrar in whose jurisdiction the registry would otherwise have been made according to Section XV. of this Act.

XIX. No instrument shall be accepted for registration, unless at the time of its presentation a fee according to the following scale be deposited:—

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed	Rs.	100	2 As.	Fee.
If above 100 Rs. and not above	500	4	„	
If above 500 Rs. and not above	1,000	8	„	
If above 1,000 Rs. and not above	2,000	1	Rs.	
If above 2,000 Rs. and not above	5,000	2	„	
If above 5,000 Rs. and not above	10,000	4	„	
If above 10,000 Rs. and not above	15,000	8	„	
If above 15,000 Rs. and not above	20,000	16	„	
If above 20,000 Rs. and not above	30,000	32	„	
If above 30,000 Rs. and not above	50,000	50	„	
If above 50,000 Rs. and not above	1,00,000	100	„	
If above 1,00,000 Rs.		150	„	

XX. All fees received under the provisions of this Act shall be remitted once in every month to the Collector's Treasury, and be credited to Government.

XXI. On the parties to any instrument, their heirs, administrators, or assigns, appearing before the Deputy Registrar for the purpose of obtaining the registration of such instrument, if the parties be personally known to him, Inquiry concerning identity of parties appearing before the Deputy Registrar who are not personally known to him.

to the Deputy Registrar, he shall at once proceed to register such instrument in the manner hereinafter provided. Whenever the parties to any instrument, their heirs, administrators, or assigns, for the registration of which application may be made, shall not be personally known to the Deputy Registrar, it shall be the duty of such Deputy Registrar to make such inquiry as shall satisfy him of the identity of such parties, and he shall enter in the Register Book the names in full of all the persons whose evidence he may take to prove such identity; and for obtaining the appearance and for the examination of such persons, he shall have the same powers as are vested in the Civil Courts for obtaining the appearance of witnesses and for taking evidence by any law now in force or that may hereafter be enacted.

XXII. No instrument shall be accepted for registry if any interlineation, erasure, or alteration shall appear on such instrument, unless the parties appearing to register the same shall attest with their signatures such interlineation, erasure, or alteration; and it shall be the duty of the District or Deputy Registrar at the time of registering such instrument to make a note in the register of such interlineation, erasure, or alteration.

XXIII. In every General Register Office shall be kept, and every District and Deputy Registrar shall keep, Register Books. three books, which shall be entitled—

- 1.—Register of Title Deeds.
- 2.—Register of Mortgages and Leases.
- 3.—General Register.

And in the General Register shall be entered all instruments not included under Title Deeds, Mortgages, or Leases, and not required to be entered in such other Registers as are hereinafter provided. All entries made in such books shall be numbered in a consecutive numerical series which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year. Whenever any instrument, for the registration of which application may be made, refers to real and personal property, it shall be entered in Book No. 3 and also in Book No. 1 or 2 as the case may be.

XXIV. At the close of each year, two indices shall be prepared for each Register, one containing the names of all persons mentioned in the instrument registered as parties thereto, and the other the names of all places so mentioned. These names shall be entered in alphabetical order, and shall show the page in the Register on which the names entered in the indices appear.

XXV. Every instrument presented for registration shall be entered in its appropriate book according to the order of its presentation, and shall be numbered accordingly. The entry made in the Register shall show the year, month, day, and hour of presentation, the species of instrument presented for registration, the names of the parties to the instrument in full, and the names in full of any persons who may have testified to the identity of the parties to the instrument, after which the instrument shall be transcribed in full. To every entry made as is above prescribed, the signatures of the parties to the instrument shall be taken, as well as the signatures of any person who may have testified to the identity of such parties, and the Deputy Registrar shall affix his own signature to the entry, and such signature shall be evidence that the parties to the instrument, and the persons who testified to the identity of such parties, actually appeared before such Deputy Registrar and registered such instrument or testified to such identity.

XXVI. The instrument shall then be returned to the party who may have presented the same for registration, with an endorsement inscribed thereon, showing Endorsement on instrument presented for registration.

the date of registration, the number of the book in which such registry shall have been made, and the page of the book on which such entry shall appear, which endorsement shall be certified by the seal and signature of the Deputy Registrar; and the instrument thus endorsed shall be sufficient proof, on the production thereof in any Court of Justice, that such instrument has been duly registered.

XXVII. Every instrument affecting real property presented for registration shall be presented in duplicate; and the Deputy Registrar, after satisfying himself by careful examination that both copies are in every respect and particular alike, shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving such instrument, and returning one copy thereof endorsed as provided in Section XXVI. of this Act to the party who presented the same, transmit the other copy to the District Registrar, with a transcript of the entry made in the Register as hereinbefore provided, such copy and such transcript being attested by the official seal and signature of such Deputy Registrar; provided that it shall not be necessary to transmit a copy of the transcript of the instrument entered in the Register.

Duplicates where instrument affects real property. shall be presented in duplicate; and the Deputy Registrar, after satisfying himself by careful examination that both copies are in every respect and particular alike, shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving such instrument, and returning one copy thereof endorsed as provided in Section XXVI. of this Act to the party who presented the same, transmit the other copy to the District Registrar, with a transcript of the entry made in the Register as hereinbefore provided, such copy and such transcript being attested by the official seal and signature of such Deputy Registrar; provided that it shall not be necessary to transmit a copy of the transcript of the instrument entered in the Register. On the receipt of such copy and transcript, the District Registrar shall enter the same in the District Register and indices, in the manner hereinbefore provided for Deputy Registrars, and shall, within twenty-four hours after making such entry, transmit an exact copy thereof to the General Register Office.

XXVIII. Any person wishing to register a will, a codicil to a will, or any instrument giving authority to his widow to adopt a son after his decease, shall deliver such will or codicil or such instrument in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the instrument to the District Registrar within whose jurisdiction such person may reside and the identity of such person shall, if necessary, be proved as provided in Section XIV. of this Act.

XXIX. Every District Registrar shall, in addition to the Books prescribed in Section XXIII. of this Act, keep two Books, to be entitled—

Register of deposits of wills, and codicils to wills and instruments giving authority to adopt.

Register of wills, codicils, and instruments giving authority to adopt.

XXX. On receipt of such sealed cover superscribed as is above provided, the District Registrar shall enter the same in the Register of deposits of wills and instruments giving authority to adopt, transcribing therein the superscription on such sealed cover, and noting in the Register and on the cover the year, month, day, and hour of such receipt, together with the name of the depositor and the names of the persons testifying to the identity of such depositor, and shall then place such sealed cover in a strong fire-proof box, to be supplied by Government for that purpose.

XXXI. Whenever on the death of any depositor of any sealed packet, application may be made to any District Registrar to deliver up such packet, such District Registrar, after satisfying himself that such depositor is dead, shall, in the presence of the person or persons making such application, open such sealed packet, and shall enter an exact copy thereof in the Register of wills, codicils, and instruments giving authority to adopt; and such copy so made shall be received in any Court of Justice as the will, codicil, or instrument of the depositor deceased. After a copy of such will, codicil, or instrument shall have been entered in the Register, the original shall be delivered to any person or persons applying for the same, his or their receipt being taken for the same.

XXXII. On the receipt in the General Register Office of any transcript of any entry made in any Register by any District Registrar, the same shall be entered in the Book No. 1, 2, or 3 as the case may be.

XXXIII. An appeal shall lie from any proceeding of any Deputy Registrar under this Act, if presented to the District Registrar within thirty days after the performance of the act appealed against; and the District Registrar shall have authority to call before him the parties to the instrument, in connection with the registration of which such appeal has been made, the persons who testified to the identity of such parties, and any other person whose evidence, in the opinion of such District Registrar, may be necessary to a right understanding of the matter in appeal; and the decision of such District Registrar on such appeal shall be final. For procuring the attendance of parties and witnesses, the District Registrar may exercise any or all the powers given to any Judge for procuring the attendance of witnesses by any law now in force or that may hereafter be enacted.

XXXIV. The Registers in the General Register Offices and in the Offices of the District and Deputy Registrars, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same, and certified copies of any entry in such Registers shall be given to all persons applying for such copies. A fee of eight annas shall be paid by any person applying to inspect any Register before such Register is opened to his inspection; and a fee of one Rupee over and above the charge of making the transcript shall be paid by every person requiring a copy of any entry in any such Register. The charge to be made for making copies of entries in the Registry shall be regulated from time to time by the General Register Office.

XXXV. Priority of title shall be given to instruments affecting immoveable property in the date of their registration; and when two or more instruments are presented for registration at the same time, they shall take precedence according to the date of their execution. But as delay may occur in the negotiation of a sale or other contract, and by reason of the absence of parties the written transfer of property may be delayed, any person may, after the operation of this Act shall have commenced, execute and register a caveat which shall have the effect of preventing the registration of any instrument within the period of six months from having any effect as against an instrument to be registered within such period by the party in whose favour the caveat may have been given. Any instrument registered within six months after such caveat shall have been granted, by the party in whose favour such caveat was entered, shall be entitled to the same preference and advantage as if such instrument had been registered at the time when such caveat was entered.

XXXVI. Every caveat entered as provided in the last preceding Section, shall be copied in the Register, and entered in the Index to the Register, as though it were the complete instrument for the protection of which it may have been entered.

XXXVII. All claims founded on registered instruments not affected by other instruments subsequently registered, or by decrees of Court or public sales, shall be enforced on application to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of such instruments, on a miscellaneous petition. But if it be found that the instrument is not conclusive as to the effect to be given thereto, or that judicial inquiry to warrant the enforcing the same is otherwise necessary, the party making the application shall be referred to a Civil action.

XXXVIII. No party to a registered instrument, sought as above to be enforced, and no heir, representative, or assign of such party, shall be allowed to dispute the act ascribed to such party in such instrument, or the obligation attaching to him thereunder.

XXXIX. Nothing in this Act shall be held to affect the right of Government to its Revenue, or to extend to Bills of Exchange, or to any other negotiable instruments or mercantile documents, or to written agreements known as pottahs and kuboolahs between landlords and their tenants, or to contracts between ryots and others for the cultivation or delivery of Indigo plant.

XL. No discharge of any contract for value, no discharge of any claim for or upon money or other moveable property, save what may arise from a running account or partnership, conferred, granted, or entered into, from and after the period of six months from the passing of this Act, shall

be valid, unless the same be endorsed on the instrument on which such claim is founded.

XLI. The provisions of this Act shall not be in force in any place within the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter.

XLII. In the construction of this Act, unless the contrary appear from the context, the word "transfer" shall import every kind of instrument by which any property or interest therein is alienated, conveyed, assigned, or transferred, or given absolutely, or partially, or conditionally, or on the happening of any future event or contingency, or on the failure to do any act, or pay any money, or by way of mortgage or pledge; and words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

ACT No. V. of 1860.—Murathee.

सन १८६० चा आक्ट ५ वा.

इंडियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला तो, गवरनर जनरल याणी
सन १८६० चे फेब्रुअरी महिन्याचे ८ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला-
गुरांचे अतिक्रमणांविषयीं सन १८५७ चा ३ रा आक्ट आहे तो
सुधारण्या विषयींचा आक्ट.

उद्देश.

अतिक्रमण करणारीं, व खराबी करणारीं गुरे सांपडतील, किंवा कोणतेही सरकारी जागेत
चुकारू गुरे सांपडतील त्यांचे मालकां जवळून दंड घेण्याचा, व सदरू प्रमाणे सांपडलेले
गुरांविषयीं कोणी दावा न करील ती योग्य, सुचना दिल्यावर सर्व विकण्याचा अधिकार
सन १८५७ चे ३ रे आक्टातील ठरावावरून आहे यास्तव; आणि दंडाबद्दल, व दावा न
केलेले गुरांचे विकरीचे दावा न केलेले उभनाबद्दल रकमा पोंधतील त्या कोंडवाडेवाल्याचा
पगार देण्याकडे, व हा आक्ट अमलांत आणण्या संबंधी इतर कामाबद्दल खर्च होईल तो
देण्याकडे लावण्याविषयीं सदरू आक्टांत ठराव आहे यास्तव; आणि सदरू रकमांचा ऐवज,
सदरू कामास ऐवज जरूर असल्या पेक्षा केव्हां केव्हां जास्ती होण्याचा संभव आहे, आणि
इतर कामास तो कायदेशीर रितीने लावण्याबाबत ठराव करणे योग्य आहे यास्तव; खालीं
लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविले आहे.

१. दंडाबद्दल, व दावा न केलेले गुरांचे विकरीचे दावा न केलेले उभनाबद्दल रकमा
पोंधल्या असतील त्यांची रकम खालीं लिहिलेले रकमेहून अधिक असेल म्हणजे, कोंडवाडे
वाल्यांचे ठरविलेले पगार अदा करण्यास, व कोंडवाडे बांधण्यासाठी, व राखण्यासाठी खर्च
होईल तो अदा करण्यास, व सदरू आक्ट अमलांत आणण्या संबंधी इतर कामासाठी खर्च
होईल तो अदा करण्यास जितकी रकम जरूर असेल तितके रकमे पेक्षा अधिक असेल
तेव्हां, सदरू पगाराबाबत, व खर्चाबाबत पूर्वी रकम वजा करून फाजील ऐवज राहिल्यास
तो, ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारचे हुकुमावरून रस्ते, व पूल व तसे प्रकारची इतर कामे बांधण्या-
कडे व त्यांची मरामत करण्याकडे लावण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

दंडाचा फाजील ऐवज
कामास लावणे वगैरे.

२. मद्रास सरकारचे ताब्यातील मुलुकांत पोलीस आफिसर सदरू आक्टाचे १३ वे
कलमांत सांगितलेले गुन्द्याची चौकशी, मद्रासचे कायदे पुस्तकातील सन १८१६ चे ११ वे
कायद्याचे २७ वे कलमा अन्वये, करतील तेव्हां गुन्हेगार व शाहिदी यांजवरोबर आपण
चालविलेले कामाचें दप्तर माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे, किंवा क्रिमिनल जज्जाकडे पाठविण्याचा अधिकार
त्यास आहे. आपणास कायद्यावरून अधिकार असेल त्याचे आंत, सदरू प्रकारचे गुन्द्या-
बद्दल सदरू आक्टा अन्वये शिल्लेचा ठराव करण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुख्य आहेत.

मद्रास इलाका.—
गुरे धरीत असतां जवरीं
हरकत केली किंवा गुरे सोडविलीं
तर त्या गुन्द्याबाबत काम
चालविण्याची रीत.

३. मद्रास सरकारचे ताब्यातील मुलुकांत पोलीसचे मुख्य, व पोलीस अमीन, व गांवचे
मुनसफ खालीं लिहिलेले प्रकारचे अंमलदार आहेत असें समजू नये म्हणजे, माजिस्ट्रेटाने
मुकदमा आपणाकडे पाठविल्यावांचून, मुकदमे आपणाकडे घेऊन त्यांची चौकशी करण्याची
फौजदारी हुकुमत सदरू आक्टाचे १४ वे कलमाचे अर्था प्रमाणे जा अंमलदारास आहे,
तसे अंमलदार आहेत असें समजू नये.

मद्रास इलाका.—
पोलीसचे मुख्य वगैरे
सन १८५७ चे ३ रे आक्टाचे
१४ वे कलमाचे अर्था प्रमाणे
फौजदारी हुकुमत असणारे अंम-
लदार आहेत असें समजू नये.

४. सदरू आक्टाचे ४ थें कलम मद्रास प्रेसिडेन्सीचे सर्व पोलीस तुर्कीत खालीं
लिहिल्या प्रमाणे वाचावें म्हणजे "गांवचे मुख्य" या शब्दाबद्दल "गांवचे इन्स्पेक्टर" हे
शब्द आहेत असें वाचावें.

मद्रास इलाका.—
सन १८५७ चे ३ रे आक्टाचे
४ थें कलमातील "गांवचे
मुख्य" या शब्दांचा अर्थ.

५. हा आक्ट सन १८५७ चे ३ रे आक्टाचा भाग आहे असें समजून याचा
अर्थ करावा.

हा आक्ट सन १८५७ चे
३ रे आक्टाचा भाग आहे
असें समजून याचा अर्थ करावा.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

ACT No. V. of 1860.—Guzerathee.

सन १८६० नो आक्ट ५ सो.

इंडियानी लेजिसलेटिव कौंसिले ठराव्यो ते, गवरनर जनरले
सन १८६० ना फेब्रुआरी महिनानी ८ मी तारिखे मंजूर क्यो.
ढोरनां अतिक्रमण विधे सन १८५७ नो ३ जो आक्ट छे ते
सुधारवा वावतनो आक्ट.

उद्देश.

अतिक्रमण करनारां तथा बिगाड करनारां ढोरो पकडाय, अथवा हरकई सरकारी जगोए सुनेल ढोरो पकडाय तेओनां धणी पासधी दंड लेवानो, तथा ए प्रमाणे पकडायलां ढोरवावत कोई दावो नहीं करे ते सवळां ढोर योग्य सुचना आप्या पछी वेचवानो अधिकार सन १८५७ नो ३ जा आक्टना ठराव उपरथी छे वास्ते; अने दंडनी, तथा दावो कन्या वगरनां ढोरवेच्यां होय तेनी उपजने दावो कन्यो नहीं होय ते उपजनी रकमो डबां वाळानो पगार आपवासास्, तथा आ आवट अंमलमां लाववा संबंधी बीजां कामवावत खर्च थाय ते आपवासास् वापरवानो सदहू आक्टमां ठराव करेलो छे वास्ते; अने सदहू रकमोनां अवेज सदहू कामोनेसास् जेटलां अवेजनी जरूर छे ते कर्तां कोई कोई वखते वधोए एतुं संभवे छे; अने ते अवेज कायदासर रीते बीजां काममां वापरवानो ठराव करवो योग्य छे; वास्ते हेठळ लख्या प्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे:

दंडनो काजल अवेज कामे
लगाडवा वगरे वावत.

१. दंडनी, तथा दावो कन्या वगरनां ढोरो वेच्यां होय तेनी उपजने दावो कन्यो नहीं होय ते उपजनी रकमो अंधी होय तेनी अवेज हेठळ लखेला अवेज कर्ता एटले डबांवाळां ओनां ठरावेलो पगार आपवाने, तथा डबां वांधवानो, अने तेओने ठोक ठोक राखवानो खर्च थाय ते आपवाने, तथा सदहू आक्ट अंमलमां लाववा संबंधी बीजां काम वावत खर्च थाय ते आपवाने जेटलां अवेजनी जरूर होय तेठलां अवेज कर्ता वक्तो होय त्यारे सदहू पगारने सास्, तथा खर्चने सास् जोईये तेठलो अवेज बाद कन्या पछी कई बाकी रहैतो ते, ठेकाणां ठेकाणांनि सरकारमां हुकमथी रस्ता, तथा पूल, अने तेवाज बीजां कामो वांधवासास्, तथा तेओनी मरामत करवासास् वापरवानो अधिकार छे.

मद्रास इलाको.—
ढोरने पकडती वखते
जवरीथी हरकत करे अथवा
ढोरने छोडावे ते गुन्हा वावत
काम चलाववानो रीत.

२. मद्रास सरकारना तावाना मुलकमां पोलीस आफिसरो सदहू आक्टनी १३ मी कलममां कहेला गुन्हानी चौकसी मद्रासनां कायदापुस्तकमाहिना सन १८१६ ना १२ मा कायदानो २७ मी कलम प्रमाणे करे त्यारे पोताना चलावेलो कामनुं दसर, गुन्हेगार तथा साहेदोनी साथे माजिस्ट्रेटनी, अथवा क्रिमिनल जडजनी पासो मोकलवानो तेओने अधिकार छे. पोताने कायदा प्रमाणे अधिकार होय त्याहां सुधी सदहू प्रकारना गुन्हा वावत सदहू आक्ट प्रमाणे शिक्षा ठराववाने माजिस्ट्रेटो मुखत्यार छे.

मद्रास इलाको.—
पोलीसना मुखीओ वगरे
सन १८५७ ना ३ जा आक्टनी
१७ मी कलमना अर्थ प्रमाणे
फौजदारी हुकमतवाळा अंमल-
दारो छे एतुं समजनुं नहीं.

३. मद्रास सरकारना तावाना मुलकमां पोलीसना मुखीओ, तथा पोलीस अमीनो, अने गामना मुनसफो, माजिस्ट्रेट मुकरदमा मोकल्या वगर मुकरदमा लेईने तेओनी चौकसी करवानि फौजदारी हुकमत सदहू आक्टनी १४ मी कलमना अर्थ प्रमाणे जे अंमलदारो छे तेवा अंमलदारो छे एतुं समजनुं नहीं.

मद्रास इलाको.—
सन १८५७ ना ३ जा
आक्टनी ७ मी कलममां
“गामना मुखीओ” आ शब्दो
लख्या छे तेओनां अर्थ.

४. “गामना मुखीओ” आ शब्दोने बदले “गामना इन्स्पेक्टरो” आ शब्दो लख्या होय ते प्रमाणे सदहू आक्टनी ४ धी कलम मद्रास प्रेसिडेन्सी सभळी पोलीस तुकडीमां वांचवी.

आ आक्ट सन १८५७
ना ३ जा आक्टनो भाग छे
एतुं समजने एनो अर्थ करवो.

५. आ आक्ट सन १८५७ ना ३ जा आक्टनो भाग छे एतुं समजने एनो अर्थ करवो.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

"A BILL TO AMEND ACT No. XIX. OF 1847, (ARTICLES OF WAR FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.)"—Murathee.

खाली लिहिलेला आक्ताचा मसुदा सन १८६० चे फेब्रुवारी महिन्याचे ४ थे तारिखेस इंदियाचे लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळी वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सांगला, ती कमिटी एका आठ बड्यांत त्या मसुद्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे:-

"एतद्देशीय फौजेचे लश्करी आईन" ह्याचून सन १८४७ च्या १९ वा आक्ट आहे तो सुधारण्याविषयीचे आक्ताचा मसुदा.

लश्करी चाकरीतील एतद्देशीय अंमलदार व शिपाई यांचे बंदोबस्ताविषयी ७८ वा, व ११२ लश्करी आईन आहे तो सुधारणे योग्य आहे; वास्तव खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविले आहे.

१ एतद्देशीय फौजेचे ७८ वे लश्करी आईनांत खाली लिहिलेले शब्द आणखी वाढवावे. (ह्याणजे)—

सरकार-चाकरीचे फायद्यासाठी कोणतेही इलाक्याचे कम्प्यंडर इन्-चीफ चांस योग्य वाटेल तेव्हा आपले इलाक्यातील पलटणीचे कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसरांस वर लोगिनलेले अधिकार ते देण्यास सुरवृत्तार आहेत. सदहू प्रमाणे अधिकार दिलेले कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसर खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे करण्यास सुरवृत्तार आहेत ह्याणजे आपले ताब्यांतील कोणताही गैर सनदी अंमलदार, किंवा शिपाई, किंवा बुणगा युरोपियन ब्रिटिश रयत नसेल त्याणे एतद्देशीय फौजेचे कोणतेही लश्करी आईना विरुद्ध गुन्हा केला असता त्या गुन्हाची संक्षिप्त रितीने चौकशी करण्याचा अधिकार आहे; आणि गुन्हाची शाबिती झाली असता गुन्हेगारास शिक्षा करण्याचा अधिकार आहे; आणि शिक्षेचा ठराव मंजूर करून अमलांत आणण्याविषयी वरिष्ठ अधिकार्याचा हुकूम घेतला पाहिजे असें लश्करी आईनांत ठरविलेले असेल तथापि तसा हुकूम घेतल्या वाचून शिक्षेचा ठराव मंजूर करून अमलांत आणण्याचा अधिकार आहे. परंतु असें ठरविले आहे कीं सदहू प्रकारचा शिक्षेचा ठराव, 'डिस्ट्रिक्ट' किंवा 'रयारिसन' कोर्ट मार्वी त्याचे अधिकाराहून अधिक असू नये.

सदहू प्रमाणे संक्षिप्त रितीने इनसाफ करण्याचा बंद कामचालविलेले असेल ते कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसराने इंग्रजांत व स्वदस्तूर दोन, किंवा अधिक युरोपियन किंवा एतद्देशीय सनदी अंमलदारांस नक्ष दफतरांत दाखल करावे; कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसराने इनसाफ योग्य रितीने करण्याविषयी सत्य स्मरण पूर्वक प्रतिज्ञा पूर्वी केली पाहिजे; आणि साक्ष घेणे ती शपथेवर किंवा प्रतिज्ञेवर घेतली पाहिजे, व ती सत्य स्मरण पूर्वक प्रतिज्ञा केलेले हुशार दुभाष्याने भाषांतर करून समजाविली पाहिजे. आणि कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसराने आपला अभिप्राय व शिक्षेचा ठराव दफतरांत लिहून त्यावर सही केली व ज्या अंमलदारांचे समक्ष इनसाफ झाला असेल त्याणी त्या सहीवर साक्षी घातल्या ह्याणजे ते कागदपत्र नातकाळ तुकडीचे कम्प्यंडिंग् जनरल आफिसराकडे पाठवावे. सदहू कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसराने काळ मावसून खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे अधिकार आहे ह्याणजे युक्तह्यांतील सुद्याचे सबबेवरून तो इनसाफ रद्द करण्याचा अधिकार आहे, परंतु मुसले रिती प्रमाणे नाही एवढेच सबबेवरून रद्द करण्याचा अधिकार नाही; आणखी असें ठरविले आहे कीं कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसराने सदहू प्रमाणे केलेला शिक्षेचा ठराव तपासणारे अंमलदाराने पसंत केल्याची वाट न पाहाती तो अंमलांत आणला असता चिंता नाही.

२. एतद्देशीय फौजेचे ११२ वे लश्करी आईनांत खाली लिहिलेले शब्द वाढवावे (ह्याणजे)—

आणखी असें ठरविले आहे कीं चार्टर गाडोंत किंवा अपराध्यांचे खोलींत किंवा एकांत कैदेत सदहू प्रमाणे शिपाई परकाष्ठां सात दिवस पर्यंत कैदेत असतील तर त्या मुदतीबद्दल त्यांच्या पैगारा वरील व नेमणुकी वरील सर्व दावा बुडेल, आणि कायद्यांत लिहिलेले दराप्रमाणे मात्र त्यांस भत्ता मिळेल.

(True translation)

VENATER WASSOODEW, Oriental Translator to Govt.

उद्देश.

गैर सनदी अंमलदारांनी व शिपायांनी व एतद्देशीय बुणग्यांनी कांहीं अपराध केले असता त्यांस शिक्षा करण्याविषयी एतद्देशीय पलटणाचे कम्प्यंडिंग् आफिसरांचे अधिकार.

११२ वे लश्करी आईना-प्रमाणे कैदेत असतील त्या मुदतीच्या पैगार व नेमणुकी बुडेल.

“A BILL TO AMEND ACT No. XIX. OF 1847, (ARTICLES OF WAR FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.)”—Guzerathee.

हेठळ लखेला आक्टनो मसुदो सन १८६० ना फेवु आरी महि-
नानी ४थी तारिखे इंडियानी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल मां बीजी चार वांची-
ने सिलेक्ट कमिटीने सोंप्यो, ते कमिटी एक अर्थ वाडियां मां ते मसु-
दा बाबत रिपोर्ट करनार छे.—

“एतदेशीय फोजना लश्करी आईन” करीने सन १८४७ नो १९मो आक्ट
छे ते सुधारवा बाबतना आक्टनो मसुदो.

उद्देशः

गेरसनदी अंमलदारी त-
था सिपाईओ अने एतदेशीय
बुणगांना लोक केरला एक
अपराध करे त्वरि ते ओंने-
शिक्षा करवाने एतदेशीय
पलटणना कम्प्यांडिंग आ-
फिसरोने अधिकारः

लश्करी चाकरी मां हेना एतदेशीय अंमलदारी तथा सिपाईओना बंदोबस्त बाबत ७८
मो अने ११२मो लश्करी आईन छे ते सुधारवा योग्य छे, वास्ते हेठळ लख्या प्रमाणे नराव्युं
छेः—

१. एतदेशीय फोजना ७८मा लश्करी आईनमां हेठळ लखेला शब्दो वधारवा
तेनी विगतः—

सरकारनी चाकरीना फावदा सारू, हर फोई इलाकाना कम्प्यांडर इन्चीफने घो-
म्य देरवाशे त्वारे पोताना इलाकानी पलटणना कम्प्यांडिंग आफिसरोने उपर लखेला
अधिकार आपवाने ते मुख्त्वार छे. ए प्रमाणे ते कम्प्यांडिंग आफिसरने अधिकार म-
ळ्यो होय ते पोताना ताबा मां हेने कोई गेर सनदी अंमलदारी अथवा सिपाई, अथवा
बुणगांनुं मांणस युरोपियन ब्रिटिश रैयत नहीं होय ते एतदेशीय फोजना कोई लश्क-
री आईन विरुद्ध गुन्हा करेते सघळा गुन्हानी संक्षेप रीते चौकसी करवाने, अने गुन्हा सा-
बित थया पळी गुन्हेगारने शिक्षा करवाने मुख्त्वार छे; अने शिक्षानो ठराव मंजूर करीने
अंमलमां लाववा बाबत उपरी अधिकारीना हुकम लेवो जोईये एवुं लश्करी आईनमां ठ-
राव्युं होय तो पण तेवो हुकम लीधावगर शिक्षानो ठराव मंजूर करीने अंमलमां लाव-
वाने मुख्त्वार छे. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छेके ते शिक्षानो ठराव “इस्ट्रिक्ट” अथवा “ग्यारि-
सन” “कोर्टमार्शल” ना अधिकार कर्तो वतो नहीं जोईये.

उपर कह्या प्रमाणे संक्षेप रीते इनसाफ करवा बाबत कम्प्यांडिंग आफिसरे काम चला-
व्युं होय ते तेणे अंग्रेजीमां पोताने अक्षरे वे अथवा वत्ता युरोपियन अथवा एतदेशीय सनदी
अंमलदारीनी रुबरू रद्द फुतरमां दारवल करवुं; कम्प्यांडिंग आफिसरे योग्य रीते इनसाफ
करवा सारू सत्य स्मरण पूर्वक पेहेला प्रतिज्ञा करवी; अने समरवचडावीने अथवा प्रतिज्ञा
करावीने साहेदी लेवी; अने जेणे सत्य स्मरण पूर्वक प्रतिज्ञा करी होय ते हुशियार दुभाषिया
एते साहेदीनुं भाषांतर करीने समजाववी. अने कम्प्यांडिंग आफिसर पोतानो अभिप्राय त-
था शिक्षानो ठराव दलरमां लखीने ते उपर सही करे अने जे अंमलदारीनी रुबरू इनसा-
फ थयो होय तेओ ते सही उपर साहेदी करे एटले ते कागलपत्र ताबड तो ब तु कडीना कम्प्या-
ंडिंग जनरल आफिसरनी पासो मोकलचा पळी सदई कम्प्यांडिंग जनरल आफिसर मुकर-
दमाना मुद्दाना सबब उपरथी ते इनसाफ रद्द करवाने मुख्त्वार छे; पण रीती प्रमाणे नथी
एटलाज सबबथी रद्द करवाने मुख्त्वार नथी. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छेके कम्प्यांडिंग आफिसरे
एप्रमाणे शिक्षानो ठराव कळ्यो होय ते तपासनारो अंमलदार मंजूर करे तेनी वाट जोया वगर
अंमलमां लाववाने हरकत नथी.

२. एतदेशीय फोजना ११२मा लश्करी आईनमां हेठळ लखेला शब्दो वधारवा तेनी
विगतः—

वळी एवुं ठराव्युं छेके “क्वार्टर गार्डमां” अथवा गुन्हेगारनी ओरडीमां, अथवा एकां-
त केदमां घणामां घणा सात दाहडा सुधी उपर कह्या प्रमाणे सिपाई केद होय तो ते टली
मुद्दतना पगार उपर तथा ने मणूक उपर तेने कोई दावो चालशे नहीं; अने कायदामां लखे-
ला पगारना दर प्रमाणे तेने एकलुं भातुंज मळशे.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSODEW, Oriental Translator to Govt.

११२मा लश्करी आईन प्र-
माणे केद होय त्यांहां सुधीनो
पगार तथा ने मणूक दूवशे.

SCHEDULE of all Administrations whereof the Final Balances] have been paid to the Persons entitled to the same, specifying the Amount of such Balances, and the Persons to whom paid. Prepared, from the 30th June last to 31st December 1859, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855.

Exhibited in Court on the 27th day of February 1860.

W. LOUDON,

Administrator General.

SCHEDULE of all Administrations whereof the Final Balances have been paid to the Persons entitled to the same, specifying the Amount of such Balances, and the Persons to whom paid. Prepared, from the 30th June last to 31st of December 1859, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	PAYMENTS.			Parties to whom Paid.
			Government Securities.	Bank or other Sares.	Cash.	
A			<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rupees.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Akbar Alli Khan, Nawab Bahadoor ..	30th March 1857	15th Sept. 1859	....	....	2076 1 2	Paid Eduljee Pallonjee Cootar and Jurwaddy Ravakus Soobkus, on account of their specialty claim against the Estate, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd October 1859.
C						
Collier, Robert George	2nd Sept. 1851	12th Aug. 1859	....	....	302 8 3	Paid Mrs. Sophia Adelaide Lacey, formerly Collier, and her husband, Mr. J. H. Lacey, amount of a share of the Estate due to the former as daughter, and one of the surviving next of kin of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 12th August 1859.
D						
Dering, William, Seaman	7th April 1843	22nd Dec. 1859	....	....	11 13 7	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer, in pursuance of Section 51 of Act No. VIII. of 1855, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd December 1857.
Dakers, David Rose, Lieut. I. N	27th Feb. 1855	31st Dec. 1859	....	....	0 2 3	Paid audit and other current charges.
G						
Gallwey, John	15th Nov. 1858	24th Sept. 1859	....	....	105 10 8	Paid into the General Treasury, for remittance to F. Clark, Esq., East India House, London, for payment to the Executrix and Executrix of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd October 1859.
Gallwey, Stephen	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	105 10 8	Ditto Ditto for payment to the Executrix of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd October 1859.
Gallwey, Maria Swiny	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	105 10 8	Ditto Ditto for payment to the Reverend George Stony Swiny as husband of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd October 1859.
Gallwey, Charlotte, Morphy	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	103 10 8	Ditto Ditto for payment to Mr. Walter William Morphy, as Executor of his father-in-law, Mr John Morphy, the husband of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd October 1859.
Gallwey, Lucy	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	105 10 8	Ditto Ditto for payment to Mrs Jane Gallwey, as Executrix of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd October 1859.

Gunga, Woman	Unadministered	18th Oct. 1859	....	....	....	123 15 5	Paid Ramjee bin Gungajee through F. D. Faithful, Esq., Solicitor, under an order of the Supreme Court, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 18th October 1859.
Grieve, A. M., Commander I. N.	27th Jan. 1850	9th Sept. 1859	....	....	....	15921 8 10	Paid into the General Treasury, for remittance to F. Clark, Esq., East India House, London, to be paid by him to the mother, brother, and sister of the deceased, as three surviving next of kin, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 31st December 1859.
H							
Harris, Charles, Seaman	16th Aug. 1844	22nd Dec. 1859	....	....	....	119 3 10	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer, in pursuance of Section 51, of Act No. VIII. of 1855, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd December 1859.
L							
Lyles, James, Carpenter	7th April 1843	Ditto	....	....	....	26 11 2	Ditto ditto ditto.
Lloyd, John, Engineer	28th June 1857	7th Nov. 1859	....	500 0 0	....	331 10 10	Paid and transferred to the Administrators of the Estate of Thomas Lloyd, the father and sole surviving next of kin of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 7th November 1859.
O							
Ogilvie, A., Commander.....	25th Oct. 1838	22nd Dec. 1859	....	....	....	32 2 3	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer, in pursuance of Section 51 of Act No. VIII. of 1855, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd December 1859.
O'Loughlin, Patrick	19th Oct. 1858	19th Aug. 1859	....	....	....	11047 6 5	Paid into the General Treasury for remittance to Francis Clark, Esq., East India House, London, to be paid by him to Mr. Lucius O'Loughlin as father and sole next of kin of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 21st October 1859.
P							
Penny, John, Colonel	27th May 1858	15th Nov. 1859	....	....	....	64 6 0	Paid Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons, for Pestonjee and Co., amount of a claim against the estate due to the latter, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 15th November 1859.
Protheroe, George Devenel	21st Aug. 1858	25th Nov. 1859	....	....	....	46 11 4	Paid into the General Treasury for remittance to F. Clark Esq., East India House, London, to be paid by him to Mr. Griffith Protheroe, the father and sole surviving next of kin of the deceased, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 25th November 1859.
W							
Wikear, E. J.	15th April 1842	22nd Dec. 1859	....	....	....	70 1 9	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer in pursuance of Section 51 of Act No. VIII. of 1855, being in full of the balance of the Estate, as per account current closed to the 22nd December 1859.

(Errors excepted)

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 31st December 1859.

Examined and compared with the Books of the Administrator General,

D. B. HODGE, }
T. H. BENTLEY, } Auditors.