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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SESSION of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Thursday the 5th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespases, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespases, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespases, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and Offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of June 1855, and in the Eighteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

H. E. LEEKE,
Sheriff.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS and BOOKS are ON SALE at the Quarter Master General's Office in Bombay:—

A Route Map of the Bombay Presidency.	Rs. 15
A Route Book of the Bombay Presidency.	„ 15
Map of the Hydrabad Collectorate, mounted on Cloth, scale 2 miles to an inch.	„ 30
Map of the Kurrachee Collectorate, ditto.	„ 15
New Maps of Scinde, scale 8 miles to an inch, mounted on Cloth.	„ 8

The money must be paid into the Office of the Presidency Pay Master, and the receipt presented at the Office of the Quarter Master General, before the Maps or Books can be issued.

W. S. ADAMS, Major,
Deputy Quarter Master General.

Quarter Master General's Office,
Bombay, 17th January 1854.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following List of WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY, constructed, at the expense of Private Individuals, during the year 1854, in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Poona, Rutnagherry, Surat, and Tanna :—

Collectorate.	District.	Name of the Individual by whom constructed.	Description of Work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Ahmedabad.....	Dholka.....	Byraghi Munoredass Kushundass.....	Dhurumsalla	Village Suhij	80 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Small ditto	Ditto	50 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Munore Ramjee Patell.....	Well	Cusba Dholka.....	300 0 0
Ditto	Dhundooka	Shett Mugunbhaee Kurumchund.....	Dhurumsalla (with a Well inside)	Dhundooka	5,000 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Shett Hemabhai Vackatchund	Ditto ditto	Village Burwala.....	2,000 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Rookshmani, relict of the late Hathising Kesrising	Ditto ditto	Ditto	4,000 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Narronjee, inhabitant of the Village Chokerie, Purgunnah Dhundooka, as the representative of the disciples of Swami Naraen	Ditto ditto	In the centre of the Village Nowrah	100 0 0
Kaira	Borsud.....	Kullian Chutrajee	Dhurumsalla	Kaseepoor Division of Cusba Borsud.....	1,100 0 0
Poona	Haveillee.....	Goolam Allee Boharee	A cut stone Cistern	Poona City	500 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ram Dyal Marwarree	Veranda to a Temple, for the use of Travellers	Ditto	150 0 0
Rutnageree.....	Malwan	{ 1 Laljee Gulanee	{ Dhurumsalla	Malwan	500 0 0
		{ 2 Oodhowjee Waljee.....			
		{ 3 Husray Kanjee			
		{ 4 Kanjee Gopaljee Shett			
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Mhapun, Mouje Kochrey, Cusba Patt, and Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warree.	Constructing three Bridges and one Drain, and repairing Roads	Mouje Mhapun and Cusba Patt	375 2 0
Ditto	Viziadroog	Merchants and Ryots of several Villages in the Soobha Petta.	Constructing Embankments and Pavements on both sides of a Bridge over the River between Mouje Dongur and Mouje Kuneree	Between Mouje Dongur and Mouje Kuneree.	117 10 6

Ditto	Ditto	Junardun Bhasker Jog, of Mouje Dhalowlee	Repairing a Road	Mouje Dhopeshwur	4 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Keso Suckharam Tudke, Mookadum, Turf Pawus, at present residing at Rajapoor.	Dhurumsalla	Tickan Ratamb Shenda in Mouje Bhalaolee.	150 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Wade	Repairing a Road	Mouje Wade	35 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Munche	Ditto	From Mouje Pombhoorli to Mouje Moolal.	125 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Oondeel	Ditto	From Mouje Funusgaom to Mouje Koon-tawun	87 8 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Phunusgaom	Ditto	From Mouje Phunusgaom to Mouje Oondeel.	112 8 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Koorngowne	Repairing Roads	From Mouje Oondeel to Mouje Nudguwe, and from Mouje Waingunnee to Mouje Korle	92 8 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Nudguwe	Repairing a Road	From Mouje Komkowne to Kharaputtun	42 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Korle	Ditto	From Mouje Koonkownee to Mouje Dhalowlee	67 4 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Dhalowlee	Ditto	From Mouje Korle to Mouje Pombhoorle	46 4 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Mouje Wygunee	Ditto	From Kharaputtun to Mouje Koonkuwun	28 2 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ryots of Kusba Kharaputtun	Ditto	Kusba Kharaputtun	150 0 0
Ditto	Rutnageree	European Officers, Native Officers, Merchants, and Ryots at Rutnageree.	Building for a Native Library	Rutnageree	535 0 0
Ditto	Soowurndroog	Parwuttee Baee, widow of Mahadeo Bhut bin Ramchunder Bhut Mehendle, of Mouje Geemhowne	Well	Geemhowney	150 0 0
Surat	Olpar Talooka	Mahomed Essop Bhuroocha, of Randier	Well	Burbodun Village	100 0 0
Tanna	Sunjan	Deokoowur Baee, widow of Ramdass Heerachund	Dhurumsalla	Dhaktee Dahanoo	2,850 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	A Wall around the above Dhurumsalla.	Ditto	1,500 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Well	Ditto	250 0 0
Ditto	Moorbur	Succaram Heerojee Rao Deshmook	Ditto	Seerosee	100 0 0
Ditto	Rewdunda	Gangadhur Shastree Furkey	Road	Nagao	100 0 0

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By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1855.

LIST of REMITTANCES forwarded from the Accountant General's Office, Military Department, to the other Presidencies, during the Month of May 1855. (Published as per Government Letter No. 3159, dated 7th November 1849.)

Date of the Remittance List:	From what Pay Office received.	By whom made.	In whose favor.	To what Presidency.	Date of the receipt in the Accountant General's Office, Military Department.	Amount.	Date when forwarded.
1855 April 2nd	Pay Office Northern Division Army.	Paymaster 1st or Gr. Regt. N. I.	To Sunker Naik, Patel of the Village of Warkurree Mugnaee, Mangalore, Zilla Malabar, on account of Private Timuppa, Right Flank Company 1st Gr. Regt. N. I.	Madras.	1855 April 30th	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	1855 May 2nd
May 5th	Presidency Pay Office.	Lieutenant J. T. Annesley, Pension Paymaster Presidency Division.	To the Officer Commanding Cochin, being the amount of recovery made from Pensioned Serjeant Jeremiah Connell, of the Madras Establishment, on account of an advance he had received from him.	"	May 29th	15 0 0	" 30th
" 17th	Ditto ditto	Major N. P. MacDougall, Commanding 13th Regt. N. I.	To the Resident at Lucknow	Bengal	" "	211 10 6	" "
						Rupees	276 10 6

(Errors excepted)

E. E. ELLIOT, Accountant,
Military Department.

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 29th June 1855.

Legislative Council.

9th June 1855.

The following Bill, as settled in Committee of the whole Council on the 9th of June 1855, is republished for general information :—

A Bill for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company; It is enacted as follows :—

I. In each of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, every Moonsiff's Court shall be a Court of Small Causes for the trial of summary actions, and shall exercise summary jurisdiction under the following rules.

II. All claims for money due, whether on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Fifty Rupees, shall be tried summarily in a Court of Small Causes; provided that a summary action in such Court shall not lie in any of the following cases :—

1st.—On balance of partnership account, unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents.

2nd.—For a share or part of a share under an intestacy, or a legacy or part of a legacy under a will.

3rd.—For any claim relating to arrears or exactions of rent, or to alleged illegal distraints for rent, for which claim, or for any part whereof a summary suit could have been brought before an Officer of Government in the Revenue Department, if commenced in due time.

4th.—For the recovery of damages on account of alleged personal injuries, unless special damage of a pecuniary nature shall have resulted from such injury.

5th.—For any claim which, irrespectively of the amount thereof, is not according to law cognizable by a Moonsiff in his ordinary jurisdiction.

III. No person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be excepted from the jurisdiction of any Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act, and any such Court shall be competent to hear and determine all claims cognizable by such Court, when the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall reside as a fixed inhabitant, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; provided that, if an action be brought against several defendants, of whom one shall be resident as a fixed inhabitant, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, within the jurisdiction of which the cause of action shall have arisen, the action shall be brought in that Court.

IV. Claims which can be tried in a Small Cause Court under Section II. of this Act shall not be cognizable in any other Court or in any other manner; but nothing in this Act shall be held to take away the jurisdiction which a Magistrate, or a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or an Assistant or Deputy Magistrate, can now exercise in regard to debts or other claims of a Civil nature, or the jurisdiction which can be exercised by village Moonsiffs or village or district Panchayets under the provisions of the Madras Code, or by Panchayet

under Regulation VII. of 1827 of the Bombay Code, or by Military Courts of Request, or by a single Officer duly authorised and appointed under the Rules in force in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of small suits in Military Bazars, in Cantonments, and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively, or by Panchayets in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the Rules in force under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

V. A minor may prosecute a suit under this Act upon any contract entered into with him, or for any wrong for which he might have sued under this Act if of full age, without being represented by his guardian or next friend, in the same manner as if he were of full age. Provided that no release, compromise, or acquittal by the minor be valid without the consent of the Court.

VI. Every Court holden under this Act shall use a Seal bearing the following inscription in English and in the language of the Court—
“Court of Small Causes of _____;” and every such Court shall be a Court of record, and shall be subject to the general control and orders of the Judge of the district and of the Sudder Court.

VII. A plaintiff shall not divide any cause of action for the sake of bringing two or more summary actions under this Act; but a plaintiff having a cause of action for more than the amount cognizable by the Court, may abandon the excess, which abandonment shall be stated in the plaint and shall for ever bar any claim to such excess.

VIII. The Plaint in a summary action under this Act, except in actions by Native Officers and Soldiers, which, under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1845, may be instituted on unstamped paper, shall be engrossed on paper bearing a stamp or stamps proportioned to the amount sued for, according to the rates in the following Table :—

	Rs. a. p.
If the amount of debt or damage, or the value of the property claimed, shall not exceed 5 Rupees	0 4 0
If the same shall exceed 5 Rupees and not exceed 10 Rupees	0 8 0
If the same shall exceed 10 Rupees, and not exceed 15 Rupees	0 12 0
If the same shall exceed 15 Rupees, and not exceed 20 Rupees	1 0 0
If the same shall exceed 20 Rupees, and not exceed 25 Rupees	1 4 0
If the same shall exceed 25 Rupees, and not exceed 30 Rupees	1 8 0
If the same shall exceed 30 Rupees, and not exceed 35 Rupees	1 12 0
If the same shall exceed 35 Rupees, and not exceed 40 Rupees	2 0 0
If the same shall exceed 40 Rupees, and not exceed 45 Rupees	2 4 0
If the same shall exceed 45 Rupees, and not exceed 50 Rupees	2 8 0

Provided that nothing in this Act shall render it necessary for any plaint to be written on stamped paper when the amount of debt or damage shall not exceed one rupee, nor shall render a stamp necessary in any place not now subject to a stamp law.

IX. Clause 1.—The Court, if satisfied of the inability of the plaintiff to pay the value of the stamp prescribed for plaints, may receive such plaint on plain paper.

Clause 2.—On the conclusion of the suit, the whole of the costs which would have been incurred by the

plaintiff, had he been admitted to sue as a pauper, shall be ascertained and entered in the decree.

Clause 3.—If the decree is in favour of the plaintiff, the costs, or such part of them as the Court may decree, shall be recovered from the defendant for the benefit of the Government and other parties entitled thereto.

Clause 4.—If the decree is against the plaintiff, the defendant, if payment of costs is awarded, may proceed against the plaintiff under the ordinary rules for the enforcement of decrees.

X. In a suit instituted under this Act for a sum not exceeding Fifty Rupees, no stamp shall be required in respect of any petition or other proceeding connected with the suit, or with the execution of any order or judgment passed therein, or for copies of any papers, other than the stamp duty hereinbefore required on the plaint. In suits for an amount exceeding Fifty Rupees, the general Stamp Regulations in force in the several Presidencies shall be applicable.

XI. In order to the institution of a suit under this Act, a plaintiff may state his claim to a Judge verbally; in which case it shall be reduced into writing in the language of the Court, by the Judge himself, or by an Officer of the Court in his presence and under his personal superintendence, upon stamped paper to be provided by the plaintiff for that purpose; or the plaintiff or his authorised agent may present to the Judge a plaint in the vernacular language of the Court.

XII. The plaint, whether taken down in writing in the Court, or presented in writing, shall state briefly the name, designation, and residence of the plaintiff, and also, if known, the name, designation, and residence of the defendant, the substance and value of the claim, and the date of the cause of action, according to one of the forms contained in the Appendix A, or to the like effect.

XIII. If the plaintiff sue on a bond, or rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession other than an entry in a book, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of making or presenting his complaint, and if the document be an entry in a book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies; and unless such document as above-mentioned be delivered in, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court may see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not be admitted to proof in support of his claim.

XIV. The Court, having received a plaint, shall proceed thereupon to make inquiry, by examination of the plaintiff or his agent, upon oath or affirmation, as to the merits, and shall record the substance of the examination. The Court shall reject the plaint unless it appear that the plaintiff has a cause of action, or if it shall appear that the defendant or the matter of the suit is not within the jurisdiction of the Court, or that the action is barred by the lapse of time. If the plaint be not rejected, it shall be filed together with any document produced in support thereof, unless the document be a book; in which case, the Court, after examining and comparing the copy of the entry produced with the original, and marking the original, shall cause the copy to be filed and the original book to be returned to the plaintiff.

XV. The Court, upon rejecting a plaint, shall record its decision, which shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the Judge, together with the reasons upon which it is founded.

XVI. If the plaint shall be admitted, the Court shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant in the form laid down in the Appendix B, or to the like effect.

On admission of plaint, Court to direct issue of summons to the defendant.

XVII. *Clause 1.*—A copy of the plaint shall be left with the defendant when the summons is served upon him; and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Judge that such personal attendance is necessary, or the Judge of his own accord require such personal attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally in Court on a day to be specified in the summons, otherwise the summons shall order the defendant to appear personally or by an agent duly authorised on his behalf who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a witness who has such personal knowledge.

Clause 2.—If there be more than one defendant, the plaintiff or the Judge may require the personal attendance of any one or more of the defendants, and the same shall be specified in the summons, which shall be served on each of the defendants.

Clause 3.—The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be, or be supposed to be, at the time, from the place where the Court is held; and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document which he may have in his possession, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant may intend to rely in support of his defence.

Clause 4.—Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to require the personal attendance of any defendant, who, at the time of issuing the summons, is *bona fide* residing beyond fifty miles from the place where the Court is situated.

XVIII. No misnomer, or inaccurate description of any person or place, in any summons or other proceeding, shall vitiate the same, if the person or place be therein so described as to be sufficiently identified.

XIX. The summons shall be served by a single peon, by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable, or if the summons cannot be served on the defendant personally, by delivering a copy of it, together with a copy of the plaint, to some adult male member or servant of his family, residing or being in his dwelling-house or place of business, or by affixing a copy of the summons and a copy of the plaint to some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or place of business, and also by affixing copies of the same in the Court room. The summons in either case shall be served a sufficient time before the day fixed for the appearance of the defendant, to enable him to appear in Court on that day.

XX. If the summons be served personally, the Nazir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

XXI. If personal service be not effected, the Nazir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

XXII. When a summons or other process is required

Execution of process beyond jurisdiction of Court.

ed to be served or executed in a place beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, such summons or other process shall be transmitted to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the summons or other process is required to be served, whether such Court of Small Causes be within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts or not, and a Judge of such Court shall back the same, and cause it to be served in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if it were a process issued by such Judge, and shall return the summons or other process to the Court issuing the same with a certificate of the Nazir of what shall have been done thereon.

XXIII. *Clause 1.*—When a summons has been served on a defendant, and he does not attend on the day fixed for his appearance, if the Nazir's report show that the service has not been made in sufficient time to admit of the defendant conveniently attending the Court on that day, the Court may adjourn the hearing to another day, which shall be made known to the parties by a proclamation affixed in a conspicuous place in the Court room.

Clause 2.—Any Nazir who shall wilfully make any false statement in respect of the service or the non-service of a summons by any endorsement on such summons, and any person who shall wilfully make any false statement respecting the service or non-service of the summons, or shall personate any party to a suit, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour, or with fine, or with both.

XXIV. Upon the appearance of the parties on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Judge, the defendant, or his pleader or agent, to make his defence: the defence shall be made either in writing in the language of the Court or verbally, and if made verbally shall be reduced into writing in the language of the Court, either by the Judge himself, or by an officer of the Court in the presence and under the personal superintendence of the Judge; after which the Judge shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other. If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he shall appear, or any witness who shall accompany such agent, shall be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

XXV. If either of the parties shall bring forward a witness on such day, the Judge may take the evidence of such witness either on that day, or on any subsequent day which may be fixed for the examination of witnesses.

XXVI. The examination of the parties or their witnesses shall be upon oath or upon affirmation, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the Judge.

XXVII. If, after the examination required by Section XXIV., and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

XXVIII. *Clause 1.*—If any issue result from the examination upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Judge.

Clause 2.—If the defendant, in support of his defence, rely on any document in his possession other than an entry in a book, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of making his defence, and the Court shall file the same; and if the document be an entry in a book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of such entry, and the Court, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, and marking the original, shall cause the copy to be filed and the original book to be returned to the defendant; and, unless such document as above mentioned be delivered in or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court extend the time for producing the same, it shall not be admitted to proof in support of the defence.

XXIX. The parties shall bring their witnesses into Court on the day of trial; and if either party require the assistance of the Court to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court, after the recording of the issues and in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial of the issues, to enable the witnesses to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall issue a summons according to the form contained in Appendix C, or to the like effect, requiring such witness to attend.

XXX. Every summons, whether to an adverse party or a witness, shall be served at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued, and the amount of such cost as well as any sum required for the travelling and other expenses of a witness, shall be deposited in Court before the summons is issued.

XXXI. The provisions of the Acts and Regulations and all other Rules for the time being in force in the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration, and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, shall, except so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to, and be of equal force and effect in summary actions under this Act.

XXXII. Every plaintiff and every defendant summoned to attend personally shall, except as hereinafter provided, attend in person on the day specified in the writ of summons; otherwise he shall not be heard by a pleader or agent.

XXXIII. Any party to a suit may employ an authorised pleader or agent to conduct the case on his behalf; but the appointment of such pleader or agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant in cases where his personal attendance is expressly required by this Act, or by the summons, or any order of the Court.

XXXIV. A plaintiff or defendant shall not be

Females of rank, when parties to a suit, exempted from personal attendance. Also parties under certain circumstances, unless required to attend as witnesses.

A plaintiff or defendant may be excused by the Judge from attending in person, if there be a co-plaintiff or co-defendant who appears in person, or if the opposite party be willing to excuse his attendance, or if the Court be satisfied that there is a reasonable excuse *bona fide* for the non-attendance of such party; but any such party may be compelled to attend or give evidence as a witness in the suit under the law applicable to the attendance of parties to a suit as witnesses.

XXXV. If a plaintiff or a defendant setting up a cross-demand against the plaintiff, be excused by the Court from personal appearance, such plaintiff or defendant shall appoint a person to attend the Court on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject of the claim or demand, and who shall be liable to be examined and cross-examined in the same manner as the plaintiff or defendant would have been if he had personally attended. The Court may also, if it think fit, order that the party excused shall be examined in any way in which an absent witness may be examined.

XXXVI. If on the day fixed by the summons for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, prior to the recording of issues for trial, neither of the parties appear, the Court shall non-suit the plaintiff.

XXXVII. If on any such day the defendant only appear and dispute the demand, the Court shall dismiss the case with costs, unless the defendant admit the cause of action, or any part of it; in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs: provided that such judgment, if there be several defendants, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

XXXVIII. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, or that the defendant has come to the knowledge of such summons, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or oral evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case, or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may make an *ex parte* decree against the defendant.

XXXIX. If the defendant shall appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit may be postponed under the last preceding Section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it may think proper, allow him to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

XL. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the plaintiff shall be non-suited. If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue shall be tried and determined *ex parte*.

XL. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the plaintiff shall be non-suited. If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue shall be tried and determined *ex parte*.

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XL. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the plaintiff shall be non-suited. If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue shall be tried and determined *ex parte*.

XLI. If a decree be made *ex parte* and the party against whom such decree shall have been made appear, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's order, and if a defendant, within such time as the Court shall deem reasonable under all the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three months after the defendant has been arrested, or some part of his property has been attached in execution of the decree, and shall show good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and shall satisfy the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it may think proper, revive the suit, and alter or rescind the decree according to the justice of the case, recording the reasons for so doing, and may also order restitution, if the decree shall have been executed, which order may be enforced in the same manner as a decree; but no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

XLII. Clause 1.—The defendant, in any action under this Act, may pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sum shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Clause 2.—If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed, and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case and ultimately recover no further sum than shall have been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

XLIII. No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into Court, from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

XLIV. A defendant may set off against the plaintiff's claim, in any suit under this Act, any demand for which he might have sued the plaintiff in the same Court; but if the demand proposed to be set off exceed the amount cognizable by the Court, the defendant, previously to being allowed to set off the same, shall abandon the excess.

XLV. If the defendant in any case claim to set off any demand against the claim of the plaintiff, the Court shall find what amount is due to the plaintiff, and what amount, if any, is due to the defendant, and shall give judgment for the recovery of any sum which upon such finding shall appear due to either party.

XLVI. The judgment of the Court with respect to any demand which a defendant may claim to set off, shall have the same effect as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate action against the plaintiff.

XLVII. Clause 1.—If a plaintiff have a demand recoverable against two or more persons jointly answerable, he may sue any one or more of such persons without joining the other, and the dismissal of such suit or a decree therein shall bar his claim against the person not joined.

Clause 2.—If a plaintiff sue two or more persons

XLVII. Clause 1.—If a plaintiff have a demand recoverable against two or more persons jointly answerable, he may sue any one or more of such persons without joining the other, and the dismissal of such suit or a decree therein shall bar his claim against the person not joined.

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Judgment may be obtained against defendants who have been served with summons, though sued jointly with others who have not been served.

shall have been personally

XLVIII. If either party fail to produce his proofs

If either party fail to produce his proof, or adopt measures to enforce the attendance of witnesses, the case shall be proceeded with as if he had declined to produce any proof.

such party had declined to

XLIX. The Court may, in any case, make orders

Court may grant time for prosecuting claim or defence, and may adjourn the hearing.

also from time to time, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Judge, adjourn the hearing or further hearing of any case, in such manner as to the Court may seem fit, or call on either party for proof on any point which the Court may think necessary for the determination of the case.

L. On the trial of any issues, the substance of the

On trial of issues, evidence to be reduced to writing.

of the Judge, in the form of the presence and under the Judge.

LI. The Court shall

Judgment how to be pronounced.

LII. If the decree be for the delivery of personal

Form of decree.

as an alternative if delivery cannot be had. The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit and by what parties, and in what proportions they are to be paid.

LIII. Every decree for the payment of money or

Decree when to contain an order for immediate execution.

payment by instalments, with or without interest, of any sum adjudged, or there shall be other good reason to the contrary.

LIV. If any person entitled to plead in a Court

Pleader's fee when and how to be charged.

under this Act, the Court, if it consider the case a fit one for the employment of a pleader, may charge the losing party, as part of the costs of suit, with a sum on account of the pleader's fee, not exceeding, in the case of a plaintiff, 5 per centum upon the sum decreed, and in the case of a defendant 5 per centum upon the amount

Proviso.

agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any other case.

LV. In a suit for damages for breach of contract, if

In a suit for damages for breach of contract, Court may, with consent of plaintiff, order specific performance.

performance of the contract within a time to be fixed by the Court, and shall award an amount of damages to be paid as an alternative.

jointly answerable, and one or more of such persons cannot be personally served with the summons, judgment may be obtained against any person or persons who served with such summons.

within the time allowed him, or to take out a summons for the attendance of any witness whose attendance he may require to be enforced, the case shall be proceeded with and determined as if produce any proof.

for granting time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit, and may also from time to time, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Judge, adjourn the hearing or further hearing of any case, in such manner as to the Court may seem fit, or call on either party for proof on any point which the Court may think necessary for the determination of the case.

the evidence of each witness shall be reduced to writing, in the vernacular language of a narrative, by, or in the personal superintendence of,

pronounce judgment in open Court; and all the provisions of Act No. XII. of 1843 and Act No. XXXIII. of 1854 shall be applicable thereto.

property, it shall state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had. The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit and by what parties, and in what proportions they are to be paid.

of the East India Company shall appear on behalf of any party to a suit instituted under this Act, the Court, if it consider the case a fit one for the employment of a pleader, may charge the losing party, as part of the costs of suit, with a sum on account of the pleader's fee, not exceeding, in the case of a plaintiff, 5 per centum upon the sum decreed, and in the case of a defendant 5 per centum upon the amount

claimed by the plaintiff; but no fee for any pleader or agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any other case.

if it appear that the defendant is able to perform the contract, the Court may, with the consent of the plaintiff, order the specific performance of the contract within a time to be fixed by the Court, and shall award an amount of damages to be paid as an alternative.

the defendant is called upon to make his defence, the plaintiff shall be entitled to receive back the entire amount of the stamp duty paid on the plaint.

if the compromise be such as to require a decree to pass, on which process of execution can be taken out, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to a refund of the stamp duty.

if one or more of several defendants die before judgment, the plaintiff may continue the suit against the survivor or survivors in the same manner as if he or they had been sued alone; provided that a decree in such suit shall be a bar to any proceedings against the representative of the deceased defendant.

if a sole plaintiff die before judgment, the Court, at the instance of his representative, may proceed to judgment in the same manner as if the suit had been commenced by the representative.

if the plaintiff become bankrupt or insolvent before judgment, the Court may proceed to judgment at the instance of the assignee in the name of the plaintiff.

No suit instituted under this Act shall be dismissed on the ground of defect of parties, of misjoinder of persons or claims, of improper valuation of a claim, or of any other defect, error, or irregularity, if it shall appear to the Court that such defect of parties, misjoinder, improper valuation, error, defect, or irregularity was not wilful or for the purpose of obtaining any undue advantage, and that an amendment may be made without injustice to any person; and the Court may, for the purpose of correcting any error or defect, direct such amendment to be made as may be necessary, and upon such terms as it may deem proper.

if at the time of a summary inquiry into a Court may refer questions of law, &c. to Sudder Court.

if the Court refuse the application of any of the parties to a suit for a reference to the Sudder Court, it shall make a note on the record of the grounds of the application and the reasons for refusal.

if such case be stated before the issue of a summons to the defendant, notice of such reference to the Sudder Court (which notice shall briefly set forth the nature of the claim and the question referred) shall forthwith be served on the defendant in the same manner as a summons.

The Court may proceed in the case, notwithstanding a reference to the Sudder Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court, pending which execution not to issue.

LVI. If the case be settled by compromise before the defendant is called upon to make his defence, the plaintiff shall be entitled to receive back the entire amount of the stamp duty paid on the plaint.

LVII. If the compromise be such as to require a decree to pass, on which process of execution can be taken out, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to a refund of the stamp duty.

LVIII. If one or more of several defendants die before judgment, the plaintiff may continue the suit against the survivor or survivors in the same manner as if he or they had been sued alone; provided that a decree in such suit shall be a bar to any proceedings against the representative of the deceased defendant.

LIX. If a sole plaintiff die before judgment, the Court, at the instance of his representative, may proceed to judgment in the same manner as if the suit had been commenced by the representative.

LX. If the plaintiff become bankrupt or insolvent before judgment, the Court may proceed to judgment at the instance of the assignee in the name of the plaintiff.

LXI. No suit instituted under this Act shall be dismissed on the ground of defect of parties, of misjoinder of persons or claims, of improper valuation of a claim, or of any other defect, error, or irregularity, if it shall appear to the Court that such defect of parties, misjoinder, improper valuation, error, defect, or irregularity was not wilful or for the purpose of obtaining any undue advantage, and that an amendment may be made without injustice to any person; and the Court may, for the purpose of correcting any error or defect, direct such amendment to be made as may be necessary, and upon such terms as it may deem proper.

LXII. If at the time of a summary inquiry into a Court may refer questions of law, &c. to Sudder Court.

LXIII. If the Court refuse the application of any of the parties to a suit for a reference to the Sudder Court, it shall make a note on the record of the grounds of the application and the reasons for refusal.

LXIV. If such case be stated before the issue of a summons to the defendant, notice of such reference to the Sudder Court (which notice shall briefly set forth the nature of the claim and the question referred) shall forthwith be served on the defendant in the same manner as a summons.

LXV. The Court may proceed in the case, notwithstanding a reference to the Sudder Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court, pending which execution not to issue.

Court may pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court, pending which execution not to issue.

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Court may pass decree contingent upon the opinion of the Sudder Court, pending which execution not to issue.

no execution shall be issued until the receipt of the order of the Sudder Court.

Full bench of the Sudder Court to decide cases referred under this Act.

LXVII. The Sudder Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case.

Proclamation thereof.

Parties may appear and be heard in person or by pleader.

LXIX. The Sudder Court

Decision of Sudder Court how to be transmitted.

Court and the signature of the Register, to the Court by which the reference was made; and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the Sudder Court.

LXX. Each party shall bear his own costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the Sudder Court.

Costs of reference to Sudder Court.

LXXI. Process of execution shall be in the form contained in Appendix D or E, or to the like effect, and

shall be directed to the Nazir of the Court. Any moveable property required to be seized under an execution shall be described in a list, to be furnished by the judgment creditor, and shall be pointed out by him or his agent. Process shall not be issued simultaneously against the person and property of a judgment debtor.

LXXII. If the Court shall award payment of any sum of money by instalments, and default be made in payment of any instalment as it falls due, execution shall issue upon the application of the judgment creditor for the full amount of all the instalments remaining unpaid.

LXXIII. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

LXXIV. Process of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Court, and no warrant shall continue in force for a longer period than sixty days calculated from such date.

LXXV. Second and successive warrants of execution may be issued by order of the Court, on the application of the judgment creditor, after the expiration of the period above fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant. No such warrant shall continue in force for a longer period than sixty days.

LXXVI. No warrant of execution shall be issued upon any judgment without notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, unless the application for the issue of the same be made within one year from the date of the judgment or from the date of the last previous application for execution, or, if the judgment be for payment by instalments, from the date of the first default of payment.

LXXVII. If the judgment of the Court be for the delivery of any personal property to the decree-holder, the Court shall issue a warrant, in the form contained in the Appendix F, or to the like effect, directing the Nazir to deliver, or cause to be delivered, the property to such party, or if delivery cannot be had, to levy at the instance of the plaintiff, the sum awarded as an alternative.

LXXVIII. If a warrant issue for taking in execution the body of any person, the Nazir of the Court shall cause him to be seized, and unless such person shall immediately deposit with the Officer entrusted with the service of the warrant the full amount specified therein, the Nazir shall bring him before the Court; and if such person shall not immediately deposit in Court the full amount specified in the warrant, or furnish good and sufficient security for the payment of the same, either in full or by instalments, as the Court may direct, or satisfy the Court that he has done his best to pay the same, and has no property or effects from which it can be discharged, the Court shall send him to the Civil Jail, there to remain for such time as shall be directed by the warrant, unless he shall in the mean time pay the full amount specified therein, or furnish such security as aforesaid. Provided that the term to be directed by the warrant shall not exceed three calendar months where the amount decreed, exclusive of costs, does not exceed Fifty Rupees, or six calendar months in any other case.

LXXIX. The security taken under the preceding Section shall be by bond in the form contained in Appendix G. If default shall happen in the fulfilment of the conditions of the bond, the judgment creditor may, without a fresh action, sue out execution upon such bond under the rules of this Act, in like manner as if a decree had been passed against the surety, his heirs, executors, or administrators upon such bond.

LXXX. Any person once discharged from Jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment, but such discharge shall not extinguish the liability of such person under the decree, or exempt any property liable to attachment in execution of the same.

LXXXI. Any person suing out process of execution against the body of any person under this Act shall deposit with the Nazir of the Court, at the time of the issue of the warrant, diet money for one month of thirty days, at such rate as the Court may direct, not exceeding two annas *per diem*, unless the Court, for any special reason, direct the deposit after a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas *per diem*.

LXXXII. Payment for diet money at the same rate shall be made previous to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, in failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

LXXXIII. All diet money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit, and any diet money not so spent, shall be returned to the party who deposited the same.

LXXXIV. The Court, at the instance of the judgment creditor, may, at any time after judgment, summon the judgment debtor, and any other person whom it may think necessary, and examine him upon oath or affirmation touching the property of the judgment debtor and his means of satisfying the judgment; and if such judgment debtor, or other person, on such examination, shall wilfully misrepresent any matter on which he may be examined, he shall be deemed guilty

of perjury. Court may examine judgment debtor touching his property.

of perjury, and shall be proceeded against, and, upon conviction, punished accordingly.

LXXXV. A judgment debtor may, at any time, deposit in Court any sum, or any part of any sum, of money which he may have been adjudged to pay, and the sum so deposited shall

be paid over to the party entitled to receive the same; and no interest shall be allowed to such party upon such deposit from the date on which it was made, whether it be in full of the judgment, or fall short thereof.

LXXXVI. When cross-judgments shall have been obtained between two parties, execution shall issue only upon the one which shall be for the larger sum, and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum.

LXXXVII. In executing a writ of execution against the moveable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the Nazir shall except the tools and implements of the trade or business of such debtor and seed intended for the sowing of land cultivated by him.

LXXXVIII. No sale of any moveable property taken in execution shall be made until after the end of six days at least next following the day on which such moveable property may have been so taken, unless such moveable property be of a perishable nature, or upon the request in writing of the party whose property has been taken. Until such sale, the moveable property shall be deposited by the Nazir in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the Nazir.

LXXXIX. If, within the period of five days, a third party appear before the Court, and by petition, supported by his oath or affirmation, claim a right or interest in any of the moveable property seized, the Court shall stay the sale of such property.

XC. The Court shall adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit as shall seem fit.

XCI. In trying such claims, the Court shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act so far as they may be applicable; and the judgment passed by the Court upon such claim shall have the same effect and be subject to the same rules as a judgment in a summary action instituted under the provisions of this Act.

XCII. If such third party shall fail to establish his right to the property seized, the Court, at the time of disposing of the case, may award to the judgment creditor against such third party, as part of the costs, such sum as it may consider sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which such judgment creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of such property.

XCIII. If several judgments be recovered under this Act against the same party, the judgment creditor who first furnishes a list of moveable property to be seized in execution shall have a preferential right to have the whole of his claim satisfied from the proceeds of the sale of such property; but this rule shall not apply to any creditor who shall refuse to maintain his right to bring such property to sale against a third person who may claim the same, nor to any judgment which shall be proved to have been obtained collusively to defraud creditors.

XCIV. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of moveable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale; but this rule shall not be held to deprive any person, who may sustain damage by reason of such irregularity, from recovering such damage by action.

XCV. If a judgment creditor be unable to enforce or obtain satisfaction of a judgment by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor within the jurisdiction of the Court which pronounced the same, the Judge of such Court, if he has a general jurisdiction by virtue of which he has power to issue execution against immoveable property for the satisfaction of decrees, shall, upon the application of the judgment creditor, issue execution against any immoveable property of the defendant, which the plaintiff shall point out, within his general jurisdiction, under the same rules and procedure, and subject to the same appeal, as in cases which fall within his general jurisdiction; or the Court, on the application of the judgment creditor, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of the copy and certificate to any other Civil Court of Her Majesty or of the East India Company within the said Territories, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment by process either against the person or against the moveable or immoveable property of the debtor, according to its own rules and mode of procedure, under Act No. XXXIII. of 1852. Provided that no such judgment shall be removed into any Court other than a Court of Small Causes for the purpose of enforcing the same against the person or moveable property of a debtor within the local limits of a Court of Small Causes which such Court might levy under a decree of its own. Provided also, that Section I. Act XXIII. of 1840 shall not extend to any writ or process of execution issued out of a Small Cause Court.

XCVI. Every process under this Act shall issue under the seal and signature of the Court, and shall be directed to the Nazir of the Court, and shall be served or executed by him, or by a single officer of his establishment.

XCVII. If any person resists the execution of a process issued under this Act, the Court may, on the statement on oath of the peon or other Officer resisted, summon the offender to answer the charge; and if, after due service of the summons, he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension. If the charge be proved, the Court may punish the offender by a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days. All orders passed by a Court of Small Causes, under this Section, shall be appealable to the Zillah Judge.

XCVIII. The Judge of each district shall, with the approval of the Sudder Court, prepare a table of the costs of serving process under this Act; and the amount chargeable for every process shall be deposited with the Nazir of the Court previously to the issue thereof, and shall form part of the costs of suit.

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XCV. If a judgment creditor be unable to enforce or obtain satisfaction of a judgment by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor within the jurisdiction of the Court which pronounced the same, the Judge of such Court, if he has a general jurisdiction by virtue of which he has power to issue execution against immoveable property for the satisfaction of decrees, shall, upon the application of the judgment creditor, issue execution against any immoveable property of the defendant, which the plaintiff shall point out, within his general jurisdiction, under the same rules and procedure, and subject to the same appeal, as in cases which fall within his general jurisdiction; or the Court, on the application of the judgment creditor, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of the copy and certificate to any other Civil Court of Her Majesty or of the East India Company within the said Territories, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment by process either against the person or against the moveable or immoveable property of the debtor, according to its own rules and mode of procedure, under Act No. XXXIII. of 1852. Provided that no such judgment shall be removed into any Court other than a Court of Small Causes for the purpose of enforcing the same against the person or moveable property of a debtor within the local limits of a Court of Small Causes which such Court might levy under a decree of its own. Provided also, that Section I. Act XXIII. of 1840 shall not extend to any writ or process of execution issued out of a Small Cause Court.

XCVI. Every process under this Act shall issue under the seal and signature of the Court, and shall be directed to the Nazir of the Court, and shall be served or executed by him, or by a single officer of his establishment.

XCVII. If any person resists the execution of a process issued under this Act, the Court may, on the statement on oath of the peon or other Officer resisted, summon the offender to answer the charge; and if, after due service of the summons, he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension. If the charge be proved, the Court may punish the offender by a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days. All orders passed by a Court of Small Causes, under this Section, shall be appealable to the Zillah Judge.

XCVIII. The Judge of each district shall, with the approval of the Sudder Court, prepare a table of the costs of serving process under this Act; and the amount chargeable for every process shall be deposited with the Nazir of the Court previously to the issue thereof, and shall form part of the costs of suit.

XCIV. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of moveable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale; but this rule shall not be held to deprive any person, who may sustain damage by reason of such irregularity, from recovering such damage by action.

XCV. If a judgment creditor be unable to enforce or obtain satisfaction of a judgment by execution against the person or moveable property of the debtor within the jurisdiction of the Court which pronounced the same, the Judge of such Court, if he has a general jurisdiction by virtue of which he has power to issue execution against immoveable property for the satisfaction of decrees, shall, upon the application of the judgment creditor, issue execution against any immoveable property of the defendant, which the plaintiff shall point out, within his general jurisdiction, under the same rules and procedure, and subject to the same appeal, as in cases which fall within his general jurisdiction; or the Court, on the application of the judgment creditor, shall grant him a copy of the judgment and a certificate of any sum remaining due under it, and on the presentation of the copy and certificate to any other Civil Court of Her Majesty or of the East India Company within the said Territories, such Court shall proceed to enforce such judgment by process either against the person or against the moveable or immoveable property of the debtor, according to its own rules and mode of procedure, under Act No. XXXIII. of 1852. Provided that no such judgment shall be removed into any Court other than a Court of Small Causes for the purpose of enforcing the same against the person or moveable property of a debtor within the local limits of a Court of Small Causes which such Court might levy under a decree of its own. Provided also, that Section I. Act XXIII. of 1840 shall not extend to any writ or process of execution issued out of a Small Cause Court.

XCIX. Clause 1.—Every order and judgment passed by a Court of Small Causes under this Act shall be final and not open to review or appeal, except as in this Act provided.

Clause 2.—Upon the application of a plaintiff, the Zillah Judge may order the admission of a plaint improperly rejected.

Clause 3.—The Small Cause Court, with the sanction of the Zillah Judge, may, upon the application of either party to suit, order the re-hearing of a suit upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case which the petitioner had no knowledge of or could not produce at the time of trial.

Clause 4.—The Zillah Judge may, upon the application of either party, set aside a judgment of the Small Cause Court, and make such investigation into the merits of the case, and pass such decision thereon, as to him may seem fit, for any of the following special reasons, *namely*—

1. The rejection of evidence which ought to have been admitted, or the admission of evidence which ought to have been rejected, if the Judge be of opinion that the admission of the evidence improperly rejected, or the rejection of the evidence improperly admitted, would have been likely to cause a different finding upon any material issue in the case.

2. Substantial defect in the procedure or investigation of a case in the Small Cause Court, or misconduct of the opposite party or of the Small Cause Court, from which there may be strong probable grounds for presuming a failure of justice; but no decision of a Small Cause Court shall be reversed or altered, nor shall a re-hearing be directed in any case, upon the ground that the decision of any question of fact is contrary to, or not warranted by, the evidence duly taken in the case.

C. Upon the application of either of the parties, the Zillah Judge may state a case for the opinion of the Sudder Court, if he shall be of opinion that the decision of the Small Cause Court upon the construction of a point of law or usage having the force of law, affecting the merits of the case, is erroneous; and the Sudder Court, upon the receipt of such case, shall proceed in the manner laid down in Sections LXVII. to LXX. of this Act.

CI. The application under Section XCIX. or C. to the Zillah Judge shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed for petitions to the Zillah Court, provided that, when such value may be of higher amount than the value of the stamp prescribed for the petition of plaintiff by Section VIII. of this Act, the application may be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed for the petition of plaintiff, or if no stamp be prescribed for the plaintiff, the application may be on unstamped paper. Provided also, that, if the application be successful, the value of the stamp, if any, shall be returned to the petitioner.

CII. Any application, either to the Zillah Judge or to the Small Cause Court, under Section XCIX. or C. of this Act, shall be presented within thirty days from the date of the decision; and no re-hearing,

new trial, or reference to the Sudder Court shall be granted, unless the application be accompanied by a deposit in the Court of the whole amount, if any, decreed against the petitioner, whether absolutely or as an alternative, except when the amount of the judgment and costs of execution has been paid into Court, or has been levied by process of execution; the amount if deposited in Court, or if levied and not paid over, shall remain in deposit subject to the order of the Court.

CIII. The Court to which such application is made may interrogate the applicant or his agent, upon oath or solemn affirmation, previously to deciding upon the application, and, without summoning the opposite party, reject the petition.

CIV. No decision of a Small Cause Court shall be annulled or otherwise altered to the prejudice of the opposite party, nor shall a case be referred to the Sudder Court without notice to such party to enable him to appear and be heard.

CV. Every order passed by a Zillah Judge, or by the Small Cause Court, upon an application under Section XCIX. or C. of this Act, shall be final and not open to appeal or review.

CVI. A non-suit shall be no impediment to the institution of a new suit on the same cause of action where the party is not precluded by lapse of time or otherwise under the general law.

CVII. The Zillah Judge may transfer any case pending in a Small Cause Court within his Zillah to any other Small Cause Court in the same Zillah, recording his reasons for such transfer.

CVIII. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government in any of the said Presidencies to extend the summary jurisdiction of the Moonsiff's Court in any District as a Small Cause Court to an amount not exceeding Three Hundred Rupees.

CIX. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government in any of the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, to invest any Civil Court of the East India Company now existing, or which may hereafter be established with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with the summary jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court under this Act, for the adjudication of claims to an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, and from time to time to determine the territorial limits within which such Court shall exercise such summary jurisdiction; Provided that no Court shall be invested with jurisdiction as a Small Cause Court beyond the amount of its ordinary jurisdiction.

CX. Provided, that in claims for an amount exceeding Fifty Rupees, it shall be at the option of the plaintiff to sue in a summary action in a Small Cause Court, or otherwise; but no party having instituted a regular suit in a case in which he might have sued in a summary action under this Act, shall recover costs in

Mode of procedure on receipt of such application. may interrogate the applicant or his agent, upon oath or solemn affirmation, previously to deciding upon the application, and, without summoning the opposite party, reject the petition.

No decision of this Court to be annulled or modified, and no reference to be made to Sudder Court, without notice to opposite party.

Orders upon application under Sections XCIX. and C. to be final.

Non-suit to be no bar to a new suit on same cause of action.

Zillah Judge may transfer cases from one Court to another in his Zillah.

Local Governments may extend summary jurisdiction of Moonsiff's Courts to Three Hundred Rupees.

Local Governments empowered to invest Civil Courts with summary jurisdiction to the extent of Five Hundred Rupees, and from time to time to determine the territorial limits of jurisdiction.

Local Governments empowered to invest Civil Courts with summary jurisdiction to the extent of Five Hundred Rupees, and from time to time to determine the territorial limits of jurisdiction.

Claims exceeding Fifty Rupees may be sued for in a summary action in a Small Cause Court, or otherwise.

Provido.

Applications to Zillah Judge or to Small Cause Court under Section XCIX. or C. when and how to be made.

Applications to Zillah Judge or to Small Cause Court under Section XCIX. or C. when and how to be made.

Applications to Zillah Judge or to Small Cause Court under Section XCIX. or C. when and how to be made.

Applications to Zillah Judge or to Small Cause Court under Section XCIX. or C. when and how to be made.

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Applications to Zillah Judge or to Small Cause Court under Section XCIX. or C. when and how to be made.

such suit beyond the amount which he might have recovered in a summary action, nor any costs of appeal arising out of such regular suit. The defendant, however, in such case, if the judgment be in his favour, shall be entitled to recover the full costs, either of the original suit, or of an appeal arising therefrom, as if this Act had not been passed.

CXI. This Act shall not extend to any suit instituted before this Act shall come into operation.

CXII. The words "Civil Jail" shall include the Civil Jail of the Zillah, and any place appointed by the Executive Government for the confinement of prisoners in civil cases by any Court constituted under this Act. The word "Nazir" shall include any officer of a Court authorised to serve or execute its process. Unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

CXIII. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the 1st day of January 1856.

APPENDIX A. FORM OF PLAINT.

No. dated Plaintiff,
[Here enter name, designation, and residence.]
versus
[Ditto ditto.] Defendant.

Claim Company's Rupees

[Here state briefly the cause of action, and its date.]

The following are given as examples of such statement, and must be adapted to the circumstances of the case:—

Being the damages sustained by the Plaintiff by the non-performance on the part of the Defendant of a written contract, filed herewith [here state the nature of the contract, and the date upon which it was entered into].

or

Principal and interest on a bond made by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, under date for the sum of payable on and bearing interest at per centum per year.

or

For goods sold and delivered as per account stated below.

or

Rent for the use and occupation by the Defendant of a shop belonging to the Plaintiff (situated), for twelve months, from to at Rupees per month.

or

Wages for five months as washerman, from at Rupees per month.

or

For that the Defendant on the day of 185 at so improperly drove a certain cart, that it struck and injured a cow belonging to the Plaintiff, whereby the Plaintiff has sustained damages to the amount stated.

or

For that the Defendant on the day of 185 at so improperly drove a certain cart, that it struck, and thereby broke one of the Plaintiff's legs, in consequence

of which injury the Plaintiff makes the following claim against the Defendant for special pecuniary damage, viz:—

Loss of Wages from	to	at the rate of	Rs. —
Medical Attendance			Rs. —
Compensation for personal suffering			Rs. —
			Total. Rs. —

APPENDIX B.

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (of plaint), dated Plaintiff,
[Here enter name, designation, and residence.]
versus
[Ditto ditto.] Defendant.

In the Court of at

Whereas the said A. B. has brought a claim against you in this Court for Rupees, a copy of the plaint is hereunto annexed, and you are hereby required to appear in this Court in person [if not specially required to appear in person, state in person, or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject, or accompanied by a witness who has such personal knowledge], on the day of to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [here mention any document, the production of which may be required by the Plaintiff], which the Plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

APPENDIX C.

FORM OF SUMMONS FOR CITING A WITNESS.

In the Court of Plaintiff,
[Here enter name, designation, and residence.]
versus
[Ditto ditto.] Defendant.

To A. B., inhabitant of

You are hereby commanded to appear at the said Court on the day of next, to give evidence in the above suit (or to produce) [here mention any document that the witness may be required to produce].

APPENDIX D.

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

Plaintiff,
[Here enter name, designation, and residence.]
versus
[Ditto ditto.] Defendant.

To the Nazir of the Court of

Whereas the said C. D. was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 185 to pay to A. B. the sum of Company's Rupees and Rupees for costs of suit, amounting to Company's Rupees; and whereas the said C. D. has omitted to liquidate the same: These are hereby to command you to apprehend the said C. D., and unless the said C. D. shall pay you the sum of Company's Rupees in satisfaction of the said decree and costs, and the sum of Rupees for the costs of executing this process, to produce him before this Court, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Court,
this day of 185 .
(Signed) E. F.,
Judge.

APPENDIX E.

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

Plaintiff,
[Here enter name, designation, and residence.]
versus
Defendant.

[Ditto ditto.]

To the Nazir of the Court of

Whereas C. D. was directed by a decree of this Court, under date 185 to pay to A. B. the sum of Rupees with interest at per centum per annum to the day of payment, which to this date amounts to Rupees and Rupees for costs of suit, amounting to Company's Rupees; and whereas the said C. D. has omitted to liquidate the same: These are therefore to command you to levy the said sum of Company's Rupees and the sum of Company's Rupees for costs of executing this process, by distress and sale of such moveable property of the said C. D. as is described in the list annexed, and shall be pointed out to you by the decree-holder, or his agent; and you are hereby ordered and directed to distrain such property of the said C. D., and to sell and dispose of the same within [not being less than six days from the day the property was taken], unless the sum of Company's Rupees for which such distress shall be made, together with the reasonable charges of taking and keeping such distress, shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Court, at this day of 185 .
(Signed) J.,
Judge.

APPENDIX F.

WARRANT FOR DELIVERY OF PROPERTY.

Plaintiff,
[Here enter name, designation, and residence.]
versus
Defendant.

[Ditto ditto.]

To the Nazir of the Court of

Whereas C. D. was directed by a decree of this Court, dated the 185 , to deliver a certain horse to A. B., and to pay the sum of Company's Rupees on account of costs of suit; or if the delivery of said horse cannot be had, to pay the sum of Company's Rupees as an alternative, together with the said costs: These are therefore to command you to cause the said horse to be delivered to A. B., and to levy from C. D. the said sum of Co.'s Rs. for costs of suit, and Co.'s Rs.

for costs of executing this process; or if the horse cannot be delivered, to levy from C. D., at the instance of A. B., the said sum of Co.'s Rs. awarded as an alternative, together with the said costs of suit and costs of execution, amounting to Co.'s Rs. by distress and sale of such moveable property of the said C. D. as shall be described in the list to be furnished to you by the decree-holder, or his agent, under his signature, and shall be pointed out to you by him or his agent; and you are hereby ordered and directed to distrain such property of the said C. D., and to sell and dispose of the same within [not being less than six days from the day the property was taken], unless the sum of Co.'s Rs. for which such distress shall be made, together with the reasonable

charges, of taking and keeping such distress, shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Court, at this day of 185 .
(Signed) J.,
Judge.

APPENDIX G.

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF DECREE BY JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Plaintiff,
[Here enter name, designation, and residence.]
versus
Defendant.

[Ditto ditto.]

Whereas was directed by a decree of this Court, under date to pay to the sum of Rupees for costs of suit, amounting in all to Company's Rupees and whereas the said has failed to pay the same, I have voluntarily become security for the payment of the above sum to the said in full, or by instalments [if to be paid in full, state date of payment; if by instalments, specify the number of instalments, and the date on which each instalment becomes due]; and I do hereby agree, on behalf of myself, my heirs and representatives, to perform the conditions of this bond, and that, if any default shall happen in the fulfilment of the conditions contained in this bond, the judgment creditor may proceed, without a fresh action, to sue out execution against me upon this bond, under the rules of this Act, in like manner as if a decree had been passed against me upon this bond.

Dated the day of
(Signed) Security.
Signed, dated, and delivered in the presence of
(Names and residence of Witnesses.)

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

16th June 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council, on the 16th June 1855, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 20th of September next:—

A Bill to facilitate the Acquisition of Land needed for Public Purposes in the Presidency of Bombay.

I. Whenever it shall appear to the Governor of Bombay in Council that any land is needed for a public purpose, he shall make a declaration to that effect in a Minute of Council, and such declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the purpose for which the land is needed is a public purpose.

II. When a declaration has been made by the Governor in Council, that any land is needed for a public purpose, if there shall be any hindrance to the immediate acquisition of such land by purchase from the parties interested therein, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to order the land to be taken possession of on the part of Government, and applied to the purpose for which it is needed, leaving claims for compensation for the land to be determined as hereinafter provided.

III. When such order is passed by the Governor

Land to be measured, and possession to be taken; after which, the property shall be vested in the Government.

shall think fit to appoint, to carry it into execution; and the Collector or other Officer so appointed shall cause the land ordered to be taken to be marked out and measured, and possession to be taken thereof on behalf of Government, and the land shall thenceforward be vested absolutely in the Government, free and clear of all other estates, rights, titles, remainders, reversions, limitations, trusts, and interests, and also of all mortgages, liens, or incumbrances whatsoever, of and in the land so taken as aforesaid; and any suit which may be instituted to recover the land so taken by Government in any Court of Judicature shall be dismissed with costs. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of the party who may receive the value of any land so taken by Government, without having a good title to the same.

IV. As soon as the land has been marked out, the Collector, or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, shall cause the order in Council to be affixed in some conspicuous place upon the land, and published by proclamation in the neighbouring bazars and villages, with a citation, calling on all parties interested in the land to appear before him in person, or by authorised agents, on a certain day, not less than fifteen days after the date of citation, and to state the nature of their interests in the land required, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

V. It shall be competent to the said Collector, or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, to admit any such claims that appear to him to be valid; and if he and all the parties interested in the land agree as to the compensation to be allowed to them respectively, to pass an award for the same.

VI. If the said Collector or Officer shall judge any of the claims preferred to be inadmissible, and the parties interested in the land, or any of them, shall nevertheless persist in such claims; or if the said Collector or Officer, admitting the interests claimed, shall object to the compensation demanded for the same as excessive, the points in dispute shall be referred to the determination of arbitrators, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII. Two persons shall be chosen to act as arbitrators on the part of Government, by the Collector or other Officer duly appointed as aforesaid, and the party or parties claiming to be interested in the land taken shall be called upon by the said Collector or Officer to elect, within fifteen days, two persons to act as arbitrators on his or their part. If there be several parties interested as aforesaid, and they cannot agree within the required period in the election of persons to act as arbitrators on their behalf, then and in that case each of them shall nominate one person, whom he may desire to act on his behalf, and the said Collector or Officer shall choose by lot, out of the persons so nominated by the parties aforesaid, or by any of them, two persons to act as arbitrators on behalf of the parties interested in the land. If only two persons shall be so nominated by the parties interested in the land, they shall be the arbitrators on behalf of such parties, whether the whole of the parties interested as aforesaid may or may not have been concerned in their nomination. If only one person shall be so nominated, then only one of the persons selected to act as arbitrators on the part

of Government shall be employed on the duty. If the parties interested in the land shall refuse or neglect, or if, by reason of minority, lunacy, or absence from the Presidency, they shall be unable to make any nomination within the required period, then the said Collector or Officer shall and may select two impartial persons to arbitrate the matter between Government and the parties interested in the land.

VIII. Before the arbitrators proceed to arbitrate, Appointment of umpire. they shall be required by the said Collector or Officer to appoint an umpire for the decision of any points whereon they may differ in opinion, when the voices on each side shall be equal. If the arbitrators cannot agree in the selection of an umpire, the said Collector or Officer shall be authorised to choose some person to act as such.

IX. In cases wherein the arbitrators may differ in Decision of umpire, &c. opinion, if the voices on each side shall be equal, the decision of the umpire on the point of difference shall be conclusive; in all other cases the opinion of the majority of arbitrators shall determine the award.

X. The arbitrators shall hold their inquiry under the general superintendence of the Collector, or other Arbitrators' inquiry to be under superintendence of Collector. Officer appointed as aforesaid, who shall be competent to exercise towards them such powers and authority, for the purpose of securing their attendance, and the due completion of their award as the Courts of Judicature may legally exercise towards persons summoned as witnesses before them, for the purpose of compelling such witnesses to attend, and give evidence. It shall further be competent to the Officer presiding, in the event of any unnecessary delay on the part of the arbitrators in determining any question referred to them, to call upon them to make their award within a specified time, and in default thereof, to refer such question to the umpire for his decision.

XI. The said Collector or other Officer appointed as aforesaid shall, on the application of the arbitrators, summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process. He shall also cause the proper forms of affirmation to be executed by any witnesses whom the arbitrators may desire to examine upon affirmation, or he may empower the arbitrators to administer or cause the execution of such affirmation, if the witnesses cannot with convenience attend before him. Any witness who shall refuse or omit to appear when duly summoned by such Collector or Officer, or who shall appear but shall refuse to execute the affirmation to be administered as aforesaid, or who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be liable to the same punishment which would be incurred under the law by a witness refusing to appear or give evidence before a Court of Justice. Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition, under a solemn affirmation, in any case referred to arbitration as above, and upon a point material to the issue thereof, shall be held to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence by law; and any person causing or procuring another person to commit the offence of perjury, as above described, shall be guilty of subornation of perjury and punishable according to law.

XII. It shall also be competent to the Collector or other Officer appointed as aforesaid to call upon the parties interested in the land so taken as aforesaid, to appear and produce any accounts, title deeds, or other documents which may be required by the arbitrators for the purposes of their enquiry, and in the event of such persons neglecting or refusing to produce such accounts, title deeds, or documents

ments, and the fact of their existence being proved by information given upon solemn affirmation, such persons shall be liable to the same punishment which would be incurred under the law by a witness refusing to appear or give evidence in a Court of Justice.

XIII. The arbitrators shall take into consideration the statements of the parties interested in the said land,

Award of arbitrators. and the objections of the Collector or other Officer aforesaid on behalf of Government, and after examining the evidence offered on both sides, and making any further inquiry that may appear to them necessary, shall pass their award, allowing or disallowing the interests claimed, provided such interest is not the subject of inquiry under Act XI. of 1852; and determining the total amount of compensation to be given for the interests allowed, the mode in which it is to be given, and if to be given to more than one party, the shares of total compensation which each party shall be entitled to receive.

XIV. The award of the arbitrators, or of the umpire, if he shall be called upon to make an award, shall be binding and conclusive both upon the Government and the parties interested in the land, as respects the gross amount of the compensation to be paid by Government, unless the award shall be set aside by the Civil Court of the zillah upon a charge of corruption against the arbitrators or the umpire, as the case may be, brought by either party, and proved, after due investigation, to the satisfaction of such Court; in which case the matter shall be referred for the determination of a second set of arbitrators, to be chosen in the same manner as the first, and their decision,

Proceedings to set aside award. whatever it may be, shall be final. No petition to set aside an award made under this Act shall be received by the Civil Court of the zillah unless it be presented within thirty days from the date of the award complained of; and the said petition shall be presented on stamped paper of the value used for miscellaneous petitions, and shall be accompanied with a copy of the award objected to. The award of the arbitrators or umpire shall also be binding as respects the shares to be paid to the several parties interested in the land, unless upon a suit instituted within thirty days from the date of the award, in a competent Court, by any of the parties concerned, to alter the apportionment made by such award, an injunction shall be issued to suspend the payment until a decree is passed in the case.

Award when binding as to shares of persons interested. XV. If any question arises as to the previous possession of or title to any land taken by Government under this Act, or if the parties or any of them interested in the land are minors, lunatics, or absent as aforesaid, and are not represented by their guardian, committee, attorney, or other person authorised in that behalf, or if there exist other grounds which, in the judgment of the arbitrators, render it improper to make immediate payment of the compensation awarded by them, or of any part thereof, to any of the parties interested in such land, the said arbitrators shall certify the same to the said Collector or Officer under whose directions they may act, and in such case, or if for any such reason, or any such ground as aforesaid, the said Collector or other Officer shall deem immediate payment improper, then the amount of compensation payable shall be held in deposit by Government until the parties interested in the said land or some of them shall obtain an order of a competent Court for the payment of the same and interest (if any) to them. All sums held in deposit as aforesaid shall bear interest at the lowest rate of any Government securities which may then be procurable.

XVI. On the close of the enquiry, the arbitrators or umpire shall deliver to the Collector or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, a full and complete report and

Arbitrators to deliver to Collector their report and other proceedings.

award upon the questions submitted to their arbitration, under their respective signatures, specifying the amount of compensation to be granted, and (except where, under Section XV., it may appear proper to suspend payment) the parties to whom it is to be made, and the proportions to be paid to each respectively, with a solemn declaration subscribed thereto that the award so given is, to the best of their judgment, true and impartial, and according to the evidence adduced before them, and they shall at the same time deposit with the said Collector or Officer the whole of their proceedings.

XVII. All suits and proceedings instituted against

No suits to be instituted against Government to obtain compensation.

Government to obtain compensation for land taken as aforesaid, other than such petitions to set aside awards as aforesaid, shall be dismissed with costs; but nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any party to recover the value of any land taken by Government from any person who may have received the same without having any title thereto.

Right to recover purchase-money from person who has received it without title, not to be affected.

XVIII. In the case of land declared by a minuet

Proclamation and proceedings in case land is bought by agreement from persons apparently interested.

of the Governor in Council to be needed for a public purpose being acquired by the Government by bargain with and purchase from the parties apparently interested therein, the Collector or Officer appointed by Government to receive possession of the same shall cause proclamation to be made, in the manner prescribed in the 4th Section of this Act, of the transfer of the land to Government by the said parties, and requiring all other persons who may claim any right, title, or interest in such land, to prefer their claims within one calendar month after such proclamation made; and any claims that may be preferred shall be dealt with under Section V. or under Section VI. and the following Sections of this Act. Provided always,

Proviso.

that, if no claims shall be made within one calendar month after such proclamation as aforesaid, the said land shall vest absolutely in the Government, free and clear of all other estates, rights, titles, remainders, reversions, limitations, trusts, interests, mortgages, liens, or incumbrances whatsoever of and in the said land so purchased; and any suit to recover the land so purchased by Government, or to obtain from Government compensation for the loss thereof, which may be preferred in any Court of Judicature, shall be dismissed with costs. But nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of the party who may receive the value of any land purchased by Government without having a good title to the same.

XIX. In cases referred to arbitration under the

Expense of arbitration.

provisions of this Act, any necessary expense which may attend the inquiry of the arbitration, whether for the diet of witnesses or otherwise, shall be paid by Government.

XX. Persons employed in any public work, or in

Right to enter upon land required for a public purpose.

any purpose which has been declared, under the authority of this Act, to be a public purpose, their servants and workmen may, after due notice to the occupier, enter upon any land in order to survey the same or to mark and set out the line of work in contemplation, and may mark the intended line by cutting a trench or placing land-marks along the same, and may, with the sanction of Government or of any Officer appointed by Government to exercise supervision

over the work, cut down and clear away any part of any jungle or tree or tope of trees in the direction of the survey or the intended line. Provided that no person shall enter the curtilage of any house under colour of this Act, without the consent of the occupier, unless between sunrise and sunset and after due notice given to such occupier.

XXI. The powers of this Act shall also extend to

Temporary occupation of adjacent land.

authorise, in all cases within the Act, the temporary occupation of any land not more than 100 yards from the centre line of the line of work in contemplation, the taking earth and other materials, the depositing thereon superfluous earth or other materials, the erection of temporary buildings and workshops thereon, or the occupation of any land which may be needed for making temporary roads or approaches from any public road to an intended line of Railway; and for any damage done under the powers conferred in this and the preceding Sections, including the full value of all clay, gravel, soil, and other materials taken thence, compensation shall be paid to and among all persons having an interest therein, to be ascertained, in case of disagreement, in the same manner as compensation for land permanently taken under this Act.

XXII. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of the authority conferred in the 3rd and 4th Sections of this Act shall be liable to be imprisoned by the Magistrate of the district for any term not exceeding six months, and to be fined any amount not exceeding Rupees 200.

XXIII. In every case in which any land has been or shall be taken by the Government for any work of public utility otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act, such land, after the lapse of five years without any claim preferred for the recovery thereof in any competent Court, shall vest absolutely in the East India Company, freed and discharged from all other claims thereunto.

XXIV. The said term of five years shall be reckoned from the date of this Act in the case of land heretofore taken, and in case of land hereafter taken from the time of taking possession thereof.

XXV. If within the said term of five years any suit is begun upon which judgment shall be finally obtained establishing the right of the Plaintiff to any interest in any such land, then, in lieu and in place of such interest in the said land, there shall be paid to the person obtaining such judgment, the value of his interest in the said land at the time when possession thereof was taken, with interest thereon at the usual and lawful rate, to be ascertained and settled by the Civil Court in awarding judgment in the suit.

XXVI. The word "land" as used in this Act shall include the buildings, trees, and wells thereon, the revenue thereof, and all rights and privileges lawfully enjoyed thereon or therefrom.

XXVII. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say, words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular: words importing the masculine gender only shall include females: the expression "party or parties interested in the land," shall be understood to mean all parties interested in the

land either for life or for years, or in remainder, reversion, or succession, and all trustees, *cestui que trusts*, mortgagees, incumbrancers, lease-holders, or tenants, not being tenants by the month or at will of such land.

XXVIII. This Act shall not be held to extend to land within the local jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

Act not to extend to land within local jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

9th June 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 2nd June 1855, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 13th of September next:—

A Bill to amend Act No. XXVIII. of 1839.

Whereas it is expedient to modify the said Act so far as it relates to the height of buildings within the walls of the Fort of Bombay—

Preamble.

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council, by order in writing, to be signed by one of the Secretaries to Government, to allow the erection of any building, which now is, or may be hereafter erected within the walls of the Fort of Bombay, of a greater height than 50 feet, measured from the surface of the street, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governor in Council may allow Buildings within the Fort of Bombay to be of a greater height than 50 feet.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

For Sale

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

Jameson's Code of 1850, bound	Rs. 12
" " Appendix No. I. (1852), in wrapper	" 3
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Just issued,

RULES for the GUIDANCE of COURTS of REQUESTS, with Forms of Proceedings, &c. (June 1855), stitched	As. 8
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Advertisement.

Any person having it in his power to afford INFORMATION REGARDING a CERTIFICATE, No. 1228, of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, for Rs. 2,000, on the Life of the late Lieutenant EDWARD JOHN BAMFORD, of the 25th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is requested to communicate on the subject with the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

9th June 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissary General in Charge, Bombay, for the CONVEYANCE TO LONDON of—

One (1) PACKAGE, containing Pattern Knapsacks, about 4 feet 11·52 inches by measurement, and 72 lb. by weight, consigned to the East India House, London.

The name of the Vessel on which it is proposed to convey the Package is to be inserted in the Tender.

Further particulars may be learnt on application at this Office, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Bombay, Deputy Commy. Genl.'s Office,
20th March 1855.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boddhist.—Jain, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Brahmun ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lingaet and Bhatia ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hindoo of other Caste ..	3	25	3	..	55	4	..	13	15	..	3	2	13	..	2	2	..	137
Hindoo Out-caste ..	..	1	1	..	9	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	19
Moosulman ..	3	9	..	..	32	2	..	3	9	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	61
Parsee ..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	11
Jew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian ..	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Indo-European ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
European ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	6
Negro-African ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other and Unknown Caste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	40	6	..	111	14	..	23	30	..	4	4	23	..	3	4	..	262
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding seven Years ..	..	42	11	1	112	11	..	28	35	..	2	1	11	..	3	2	..	259

Bombay, 4th July 1855.

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

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Dawul Boobajee Ghoorkeh.	Formerly a Butcher	Mahomedan..	Lately without the Fort, in Tanna (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	25th	June.	1855.
Syed Goolam Ally bin Syed Abbas Ally.	Lately a dealer in Hay	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Bengal Poorah.	27th	"	"
Edward Robert Gardner.	Unemployed	European....	Without the Fort, on Kalbadavee Road.	29th	"	"
Vullubjee Jewraz....	Lately carrying on business as a Broker in Opium.	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort, in Hooly Chuckla (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	2nd	July.	"
Nathooram chund.	Lately trading under the name and firm of Nathooram Navulram, a General Merchant.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, at Poydownee.	"	"	"

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Vullubjee Jewraz	3rd Monday	July next	11 o'clock.
Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy	1st Monday	August next	Ditto.
Edward Robert Gardner	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nathooram Roopchand	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of July 1855.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મધે.

જાહેર ખાખર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેની હેકુળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેલુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એવી છે જે વિકેરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને કરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિરામાં ખાખરનાં ધલાન હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું મુંબઈમધે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
દાવલ જુખાજી ધુરકેદ ..	આગલ કરાઈ	મુરાલમાંન.	થોડાદાડા ઉપર કોટખાર થાણામાં ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૨૫ મે	જુન.	૧૮૫૫.
રાઈમ્મિદ ગુલાંમખલી બીન	થોડાદાડાઉપર શુક્રા ધારાનો વે	મુરાલમાંન.	કોટખાર અંગાલી પુરામાં..	૨૭ મે	એન.	એન.
રાઈમ્મિદ અમારા અલી.	પાર કરનાર.					
એડવર્ડ રાખર્ટ ગાર્ડનર ..	વગર ધંધાનો	હરોપીઅંન.	કોટખાર કાલકાદેવીનાં રસ્તા ઉપર.	૨૯ મે	એન.	એન.
વલભજી જીવરાજ	થોડા દાડાઉપર અફીણની દલા લી કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાડાઉપર હોલી ચકલા આગલ ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૨ જુન	જુલાઈ	એન.
નથુરાંમ રૂપચંદ	થોડા દાડાઉપર નથુરાંમ નવલ રાંમરાગલી જનરાનો વેપારી તેને નાંચે તથા પેડીએ વેપાર કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાર પાંચેધોણી આ ગલ.	એન	એન.	એન.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની ખાખરમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયા છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજ વસ્ત આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આક્રિસિઆલ આશામીનીના તાખામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાઈ કરાવેલા દીવરા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
વલભજી જીવરાજ	૩ જો શોમવાર.	ચાલતો જુલાઈ.	૧૧.
ખરજોરજી ધંનજીભાઈ	૧ જો શોમવાર.	આવતો આગસ્ટ.	એન.
એડવર્ડ રાખર્ટ ગાર્ડનર	એન.	એન.	એન.
નથુરાંમ રૂપચંદ	એન.	એન.	એન.

આડા આવનાર લેણુદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તથા દાડા અગાઉ, સોગણનાંમાથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાનાં દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,

કોર્ટના કલાર્ક સહી.

શ્રી મુંબઈના કોર્ટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં, લખી તારીખ ૩ જુલાઈ સને ૧૮૫૫.

(True Translation)

J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

OF MEAT, POULTRY, FRUIT, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, SAGO, BUTTER, MILK, FIREWOOD, OIL,
CANDLES, SOAP, GHEE, SUGAR, GRAIN, &c. &c.—QUOTED BY THE DEALERS.

BEEF.		Rs. a. p.	PORK, FRESH AND SALT (continued).		Rs. a. p.	SUGAR OF SORTS.		Rs. a. p.
Prime Pieces.....	1st sort, 8 to 10 lbs.	1 0 0	Trotters, large.....	per four	0 1 4	Sugar, Pinfa.....	per md. of 28 lbs.	6 0 0
" "	" 3rd	1 0 0	" small.....	"	0 2 0	" Candy.....	1st sort, "	5 4 0
Brisket and Round.....	1st	1 0 0	Pig's Liver and Heart.....	"	0 2 0	" ".....	2nd " "	5 0 0
" "	2nd	1 0 0	Pork, salt, Country.....	8 lbs.	1 0 0	" ".....	3rd " "	4 0 0
" "	3rd	1 0 0				" soft.....	1st " "	3 0 0
Meat for Soup.....	1st	1 0 0	POULTRY.			" brown.....	" "	2 8 0
Shin, large.....	each	0 3 0	Geese.....	each	4 0 0	Jaggree.....	" "	1 8 0
" small.....	"	0 3 0	Turkey, cock, Bombay.....	"	8 0 0	GHEE OF SORTS.		
Ox Tails.....	"	0 3 0	" hen.....	"	4 0 0	Ghee, Kurrachee.....	per md. of 28 lbs.	8 0 0
Tongue, large.....	"	0 2 6	" cock, Goa.....	"	3 0 0	" Surat.....	"	9 0 0
" small.....	"	0 2 6	" hen.....	"	1 8 0	" Bhowanuggur.....	"	8 0 0
Heart, large.....	"	0 2 6	Fowls, large.....	"	1 0 0	" Balghanty.....	"	7 12 0
" small.....	"	0 1 9	" small.....	"	0 8 0	" Ghanty.....	"	8 8 0
Marrow-bone.....	"	0 0 8	" large, Bombay.....	"	0 10 0	" Rajapoor.....	"	10 8 0
Ox Palates.....	"	0 4 0	Ducks, large.....	"	0 8 0	" Jaffrabad.....	"	
Feet.....	four	0 4 0	Chickens, large.....	per dozen	2 4 0			
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona.....	each	0 5 0	" small.....	"	1 12 0	GRAIN OF SORTS.		
" (pickled), Bombay.....	"	0 5 0	Hens' Eggs.....	each	0 3 0	Wheat, Hansia.....	per cdy. of 8 pharas	22 0 0
VEAL, SMALL.			Ducks.....	"	0 3 0	" Jambooscer.....	1st sort, "	19 0 0
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0	FRUITS OF SORTS.			" ".....	2nd " "	18 0 0
" "	2nd	5 1 0 0	Pine-apples, Bombay, large.....	each	0 12 0	" Bhowanuggur.....	1st " "	18 0 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	" small.....	"	0 8 0	" Ghantece.....	"	17 0 0
Fore Quarter.....	1st	5 1 0 0	" Goa, large.....	"	0 3 0	" Sindce.....	"	15 0 0
" "	2nd	0 1 0 0	" small.....	"	0 12 0	Gram, Jambooscer.....	"	17 8 0
" "	3rd	0 5 1 0 0	Pomelos, large.....	"	0 8 0	" Ghogaree, new.....	"	16 8 0
VEAL, LARGE.			Guavas, large.....	"	0 0 6	" " old.....	"	15 0 0
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0	" small.....	"	0 0 4	" Ghantece old.....	"	14 8 0
" "	2nd	5 1 0 0	Oranges, large.....	"	0 0 6	" Venjaloo.....	"	10 0 0
" "	3rd	0 5 1 0 0	" small.....	"	0 0 4	Woodced, Ghantece.....	"	19 0 0
Fore Quarter.....	1st	5 1 0 0	Grapes, black.....	per seer	0 0 0	" Malabar.....	"	18 0 0
" "	2nd	0 5 1 0 0	" green.....	"	0 0 0	" Cutch.....	"	20 0 0
" "	3rd	0 7 1 0 0	Melons, Water, large.....	each	0 0 0	" Ghogaree.....	"	16 0 0
Head.....	1st	each 0 12 0	" small.....	"	0 0 0	" Ghantece.....	"	14 8 0
" "	2nd	" 0 10 0	" Musk, large.....	"	0 0 0	" Cutch.....	"	15 0 0
" "	3rd	" 0 8 0	" small.....	"	0 0 0	" Muggs.....	"	15 0 0
Feet.....	four	0 1 0	Plantains, red, large.....	"	0 0 6	" Ghogaree.....	"	15 0 0
Liver and Heart.....	each	0 1 0	" yellow, large.....	"	0 0 4	Bazarece, Ghantece.....	"	19 0 0
MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.			" small.....	"	0 0 8	" Bhowanuggur, 1st sort.....	"	18 0 0
Saddle.....	1st sort, per lb.	0 3 0	Limes, sweet.....	"	0 0 1	" " 2nd.....	"	18 0 0
" "	2nd	0 2 0	" sour.....	"	0 0 1	" Rajapoor.....	"	16 0 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0	Potatoes, Neigherries, large.....	per seer	0 0 0	" " old.....	"	15 0 0
Leg, Loin, Neck, & Shoulder, 1st.....	"	0 2 0	" small.....	"	0 0 0	" " 1st sort.....	"	17 0 0
" "	2nd	0 1 3	" Mahabeshwur, large.....	"	0 0 4	" " 2nd.....	"	15 0 0
" "	3rd	0 1 3	" small.....	"	0 0 4	Joaree.....	"	12 8 0
Breast.....	1st	0 1 6	" Poona, large.....	"	0 0 3	Nacheny.....	"	11 0 0
" "	2nd	0 1 3	" small.....	"	0 0 0	Vattana.....	"	25 0 0
" "	3rd	0 0 6	" Surat, large.....	"	0 0 8	Chowkey.....	per phara	3 4 0
Tongue, Sheep's.....	each	0 0 0	" small.....	"	0 0 0	" " 2nd.....	"	3 4 0
Brains.....	"	0 0 0	Yams, white.....	"	0 0 0	" " 3rd.....	"	3 8 0
Head.....	"	0 1 9	" red.....	"	0 0 2			
Liver and Heart.....	"	0 1 0	Onions.....	"	0 0 2			
Kidneys.....	"	0 0 4	Ginger.....	"	0 0 4			
Feet.....	four	0 4 0						
Suet.....	per lb.	0 4 0	DRY FRUITS OF SORTS.			UNBOILED RICE OF SORTS.		
MUTTON FOR NATIVES.			Plums, fine.....	per seer weight	0 4 0	Rice, Putney.....	per phara	2 8 0
First sort.....	10 lbs.	1 0 0	" coarse.....	"	0 7 0	" Sindey, red.....	"	2 0 0
Second.....	12	1 0 0	Currants, fine.....	"	0 6 0	" raw.....	"	2 4 0
Third.....	16	1 0 0	" coarse.....	"	0 2 0	" red.....	"	1 12 0
KID, SMALL.			Prunes, new.....	"	0 2 0	BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.		
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0	" old.....	"	0 1 0	Rice, Jersaul.....	1st sort, per phara	4 0 0
" "	2nd	5 1 0 0	Almonds, sweet.....	"	0 2 0	" " 2nd.....	"	3 12 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	" bitter.....	"	0 2 0	" Vergole.....	1st " "	3 4 0
Fore Quarter.....	1st	5 1 0 0	BREAD, &c.			" " 2nd.....	"	3 0 0
" "	2nd	0 1 0 0	A loaf, 1st sort.....	13 oz. each	0 1 4	" Sindey ratra.....	"	0 0 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	" 2nd.....	13	0 1 0	" Segundee.....	"	3 12 0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart.....	each	0 0 0	" brown.....	32 oz.	0 2 0	" Putney.....	"	2 8 0
KID, LARGE.			" ".....	10	0 1 0	" raw.....	"	2 4 0
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0	Flour, Wheat.....	per seer measure	0 3 4	MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.		
" "	2nd	5 1 0 0	Rolong.....	"	0 1 4	Rice, unboiled.....	1st sort, per robin	3 4 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	Sago, fine.....	weight	0 1 3	" " 2nd.....	"	3 0 0
Fore Quarter.....	1st	5 1 0 0	" coarse.....	"	0 1 3	" " 1st.....	"	2 8 0
" "	2nd	0 1 0 0	Arrowroot, best.....	"	0 2 0	" " 2nd.....	"	2 4 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	" coarse.....	"	0 1 0	BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.		
LAMB, SMALL.			MILK AND BUTTER.			Rice, unboiled.....	1st sort, per bag of 168 lbs.	0 12 0
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0	Cows' Milk.....	per seer measure	0 1 4	" " 2nd.....	"	0 8 0
" "	2nd	5 1 0 0	" Butter.....	per cup of 2 oz.	0 1 2	" " 3rd.....	"	0 0 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	Buffaloes' Milk.....	"	0 1 2	BHATT.		
Fore Quarter.....	1st	5 1 0 0	FIREWOOD.			Bhatt, Putney.....	per moora of 25 pharas	25 0 0
" "	2nd	0 1 0 0	Babool.....	per cdy. of 28 mds. (784 lbs.)	3 8 0	" raw.....	"	23 0 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	Khaur.....	"	3 0 0	" red.....	"	21 0 0
LAMB, LARGE.			Aine Black.....	"	2 12 0	SUNDRIES.		
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort, 5 lbs.	1 0 0	2nd. sort.....	"	4 0 0	Saltpetre, Europe.....	per md. of 28 lbs.	2 4 0
" "	2nd	5 1 0 0	OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.			" Bengal.....	"	3 4 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	Cocoonut Oil.....	1st sort, per md. of 28 lbs.	3 7 0	" Rajapoor.....	"	1 8 0
Fore Quarter.....	1st	5 1 0 0	" " 2nd.....	"	3 0 0	Pepper, black.....	1st sort, per seer weight	0 1 4
" "	2nd	0 1 0 0	Jeenglee.....	"	2 12 0	" " 2nd.....	"	0 1 0
" "	3rd	0 1 0 0	" Ghantece.....	"	2 10 0	" white.....	"	0 0 0
PORK, FRESH AND SALT.			Brundia, or Castor Oil.....	"	20 0 0	Garlick, large.....	"	0 0 0
Pork, fresh.....	10 lbs.	1 0 0	Candles, Europe.....	"	10 0 0	" small.....	"	0 0 0
Pig, Roasting, large size.....	each	1 4 0	" Coclin.....	"	13 0 0	Camphor.....	per lb.	0 0 0
" small.....	"	1 0 0	" Soap, Country.....	"	1 8 0	Salt, table.....	"	0 1 4
Pig's Head.....	20 lbs.	1 0 0	" Europe, yellow.....	"	3 8 0	" common, white.....	per pylee	0 1 2
Sausages.....	5	1 0 0	" white.....	"	3 8 0	" black.....	"	0 1 0

Fish and Vegetables generally sold according to the quantity in the Market, and the choice of them.

Bombay Measures by which the articles are sold:—4 Seers are one Pylee—17 Pylees are one Phara—8 Pharas are one Moora. A Robin of Rice averages about 15 Pylees.

Bombay Weights by which the articles are sold:—1 Seer is 11 ozs. and 4 drs.—40 Seers are 1 Maund.—1 Maund is 28 English Pounds.

Bombay, Monday, 2nd July 1855.

Published by order of the Board of Conservancy,

J. WATSON, Clerk of the Markets.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

The 8th June 1855.

The following Rules for the grant of leave of absence, for regulating deductions from Salaries and Deputation Allowances, and for limiting the period of service of Civil Servants, are published for general information, and will take effect in all the Presidencies and Settlements under the Government of India from the date of the publication of this Notification, in supersession of the Rules of the 17th May 1843 and the 25th August 1854 :—

CHAPTER I.

RULES FOR APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section I.—No leave of absence from any Office or Station can be granted but by the Government under which the employment is

NOTE.—This Rule must be considered as superseding the Rule under which Commissioners of the Land Revenue and other Officers have heretofore been allowed to grant leave of absence in Bengal.

held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly, through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong.

Section II.—The Official Allowances of the holder of a Civil office quitting his Station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III.—No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by Medical certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR SICK LEAVE.

Section IV.—Upon application duly made, the Government may grant leave of absence on Medical certificate to any Civil Servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Section V.—When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a certificate and a statement of the case from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV. ; and in case of the applicant visiting the Presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, on their being satisfied, on a perusal of the Medical Attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's Medical Attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a Sanitarium or other place without visiting the Presidency, the certificate must, in the first instance, be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted, with the statement of the case, for the consideration and countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The certificate shall be given in the following form :—

“ I, A. B., Surgeon at or of —, do hereby certify that E. F., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery ; and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea (or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate).”

The following form shall be observed by the Members of the Medical Board or the Superintending Surgeon, in countersigning the Surgeon's certificate :—

“ We (or I) do hereby certify, that, according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of — absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.”

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement, showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a certificate and statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the certificate to be countersigned by the Examining Physician of the East India Company, if the applicant is in England, or if not in England, by the principal Medical authority of the colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if the certificate be not so countersigned. The Medical Board or Superintending Surgeon, before countersigning a certificate as above mentioned, must either personally examine the applicant, or state some sufficient reason why they or he have or hath been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section VI.—The following conditions will in future attach to leaves of absence granted to Civil Servants who may be declared by a sufficient Medical certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health:—

1st.—The total period of absence, with the privileges hereinafter provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in Clause 5 of this Section, and in Section VII. of these Rules) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2ndly.—The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time, unless he shall obtain leave under Clause 5 of this Section, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to a Sanitarium within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the Sanitarium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any port in India which is not more distant from his Station than the ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other port which is not more distant from his Station than the ports of his own Presidency.

3rdly.—The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his Salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 10,000 (£1,000) per annum during that period. In cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed Rupees 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months; nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below Rupees 5,000 (£500) per annum. In cases in which the Salary of the absentee may not be of that amount, the full Salary will be granted.

4thly.—For the interval elapsing between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning absence, or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at Station, the absentee will be allowed a special leave for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months, according to the distance to be travelled, as prescribed in Section XX. of these Rules; and during this additional period the absentee will be entitled to draw the same Salary as is allowed by Clause 3 of this Section.

5thly.—If the absentee shall apply, under Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months or fifteen months at any one time, and it shall appear to the Honorable the Court of Directors to be absolutely necessary, after examination by their Medical Officer in England, that he should do so, the leave which may have been granted in India will, under the orders of the Honorable Court, be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to retain office and Half Salary, within the limits enjoined, during such extension.

6thly.—If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due Medical certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, or beyond two years in the case of an extension under Clause 4, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment; but he will be permitted to receive an Allowance at the rate of £500 per annum if above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, or of £250 if not above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At

the expiration of that term, all Allowance must cease until he reports his return to his Presidency:

Section VII.—If a Civil Servant of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on sick leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such sick leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for leave of absence, the Government of India and the subordinate Governments may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office and half his Salary under the limits above enjoined.

Section VIII.—If a Civil Servant, after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill-health to apply for further leave of absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate Governments will, however, respectively, exercise a discretionary power to grant in such last mentioned cases a Sick Absentee Allowance, not exceeding Rupees 5,000 or £500 per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Section IX.—A Civil Servant who has taken sick leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843 will not be debarred by that circumstance from taking such leave again under the above Rules, with the privilege of retaining office, provided the leave be not granted till three years have expired after his return from his leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843.

Section X.—None of the above-mentioned Rules will be applicable to Members of Council. Each Member may, however, with the special sanction of the Government, be permitted to be absent, under Medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, retaining his office and receiving half his Salary, which shall be paid to him during such absence, but if his absence shall exceed six months, his office will be vacated.

Section XI.—Civil Servants who may desire to draw their Allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above Rules, will be required to give security, in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government, for the refund of any excess that may be drawn either by the Agents at the Presidency or by themselves, in case of their coming under retrenchment.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR SHORT LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Section XII.—The Government may grant to Civil Servants leave of absence to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatever as to the place to which they may resort, for one month in each year, without deduction from the Salaries and emoluments drawn by such Servants; such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this Rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave; but Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this Rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this Rule, he shall forfeit all Pay and Allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this Rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if while absent under this Rule, they be granted extended leave under Medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the Rules applicable to leave of absence on Medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil Servants who have been absent on Medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year are not entitled to leave under this Rule during that year; but, in determining the interval necessary to entitle a person to leave under this Rule, no reference will be made to any intermediate leave of absence that may have been granted under Section XIV. Clause 1.

Section XIII.—As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section XII., such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions

to complete one month within the year, and the term year shall be held to mean the calendar year commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December, but as an exception to this Rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local Governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this Rule, to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments, not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave, or of the last instalment of leave, taken in the past calendar year.

Section XIV.—Clause 1.—The Government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a Civil Servant special leave of absence on private affairs for six months to any place in India, Europe, or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort, provided, however, that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his Station for any period exceeding that to which he may be entitled without deduction, under Section XII., the absentee shall, for the period in excess, draw no more than one-half of his Salary and Allowances. After an absence of six months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Section XII.) any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Clause 2.—The leave granted under this Section will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto, and a second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the Half Salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause 3.—It will be understood that leave under this Section is not to be granted as a matter of course to every applicant, but that it will be the duty of the Government to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

CHAPTER IV.

FURLOUGHS ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Section XV.—In the place of the period of three years (in one term) for which furlough has hitherto been granted, Civil Servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years as at present, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, to be taken after successive periods, of seven years' service, or into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that in every case the Civil Servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, or thirty-six months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of a division into two periods, the first furlough must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but Civil Servants returning on furlough to Europe will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

Section XVI.—The Furlough Allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last Section will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Section XVII.—Civil Servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty under Medical certificate, before completing seven years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive, during their furlough on private affairs taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary Furlough Allowance of £500 per annum for three years.

Section XVIII.—Clause 1.—In applying the foregoing Rules in substitution of those before existing, periods of absence to the limit of three years will count as service in India in the twenty-five years entitling to the Annuity, the present qualification of twenty-two years' residence being retained.

Clause 2.—Absence on Medical certificate to the extent of one year will reckon as service and residence in India, and be so computed, in addition to the three years of absence which, under the Clause next preceding, are allowed to be reckoned as Indian service. All periods of short leave of absence on private affairs, taken under Section XII. and XIV. of these Rules, will also count as service and residence.

Section XIX.—Military Officers employed in the Civil Department will be subject to the Rules laid down in General Order No. 1150, dated 17th November 1854, for the grant of leave of absence and furlough to Officers holding Military Staff Appointments.

CHAPTER V.

RULES FOR JOINING STATIONS.

Section XX.—There shall be allowed to Officers appointed to any new office the periods of one month, two months, or three months, for joining, accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last-mentioned distance. Officers not joining their Station within the said periods, respectively, shall forfeit

NOTE.—The time allowed for joining is computed from the date of the Order reaching the Officer appointed.

their Salary for the time delayed in excess of the above periods; and if such excess shall exceed one month, the office shall be vacated, unless otherwise specially ordered by Government.

Section XXI.—Upon the first appointment of any Civil Servant, who shall be reported qualified for Public Service by the Examiners appointed by the Government, to any Civil Station, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the Station an Allowance at the rate of 8 annas per mile by the direct post road, according to the Polymetrical Tables of the Post Office, the bill for which Allowance will be passed by the Civil Auditor after the Officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the Government shall be necessary.

Section XXII.—The Salary of office will be payable from the date only of the Officer joining, but in case of Junior Civil Servants, the Salary of Assistants will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the Public Service, unless forfeited under the preceding Rule through delay in joining the Station to which they may be appointed.

Section XXIII.—In case of a change of office, when an Officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher Salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the Rule No. XX., regulating the time and distance for joining Station, shall be applicable; and the Officer will, for the periods allowed in that Rule, respectively, draw out of the Salary of the office he is about to join a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

CHAPTER VI.

RULES FOR DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES.

Section XXIV.—The sum of Company's Rupees 52,200 per annum having been fixed, under the orders of the Court of Directors, as the maximum

NOTE.—This Rule will equally apply in case of a Political Resident taking a leave of one, two, or three months, for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction. The excess above the maximum monthly Salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.

Salary of Civil office for the offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council, Civil Servants who may draw larger Allowances than this annual sum, as a consolidated personal and sumptuary Allowance, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will, in all cases of absence, be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the Allowance thus limited; and the excess

above the monthly Salary yielded by that annual sum shall remain as a local addition to the usual Deputation Allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties, to meet the necessary expenses of his position; provided, however, that in the cases of Civil Servants appointed to offices of the description referred to subsequent to the 2nd June 1854, the sum of Rupees 50,000 shall be held to be the maximum Salary, under the Government Resolution No. 563, of that date.

Section XXV.—Deputation Allowances shall be granted to Civil Servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down:—

To Civil Servants not holding any substantive appointment, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the monthly Salary of the appointment officiated in, such Deputation Allowance being in addition to the Subsistence Allowance of their respective ranks.

To Civil Servants holding an office of inferior emolument, when officiating in an office of superior emolument, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the monthly Salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the Salary of such appointment shall not exceed Company's Rupees 2,000 per mensem; and in respect to all appointments of which the Salary shall be more than Company's Rupees 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon Company's Rupees 2,000, and of 10 per cent. on the amount in which the monthly Salary may exceed Company's Rupees 2,000; provided, however, that no lower rate of Deputation Allowance shall be given than Rupees 200 per mensem.

The Deputation Allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the Salary of the substantive appointment held by the Officer on Deputation.

The above rates are granted provisionally, subject to future revision.

In the Punjab, Nagpore, and other places where appointments are by classes, the amount of Deputation Allowances payable at the above rates will be calculated, not upon the Salary of the individual Officer holding the substantive appointment in which the Officer deputed may be temporarily officiating, but on the average rate of Salary attached to the particular class to which the appointment may belong.

A Civil Servant acting for another shall have no claim to Commission or Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the Officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions.

A Civil Servant acting in an appointment, the Salary of which is to be reduced on the retirement of the present incumbent, will draw Deputation Allowance on the reduced Salary.

An Officer officiating in more than one appointment will be entitled to Deputation Allowance, regulated by the aggregate amount of the Salary of the offices.

An Officer appointed permanently to a higher situation, but prevented from joining his appointment by an order of Government, and detained to officiate in a situation of still higher emolument than the one to which he has been permanently appointed, will be entitled to a Deputation Allowance in addition to the higher Salary to which he has been promoted.

Section XXVI.—No Civil Servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating; and if the amount of the Deputation Allowance, according to the prescribed scale, added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating Servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any Officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an Officer, holding two appointments, on being deputed to officiate for another, shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no Deputation Allowance, unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the Deputation Allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Section XXVII.—No subordinate Officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment, in the same office or establishment, at the same Station, shall be entitled to any Deputation Allowance until after the expiration of one month, and then the Allowance is not to be drawn in arrear. But a Servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different Station, shall be entitled to Deputation Allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Section XXVIII.—Civil Servants, if deputed to act at a distance from the Stations where they are employed, or if ordered by Government on special duty, shall be permitted to draw Travelling Allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES FOR LIMITING THE PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Section XXIX.—After thirty-five years' service no Civil Servant shall be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Honorable the Court of Directors. This Rule will be applicable to every Civil Servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other Civil Servant to whom it relates at the close of five years from the 25th August 1854.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO LAW OFFICERS.

Section XXX.—The East India Company's Law Officers may obtain sick leave and short leave on private affairs, under the conditions prescribed in the case of Civil Servants, both as respects the periods of absence and the limitation of Allowances during such absence. Leave will, however, only be granted at the convenience of the Government, and no additional expense will on any consideration be incurred by the Government on account thereof.

If any Law Officer shall quit his duty, save on leave under Medical certificate or on short leave on private affairs, he will be considered to have vacated his appointment.

CHAPTER IX.

RULES FOR CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.

Section XXXI.—Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains may take furlough on private affairs and on Medical certificate; also privilege leave, and leave for short periods on private affairs, and on Medical certificate in or out of India, on the same terms and conditions as Military Officers, with the following modifications:—

1st.—Chaplains being allowed to retire after twenty years' service, the period of furlough on private affairs is in their case limited to the present term of three years. The furlough may, however, either be taken in one period, or be divided into two periods, whether of eighteen months each, or of two years and one year, respectively, and if divided, the first furlough may be taken, as at present, after seven years' residence, and the second furlough after a further residence of ten years in India. As respects Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains appointed before the 11th January 1854, when the period of service was only eighteen years, their second furlough, if they should exercise the option of taking furlough in two periods, will be available after a second residence in India for a term of eight years.

2ndly.—No furlough or leave of absence, whether on private affairs or on sick certificate, taken in Europe or elsewhere out of India, in excess of three years, will be allowed to count as service in India in the twenty years which qualifies Chaplains for their Retiring Pensions.

Section XXXII.—The Furlough Pay of Chaplains will remain as at present. With regard to their Allowance during sick leave to any place out of India, they shall receive Salary (but at a rate not exceeding £600 per annum) for the first six months of absence, and, for the remaining twelve months, an Allowance equal to the Furlough Pay of their standing. If the leave be extended, an Allowance equal to Furlough Pay may be drawn for a further period of eighteen months.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, as may be required by the Commissariat Department at the Presidency, for the term of two years from the date of the acceptance of the offer, may, on application at this Office from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), obtain copies of the schedule or list of prices, and such information relating thereto as they may require.

2. Verbal offers for the contract will be received at this Office on Friday the 13th proximo, at 1 o'clock precisely, when bidders will be required to bid a per-centage above or below the prices exhibited in the above list at which the supply will be made, on the understanding that the articles supplied are to be of unexceptionable quality, and according to musters which may be seen in this Office, or of the sort usually supplied, and are to be delivered, in the first instance at the Commissariat Stores at the Presidency if required, and afterwards to the indenting Departments, in good condition, free of all charges beyond the stipulated price, in such quantities as may from time to time be demanded, and that the same are liable to examination and rejection by the executive Commissariat Officer, or by the indenting or receiving Officer; or by a Committee of Officers appointed on the part of Government, in the event of the contractor being dissatisfied with the decision of the above Officers, or either of them; it being understood that the decision of such Committee is to be final and binding on all parties.

3. No person will be allowed to bid for the

contract unless he previously deposits in this Office, in cash, the sum of Rupees eighty-two (82), which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on his part to execute the necessary deed of contract when required to do so, on his offer being accepted; in which latter case he must be prepared to give unexceptionable bonded security to the further amount of Rupees three hundred and twenty-eight (328), which, together with the amount previously deposited, will be held as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract.

4. A contractor must comply immediately with all emergent demands, and meet others of less urgency within the periods stated in the requisitions made upon him; in failure whereof, or if any supply be condemned by a Committee of Officers as aforesaid, the articles, or such others as may be required in lieu thereof, shall be purchased by this Department without delay, at his risk and cost, if it be considered expedient to do so; and in all such cases thirty (30) per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of any sum not exceeding Rupees thirty (30), at the option of the executive Commissariat Officer, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of contract, it being understood that the simple condemnation of any article by a Committee constitutes a breach of contract, whether the rejected articles be replaced by the contractor or by this Department; in every such case, also, it is to be understood that the contract may be cancelled at the discretion of the Commissary General, and that if the contract be so cancelled, the cash deposit mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Notice will be forfeited to Government.

5. It is also to be understood that any delay, negligence, evasion, or refusal on the part of a contractor to make supplies, or obey orders, or any attempt on his part, or that of his agents, to pass off articles of an inferior quality in lieu of those he is bound to supply, or any neglect to deliver them at the time and place ordered, will subject him in every instance to be fined to the extent of Rupees twenty-five (25), at the option of the executive Commissariat Officer, from whose order an appeal may be made to the Commissary General, whose decision is to be final; but in cases when it may be deemed fit to exact any of the penalties provided for in the preceding clause, no further penalty shall be leviable under this clause.

6. It is further to be understood that the contractor, or an accredited agent on his part, approved of by the executive Commissariat Officer, is to attend at this Office during the usual hours of business, i.e. from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), also at such other time or place as may be indicted by the executive Commissariat Officer, when he may consider it desirable for the public service to require such attendance.

7. Any party whose offer is accepted will be required to produce his sureties for the approval of the Honorable Company's Solicitor, within fifteen days from the date of the acceptance of his offer, or the contract will be resold. No reason will be stated for rejecting any security offered.

8. Bills for articles supplied under this contract must be preferred within one month from the date of the delivery of the articles, in default of which the contractor will forfeit the full value of the supplies for which bills have not been so preferred, unless it clearly appear, to the satisfaction of the Commissary General, that the delay was unavoidable.

9. The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the contractors' bills, will be recovered from the first bills preferred for payment; but in the event of such retrenchments, or any portion thereof, being remitted, the amount remitted will be refunded.

10. Any party who, after offering for a contract, fails to furnish the necessary security, as provided for in Clause 7 of this Notice, will be interdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless he produces a document from some person or persons of unexceptionable character, and sufficient means, guaranteeing the due execution and performance of the contract, on his offer being accepted.

11. The annual outlay on the above contract is estimated at Rupees one thousand six hundred and forty-one (1,641).

12. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
27th June 1855.

अड्डे ५५२.

क्षिआथी आपवाभां आवेछे, ने तारीख १३ मी आपवात महीनानी ने शुक्रवारने दिने अपोरना अरोबर क्वाक १ वागते मुंभाछनी कमीसरी आशीराभां कागल वतरोगे पुइ पाउवानु कंशकट मे वरसनु वेचवाभां आवरो ते ने तारीखथी कुकुल करो ते तारीखथी आधु कुरीआभां आवरो.

ने राभरा मे कंशकट लेवा आहातो छेमे तेछे आमे आशीराभां दर रोन क्वाक ११ थी ते प शुधी अरन करेमाथी भावना लीस्टनी नकुल तथा ते शीवामे ने कंध भीछ अपर नोहरो ते पछ आपवाभां आवरो.

मुंभाछनी उपाडकी कमीसरी जनरल साहेबनी आशीस तारीख २७ मी ज्युन सने १८५५ छसिवी.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Notice.

Parties in possession of UNEXHAUSTED OPIUM PASSES for the year 1851-52 are requested to submit them for examination and registry at this Office, within two months from this date; all Passes not produced within the said period will be considered as cancelled, and unavailable for Import Proof.

C. J. DAVIES,

Depy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, & Opium, P.D.

Office of the Deputy Commr. of Customs, &c.
Bombay, 11th June. 1855.

अड्डे २१३.

अहेबु ने सने १८५१-५२ नी शावभां अशीलुना परवाना क्षीधा छेमे ते उपरथी अशीलु लाववानु भाजी रहु छेमे तेवा परवानां नेमोनी पारो छेमे तेमोमे ते परवाना तपारावा शाइ तथा नोधाववा शाइ आ कचेरीमां आजन्नी तारीखथी मे महीनामां रज्जु करवा राहु सुदतमां ने परवानां रज्जु क्रीधाभां नही आवरो ते शरवे रद छे अने आमदानीना दाखवाने वास्ते ते नकांमा छे, अहेबु रामनरो.

सही.

सी. ने. उनीरा,

नकात तथा भीडु तथा अशीलुना डीपुडी

कमीशनर प्रेसीडेन्सी डीवीजन.

तारीख ११ मी माहे ज्युन सने १८५५ छरावी

मुकाम मुंभाछे नकात तथा भीडु तथा

अशीलुना डीपुडी कमीशनरनी कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे सन १८५१-५२ चे सालांत आफुचे परवाने घेतले असतील त्यावरून आफु आणण्याची बाकी राहिली असेल ते परवाने ज्या लोकां जवळ असतील त्याणी ते परवाने तपासण्यासाठी व नोंदण्यासाठी ह्या कचेरींत आजपासून दोन महिन्यांचे आंत हजर करावे सदर मुदतींत जे परवाने हजर न होतील ते सर्व रद्द आहेत आणि आमदनीचे दाखल्यासाठी निरपयोगी आहेत असें समजतील.

सही.

सी. जे. डेवीस,

जकात व मीठ व आफु यांचे डिप्युटी कमीशनर.

तारीख ११ माहे जून सन १८५५ इसवी मुा.

मुंबई जकात वगैरेचे डिप्युटी कमीशनरची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

*GENERAL REGISTER of Sums deposited in the Military Department on Account of the Estates of Deceased Native Officers and Sepoys, &c.
(under the General Orders of Government dated 3rd July 1823), from 1st November 1854 to 30th April 1855.*

When deposited.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.	On account of whose Estate.	Of what Troop or Company.	Of what Regiment.	When Died.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
			<i>Half Year ending 30th April 1855.</i>				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1854 Nov. 16th	Lieutenant E. Jones, Acting Paymaster 16th Regt. N. I.	Presidency Office	Pay { Sepoy Purrotee Ahier .. Sepoy Cristnaje Sello .. Sepoy Rammow ..	..... ..... .....	16th Regt. N. I. " " " "	..... ..... .....	41 6 10 19 8 10 48 10 6		
" 21st	The Paymaster 13th Regt. N. I. ..	Ditto ..	.. Havildar Gheerwar Sing. ..	D. Co. ..	13th Regt. N. I.	Oct. 29th 1854.	.....	109 10 2 34 1 1	
Dec. 20th 1855	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	.. Private Essup Khan ..	E. " ..	" "	Jan. 20th "	.....	11 15 5	
Apr. 19th	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	.. Private Chintamon Panday ..	" " ..	" "	April 6th "	.....	23 3 8	178 14 4
1854 Nov. 30th	Lieutenant T. Graham, Paymaster 4th Battalion Artillery.	Poona Pay Office.	.. Private Mokhun Panday. ..	2nd " ..	4th Batt. Artillery.	Mar. 20th 1853.	.....	210 2 8	
" "	Ensign Checkly, Paymaster 19th Regt. N. I.	Ditto ..	{ Private Rambux Load .. Private Budul Passee ..	8th " .. 3rd " ..	19th Regt. N. I. " "	Jan. 22nd 1852. Dec. 15th "	125 1 9 32 3 11	157 5 8	
Dec. 31st	Lieutenant T. Graham, Paymaster 4th Battalion Artillery.	Ditto ..	{ Jemadar Bhowanee deen General No. 158. Gun Lascar, Private, Driver, Subbo, General No. 429.	2nd " .. No. 1 Light Field Baty.	4th Batt. Artillery. " "	June 25th 1849. Aug. 10th 1853.	40 0 0 21 12 2	61 12 2 62 2 6	
1855 Jan. 31st	Lieutenant Taylor, Paymaster 22nd Regt. N. I.	Ditto ..	.. Naique Tukur Buens ..	Gr. Co. ..	22nd Regt. N. I.	Dec. 22nd "	.....		
Feb. 28th	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	{ Private Koosnaje Salooka .. Private Buljar Sing ..	8th " .. 6th " ..	" " " "	" 26th 1854.	6 13 4 93 2 3	99 15 7 53 2 9	
Apr. 30th	Lieutenant J. Campbell, Acting Paymaster 22nd Regt. N. I.	Ditto ..	.. Private Bhoware. ..	5th " ..	" "	Mar. 6th "	.....		644 9 4
1855 Jan. 8th	Lieutenant Robinson, Acting Paymaster 20th Regt. N. I.	Pay Office, Southern Div. Army	{ Jemadar Ramsing .. Private Banee Doobay .. Private Mhadoo Bait .. Private Madaru Lall .. Private Shaik Abdool Kadar .. Private Dhoop Sing ..	Gr. " .. Lt. " .. 1st " .. 2nd " .. 4th " .. 3rd " ..	20th Regt. N. I. " " " " " " " " " "	April 10th " " 2nd " " 6th " " 12th " " 11th " May 9th "	12 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	22 0 0	

Carried over. . . 823 7 8

When deposited.	By whom deposited.	Where deposited.	On account of whose Estate.	Of what Troop or Company.	Of what Regiment.	When Died.	Amount.	Total.	Grand Total.
						Brought over..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1855							....	....	823 7 8
Jan. 17th	Lieutenant Boulton, Paymaster 27th Regt. N. I.	Pay Office, Southern Div. Army	Private Bindah	Gr. Co. ..	27th Regt. N. I.	Oct. 3rd 1850.	22 0 0		
			Private Ittoo Caluskur ..	5th " ..	" "	Feb. 13th 1851.	19 3 7		
			Recruit Ragoojee Rawoot ..	" " ..	" "	April 25th "	4 5 4	45 8 11	
1851	Lieutenant T. W. Mackenzie, Paymaster 8th Regt. N. I.	Sinde Pay Office	Private Bhoophobay ..	Gr. " ..	8th Regt. N. I.	May 29th 1852.	33 5 0		67 8 11
Dec. 1st			Private Seetaram Coonbee ..	5th " ..	" "	Dec. 15th 1853.	96 13 4		
			Private Doorga Corree ..	Lt. " ..	6th Regt. N. I.	Sept. 9th 1852.	32 3 2	130 2 4	
			Private Shaik Enam Buccus ..	2nd " ..	" "	Nov. 17th "	9 15 0		
1855	Lieutenant R. E. Glasspoole, Paymaster 6th Regt. N. I.	Ditto	Private Motee Ram ..	Gr. " ..	" "	May 7th 1853.	13 8 0		
Jan. 1st			Subadar Shaik Manoola ..	3rd " ..	" "	April 25th "	157 7 1		
			Private Shaik Goolab ..	6th " ..	" "	Oct. 20th "	21 0 2		
			Havildar Ramjee Chawan ..	Gr. " ..	" "	Nov. 22nd "	24 10 9	258 12 2	
1854	Captain J. Mc.Gregor, Commanding 21st Regt. N. I.	Pay Office, Northern Div. Army.	Private Hurnun Jatt ..	....	21st Regt. N. I.	June 17th 1852.	35 15 2		388 14 6
			Private Gunness Passee ..	....	" "	" 22nd "	12 1 3	48 0 5	
1855	Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Hume, Commanding 28th Regt. N. I.	Ditto	Naique Lalla Missur ..	2nd Co. ..	28th Regt. N. I.	Dec. 23rd 1853.	44 7 2		
Jan. 10th			Private Balloo Scindia ..	3rd " ..	" "	" 5th "	5 8 7		
			Private Brylall Lalla ..	2nd " ..	" "	Jan. 26th 1854.	11 4 0		
			Private Poorun Lohar ..	Lt. " ..	" "	Feb. 6th "	45 14 1	107 1 10	
" 18th	Lieutenant W. Wilson, Adjutant 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I.	Ditto	Sepoy Appooh ..	1st " ..	1st or Gr. Regt. N. I.	Mar. 23rd "	17 10 6		
			Sepoy Doorga Awhier ..	" " ..	" "	May 20th "	21 15 5	39 9 11	
" 24th	Lieutenant Colonel James Pope, Commanding 17th Regt. N. I.	Ditto	Private Ramdial Bhatt ..	Lt. " ..	17th Regt. N. I.	Aug. 17th 1853.	65 9 0		
			Private Saitoo Coonbee ..	7th " ..	" "	" 15th "	39 2 0		
			Private Cheda Sing ..	4th " ..	" "	Sept. 3rd "	38 10 0	143 5 0	
" 25th	Lieutenant Colonel H. James, Commanding 18th Regt. N. I.	Ditto	Private Nunda Guddereah ..	1st " ..	18th Regt. N. I.	Nov. 17th "	218 14 9		
			Private Nund Kissore Sookle ..	6th " ..	" "	May 3rd 1854.	40 1 9		
			Private Rampursaud Tewaree ..	8th " ..	" "	" 19th "	110 7 11		
			Private Calnac Somnac ..	7th " ..	" "	April 2nd "	25 3 8		
			Private Succoojee Purab ..	3rd " ..	" "	June 25th "	31 8 9	426 4 10	
			Private Heera Sing ..	Gr. " ..	15th Regt. N. I.	June 12th 1853.	23 0 10		
			Private Luckumnac Ramnac ..	6th " ..	" "	Nov. 10th "	27 12 2		
			Private Sookdam Aheir ..	1st " ..	" "	Nov. 22nd 1852.	141 9 6		

E. E. ELLIOT, Accountant, Military Department.

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received by the Acting Deputy Commissary General for the CONVEYANCE to LONDON of—

50 Boxes of Military Stores, about 8½ tons by measurement, consigned to the Honorable the Court of Directors, East India House, London.

20 Tierces of Salt Provisions, the tonnage of which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The name of the Vessel on which it is proposed to convey the Stores is to be inserted in the tender.

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

J. B. RAMSAY, Major,

Acting Depy. Commy. General.

*Bombay, Depy. Comm'y. Genl.'s Office,
5th December 1854.*

Is hereby given, that the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy will be prepared to receive Tenders for COALS fit for STEAM PURPOSES, for the service of Government.

2. The Coal is to be all of the best quality, and certificates of the quality and description of the Coals are to be forwarded with the Tender.

3. The rate tendered must include all charges till the Coals are delivered into the Government Stores, properly screened there, if required, at the expense of the tenderer, through a screen 1½-inch mesh.

4. The Coal shall be subjected to the inspection of a Committee of Government Officers, and be at the risk of the tenderer until their actual delivery into the Government Stores.

5. The Form of Tender below given must be adopted without alteration, and Government reserves to itself the right to reject, without assigning reason, any Tender, although it may appear to be the lowest.

Form of Tender.

To the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

SIR,

With reference to the Government Notification dated the 30th June 1852, we hereby tender for the service of Government, Coals of the undermentioned descriptions, and at the price hereunto annexed :—

Description of Coals.	Per what Ship.	No. of Tons.	Price per Ton of 20 cwt. includ- ing all Charges.	Amount in Words.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	

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

Bombay (date).

We are, &c.

By Order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office, Bombay,
30th June 1852.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 3rd July 1855.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED AT DISHORE				IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY				EXPORTED BY SEA		Detail of Exports from 27th June to 3rd July 1855.
	Up to 26th June 1855.	From 27th June to 3rd July 1855.	Total.	Up to 26th June 1855.	From 27th June to 3rd July 1855.	Total.	Up to 26th June 1855.	From 27th June to 3rd July 1855.	Total.	Balance unaccounted for.	
For 1851-52 Chests	20,047	..	20,047	20,041	..	20,041	20,041	..	20,038	2	OP THE SEASON 1853-54.
" 1852-53 "	27,055	..	27,055	27,049	..	27,049	27,055	..	27,800	591	Per Brig "Asia"
" 1853-54 "	25,206	..	25,206	25,203	..	25,203	25,206	..	25,142	112	Per Steamer "Singapore"
" 1854-55 "	23,501	377	23,908	23,277	133	23,410	18,588	541	19,130	4,280	OP THE SEASON 1854-55.
											Per Steamer "Singapore"
											Total.... Chests 5483

C. J. DAVIES,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 4th July 1855.

Notice.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Dapoorie, on Saturday 7th July 1855, at noon, the ANNUAL LEASE of the GRASS and GRAZING of the several BABUL PRESERVES in the Talooks of Havaillie, Papul, and Beemthurree, Zillah Poona, for the Year 1855-56.

Intending purchasers will please to arrange for the necessary Security, and to communicate their arrangements to the Havaillie Commavisdar, who will be present at the auction, and who has already registered the first two offers.

The upset price will be based on the highest of the offers already made.

2. Also, at Khundapore, on 12th July, at noon, the Conservator of Forests will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION the GRASS and GRAZING of the several BABUL PRESERVES in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, situated on or near the Beema River, viz. Alegam, Nagurgam, Babulser, &c.

Parties desiring to purchase will please to arrange regarding their securities either with the Commavisdar of Kurdeh or the Mahalkuri of Kolgam in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, or with the Commavisdar of Pabul Beemthurree or Havaillie in the Poona Collectorate.

A. GIBSON,
Conservator of Forests.

Hewra, 20th June 1855.

मेहरेवान डाक्टर गिवसन साहेब बाहादूर कानसरचेटर
यांजकडून जाहिरनामा सर्व लोकांस कळवायाचा जिल्हा
पुणे व आमदानगर.

तालुके हवेली व तालुके भीमथडी व तालुके पावळ जिल्हा पुणे इकडे बाभळी कुर्ण आहेत ती इकडील ताब्यांत त्यांतील गवती उरणाचे एक साली लिलांव मामलेदार मार्फत दोन वार होऊन तारीख ७ माहे जुलई सन १८५५ इसवी रोजी मौजे दापोडी येथील वंगल्यांत आमचे व मामलेदार हवेली याचे समक्ष तीन वार लिलांव होणार तरी ज्याची खुपी असेल त्याणे मौजे दापोडी येथे नेमले तारिखेस बारा वाजतां हजर व्हावे आणि मामलेदार यांजकडील लायकी आणून दोन वारावर ज्यास्ती वोलेल त्याजला त्याची लायकी पाहून एक साली गवती उत्तन दिल्ले जाईल हें समजून लायकी अणून हजर व्हावे.

१. मौजे आलेगांव वगैरे कुर्ण पेठा कोलगांव तालुके कडे जिल्हा आमदानगर येथील बाभळी कुर्णातील गवती एकसाली लिलांव उत्तनाचा तीन वार तारीख १२ जुलाई सन १८५५ इसवी रोजी मौजे कोडापुरी तालुके पावळ जिल्हा पुणे येथे होणार तर ज्याची खुपी असेल त्याणे नेमले तारिखेस बारा वाजतां मौजे कोडापुर येथे मामलेदार यांची लायकी घेऊन हजर व्हावे म्हणजे जो अधिक वोलेल त्याची लायकी पाहून देण्यांत येईल. सदहून लिलांव सिकस्त बेरजेस ज्याचे नांव ज्या ठिकाणचा कायम होईल त्याची जमीनकनुलायत तालुके कडे किंवा कोलगांवचे माहालकरी किंवा भीमथडी व हवेली व पावळ येथील मामलेदार यांजकडे जशी ज्याची सोय पडेल तिकडे जमीन वगैरे पाठविण्याची तजविज करावी.

तारीख २० माहे जुन १८५५ इसवी.

A. GIBSON,
कानसरचेटर आक फोरेस्ट.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1855.

No. 521 of 1855.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 30th March 1855.—By Major Kendall, appointing Lieutenant C. W. Finch to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Gillespie, or until further orders.*Dated 22nd May 1855.*—By Brigadier Coghlan, appointing Lieutenant Ross, of the 18th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the Right Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, until further orders.*Dated 24th May 1855.*—By Brigadier Smece, appointing Lieutenant Hutcheon, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., to receive charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments at Hyderabad, from the 25th idem, until further orders, vice Ensign Moore, appointed to the Marine Battalion.*Dated 25th May 1855.*—By Lieutenant Colonel Carstairs, appointing Lieutenant Glasspoole to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 6th Regt. N. I., from the 26th April last, on a full vacancy, until further orders, vice Ensign Havelock, appointed Adjutant to the 3rd Regiment of Infantry Punjaub Irregular Force.*Dated 25th May 1855.*—By Brigadier Morris, appointing Lieutenant Gordon, of the 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 17th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Palin on Medical certificate to Bombay, or until further orders.*Dated 31st May 1855.*—By Lieutenant Colonel Honner, appointing Lieutenant W. A. Graham to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps), during the absence of Lieutenant Maude, at the Central School, Poona, or until further orders.*Bombay Castle, 29th June 1855.*

No. 522 of 1855.—The Honorable the Court have granted extensions of leave to the undermentioned Officers, for the period specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel G. Hutt, C.B.	..	..	..	} 6 months.
Lieutenant The Honorable W. A. Hobart.	..	..	..	
Lieutenant A. J. S. Hessman	..	..	..	

The Honorable Court have commuted the leave for six months, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant J. A. Anderton, to a furlough for three years, under the Regulations of the Service.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Hennell has been permitted by the Honorable Court to retire from the Service. His vacancy takes effect from the 3rd October 1854.

No. 523 of 1855.—The following extract paragraph 5 of a letter from the Honorable Court, No. 30, dated 16th May 1855, is published for general information :—

5. In continuation of our letter, dated 7th February last, No. 11, we have to apprise you that the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment have, with our sanction, accepted employment under Her Majesty's Government in the Ottoman Territories, viz :—

Major John Holmes	..	..	..	12th Regt N. I.	} With the Turkish Contingent, under Command of Major General Vivian, of the Madras Army.
Captain Henry Stanley	..	..	..	5th " "	
Captain R. B. Brett	..	..	..	Artillery.	
Captain E. Wray	..	..	..	" "	
Lieutenant H. G. Robison	..	..	..	3rd Eur. Regt.	
Lieutenant W. W. Browne	..	..	..	9th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant William Walker	..	..	..	1st " "	
Lieutenant W. A. Armstrong	..	..	..	3rd Eur. Regt.	
Lieutenant R. C. Battiscombe	..	..	..	Artillery.	
Lieutenant D. J. Smith	..	..	..	6th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant R. S. Sherwood	..	..	..	1st Regt. Light Cavalry,	
Lieutenant T. B. Heathorn	..	..	..	Artillery.	
Second Lieutenant W. H. Malden	..	..	..	" "	} With the Turkish Contingent, under Command of Major General Vivian, of the Madras Army.
Captain F. F. Bruce	..	..	..	12th Regt. N. I., on a particular Service in Turkey.	

No. 524 of 1855.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel Whitlie, C.B., Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 525 of 1855.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 15th April 1855.—By Brigadier Trydell, appointing Lieutenant Hall, of the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps), to perform the duties of Brigade Major at Poona, during the absence of Captain Wood, on leave, or until further orders.*Dated 28th April 1855.*—By Brigadier Coghlan, directing Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, attached to the 18th Regt. N. I., to receive charge of the Civil and Staff Surgeon's duties at Aden, from the 1st May, until further orders, on the departure of Surgeon Costelloe to Steamer Point, preparatory to embarkation for Kurrachee.*Dated 1st May 1855.*—By Lieutenant Colonel G. Macan, appointing Ensign Bell, of the 14th Regt. N. I., to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Belooch Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant Gordon, on detached duty, or until further orders.*Dated 6th May 1855.*—By Captain Hough, appointing Lieutenant Gordon to act as Second in Command of the 2nd Belooch Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant Eales, on sick leave to Kurrachee, or until further orders.

Dated 10th May 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, appointing Lieutenant Frankland to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Twyford, on Medical certificate to Bombay, or until further orders.

Dated 11th May 1855.—By Brigadier Coghlan, appointing Captain Thacker, Brigade Major at Aden, in addition to his own duties, to receive charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments at that Station, on the departure of Lieutenant Holland, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on Medical certificate to Bombay, or until further orders.

Dated 12th May 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Shortt, appointing Second Lieutenant W. F. Stevenson, of the 3rd Battalion Artillery, on the departure of Lieutenant Beamish, to receive charge of the Ordnance Department at Bhooj, until further orders.

Dated 16th May 1855.—By Major General Stalker, C. B., appointing Lieutenant Rose, of the 25th Regt. N. I., on the departure to Kurrachee of Lieutenant Harris, to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Battalion Artillery, until further orders.

Dated 22nd May 1855.—By the Major General Commanding Poona Division of the Army, appointing Major Rolland, Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, in addition to his own duties, to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Schuler, Commanding the Division, until further orders, vice Lieutenant Lyons, proceeded to join his Regiment.

No. 526 of 1855.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated Fort William, the 5th June 1855, No. 627:—

“The following Extracts from the ‘London Gazettes’ of the 10th, 13th, and 24th April 1855, are published for general information:—

MEMORANDA.

The Second Christian name of Lieutenant Harness, 10th Madras Native Infantry, to have the local rank of Captain in Turkey, while employed in the Turkish Contingent Force, is John and not James, as stated in the Gazette of the 27th March 1855.

For Captain F. Kane, of the 15th Bombay Native Infantry to have the local rank of Major in the East Indies, dated 16th March 1855, read Captain Frederic Alexander Campbell Kane, of the 15th Bombay Native Infantry, to have the rank of Major in the East Indies, dated 12th December 1854.

BREVET.

To be Majors in the East Indies,

Captain Edward John Lake, of the Bengal Engineers, dated 22nd August 1854.

Captain Charles Herbert, of the 18th Regt. of Bengal Infantry, dated 2nd January 1855.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 6th April 1855.

For Lieutenant James Vincent Valentine, 2nd Regiment Bengal Cavalry, promoted to a step of local rank in Turkey as Captain, while employed in the Turkish Contingent Force, read Lieutenant James Vincent Valentine M'Dawell, &c.

The undermentioned Officer, having been selected for service with the Turkish Contingent Force, to be promoted to a step of local rank, while so employed, his Commission to bear date 27th March 1855:—

To have the local rank of Brigadier General, Lieutenant Colonel Dacres FitzHerbert Evans, 16th Bengal Grenadiers.

(Signed) F. D. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department.”

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1855.

No. 527 of 1855.—The following promotion is made:—

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. M. Ducat to be Lieutenant, from the 16th June 1855, vice Lieutenant A. Langton, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1855.

No. 528 of 1855.—The following Order is confirmed:—

Dated 2nd May 1855.—By Brigadier Trydell, making over Command of the Poona Brigade and Station to Colonel Doherty, C.B., Her Majesty's 14th (The King's) Regiment Light Dragoons, the next Senior Officer, on the departure of the Brigadier on leave of absence.

No. 529 of 1855.—Captain C. T. Aitchison, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Schuler, Commanding P. D. A., vice Gillmore.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1855.

No. 530 of 1855.—The following alterations of rank, and promotions are made:—

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

<i>Infantry.</i>					
Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Malcolm	..	..	..	..	..
<i>3rd Regt. N. I.</i>					
Major C. Birdwood	..	..	..	..	..
Captain W. A. Neale	..	..	..	..	..
Lieutenant J. C. Hobson	..	..	..	..	..

To rank from the 3rd October 1854,
vice Lieutenant Colonel S. Hennell,
retired.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Crispin	To rank from the 28th November 1854, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. Outram, C.B., promoted to Major General.
16th Regt. N. I.	
Major C. G. G. Munro	
Captain R. P. Warden	
Lieutenant F. L. Yonge	
Lieutenant Colonel H. Stiles	
1st Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers), Left Wing.	
Major R. C. Hogg	To rank from the 25th December 1854, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Hallett, C.B., deceased.
1st Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers), Right Wing.	
Captain H. Daly	
Lieutenant G. F. Hogg	
Lieutenant J. DeVitre	To rank from the 15th February 1855, vice Lieutenant C. F. Rivaz, deceased.

PROMOTIONS.

Infantry.	
Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Ramsay, to be Lieutenant Colonel	In succession to Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. Hancock, promoted to Colonel, with rank from the 27th March 1855, vice Colonel and Lieutenant General W. Sandwith, C.B., deceased.
2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.	
Captain and Brevet Major E. A. Guerin to be Major	
Lieutenant H. Bruce to be Captain of a Company	
Ensign F. Anderson to be Lieutenant	

No. 531 of 1855.—Lieutenant C. Buckle is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, from the 12th January 1855.

No. 532 of 1855.—Lieutenant Pirie, Lieutenant of Police, Shikarpore, has been allowed an extension, for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him, on Medical certificate, under date the 29th May last.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1855.

No. 111 of 1855.—Mr. Thomas Knox, 1st Class Engineer, is allowed to proceed to Poona with leave of absence from the 31st May to the 30th June, on Medical certificate.

No. 112 of 1855.—Commander W. Fell returned to his duty on the 20th instant, by the Steamer "Madras," with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

No. 113 of 1855.—Mr. Henry William Farley, Captain's Clerk, arrived from England on the 18th instant, by the Ship "Magna Charta."

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1855.

No. 114 of 1855.—Assistant Surgeon W. A. Shepherd is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence from the 25th June till the 25th July next, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1855.

No. 115 of 1855.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore Sir H. J. Leeke, K.H., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, of the "Falkland," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health on the 19th April 1855.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Punjaub," from the 20th April 1855, vice Assistant Surgeon Barnett, transferred to the "Falkland."

Lieutenant S. Child, Acting Purser of the "Punjaub," performed the duties of Clerk of that vessel, in addition to his other duties, from the 24th December 1854 to the 19th February 1855, there being no other Officer available.

The undermentioned Officers to reside on shore at the Sanitarium for the benefit of their health:—

Mr. J. G. Lakes, Midshipman, of the "Falkland," on the 22nd April 1855.

Mr. J. Conner, Acting Master, of the "Ferooz," on the 26th April 1855.

Acting Lieutenant Philbrick, of the "Ferooz," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, on the 26th April 1855.

Mr. Tribe, Acting Master, from the Transport "Charles Grant," to the charge of the "Napier," from the 26th April 1855.

The undermentioned Officers and Engineers, of the "Zenobia," proceeding on duty from Calicut to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the "Falkland" from the 4th to the 17th March 1855:—

Lieutenant Sedley, at the Gun-room Mess.

Messrs. A. Yelf and J. Strong, Midshipmen, at the Midshipmen's Mess.

Messrs. Maxwell and McDougall, Engineers, at the Engineers' Mess.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1855.

Under the authority of the Government of India the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Augustus Gumpert as Acting Consul for Hamburg, at Bombay, during the temporary absence of Mr. Gustiv Ventz.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1855.

Lieutenant Pirie, Lieutenant of Police, Shikarpore, has been allowed an extension for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him, on Medical certificate, under date the 29th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1855.

Lieutenants G. E. Thomas, E. L. Taverner, and W. Waddington, Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey in Tanna, have been appointed Assistant Magistrates in that Collectorate, under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, their Magisterial powers being confined to matters connected solely with the control of the Survey Establishment.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1855.

Mr. A. R. Grant, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nassick, assumed charge of his duties on the 19th instant.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw to act as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, during the period for which Mr. W. H. Havelock may continue to act as Collector and Magistrate.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1855.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, 3rd Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is placed in Revenue charge of the Dharwar Talooka.

Mr. W. J. Surtees, Deputy Collector, Kurrachee, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, to proceed to England, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1855.

Mr. Arthur Baker has been transferred from the Khandesh Revenue Survey Establishment to that of Goozerat, as a Junior Assistant.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant acted as Collector and Magistrate of Broach, from the 16th May last, until relieved by Mr. G. Inverarity, on the 6th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1855.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have passed an Examination in the Mahrattée language :—

Arthur Travers Crawford, Esq.
John Elphinstone, Esq.
George Frederick Sheppard, Esq.
Theodore Bosanquet, Esq.
Arthur J. de H. Larpent, Esq.
Reginald Phillips, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1855.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted the Rev. M. J. T. Boys, of the Establishment of this Presidency, to take a furlough on private affairs for two years under the New Rules, instead of the furlough for three years to which he was admitted on the 16th March 1855.

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

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CIVIL.

The leave of absence for two months granted to First Grade Apprentice John Winn, of the Charitable Dispensary, Kurrachee, in Medical Board's Notification dated 13th February last, is extended till the 22nd April following.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 29th June 1855.

With reference to Medical Board's Notification dated 14th March 1855, the following arrangements are ordered in the Vaccinating Department of the Northern Deccan Division, to have effect from the 26th May 1855, viz :—

Assistant Vaccinator Damother Bappojee permitted to resign the Service.

Apprentice Ballojee Bappojee promoted to the rank of Assistant Vaccinator.

Syud Houssein admitted an Apprentice, to fill the vacancy.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 4th July 1855.

By Order of the Medical Board,

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the "Government Gazette" of the 22nd March 1855, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from inquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the Inhabitants of Sassoor and Purincha, in the Poona Collectorate, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the Townspeople are desirous that Taxes should be imposed for Municipal purposes.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Towns of Sassoor and Purincha from the 15th July 1855, and, under Section VI., to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen Commissioners for giving it effect :—

FOR THE TOWN OF SASSOOR.

President.

The Officer in Civil Charge of the District.

Vice President and Member.

The District Police Officer.

Members.

Madhowrao Govind Poorundhurrey.

Bhewsett bin Kedarsett Kaley.

Appajee bin Bhicajee Jugtup Patell.

Ballajee Rungnath Goomasta Koolkurnee.

Rungo bin Tookaram Shetty.

Sudasew bin Bhao Mahajun.

FOR THE TOWN OF PURINCHA.

President.

The Officer in Civil Charge of the District.

Vice President and Member.

The District Police Officer.

Members.

Crushnarao bin Nursingrao Jadhav Patell.

Amrotrao Bulwunt Goley.

Abbajee Moreshwar Arrummulley.

Anundrao bin Nursingrao Jadhav Patell.

Bappojee Wassodeo Bhopley Koolkurnee.

Moroo bin Kedarjee Shetya.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1855.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Erratum.

At page 1122 in the Notification of the appointment of a Mamlutdar by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., for "Moozutraee Mundirae" read "Moogutraee Munirae."

E. G. FAWCETT,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commr.'s Office, Poona, 2nd July 1855.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1855.

Notice.

Verbal offers will be received at this Office, at noon precisely on Monday next the 9th instant, for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, and of such others as this Department may be required to supply during the intermediate period, viz :—

- 6 Chains, Measuring, Iron, 80 feet, with Arrows.
- 25 Cakes Color, Drawing, Sienna, Burnt.
- 300 Sheets Paper, Drawing, Elephant, double.
- 6 Protractors, Ivory.
- 56 lbs. Coir Line.
- 1 Chest, Treasure, Iron, for keeping Cash in Bags containing 2,000 Rupees each Bag, to the amount of 15,000 Rupees.
- 40 Cwt. Junk (Europe).
- 2 Quires Paper (Country).
- 3 Glass Plates, (Europe,) 12 x 9 inches.
- 30 Cwt. Iron, Round, (English,) 4-inch.
- 6 Brushes in Quills (Europe).
- 1 Tape, Measuring 50 feet.
- 2 Files, Saw, 3-square.
- 1 Bottle Red Ink, Arnold's.

An immediate deposit of ten per cent. on the amount of his offer (and where the amount of the offer falls short of 2½ Rupees, of 4 Annas) must be made by the lowest bidder for the supply of any article.

When an offer is accepted for making supplies within a specified period, and the tenderer fails to fulfil his agreement, the cash deposit made at the time of sale will be forfeited to Government; but when circumstances render it necessary to receive the articles from him after the stipulated period, a deduction of five per cent. will be made from the amount of the bill for the same.

Bills for articles supplied must be preferred within one month from the date of the delivery of the articles, in default of which dealers will be liable to forfeit the full value of the supplies for which bills have not been so preferred, unless it clearly appear that the delay was unavoidable.

The supply to be subject to examination and rejection if not approved of both by this and the indenting Departments.

Musters may be seen, and all particulars learnt, on application at this Office from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
4th July 1855.

जुलै ५ वर.

अमुने देपुडरी कमीसरी जनरल साहेबनी आशीसमां
यावता महिनांनी तारीख ६ मी अने आवता शोमवार-
ने दिने अपोरनां नीये लपेको तथा असिवाये पीजे
शोमन आपवाने वास्ते जुलै विलाड यासे.

६ मेजरींग येन वारानी ८० रुठनी छव आरोन.

२५ डेकर डर दराधंग शीना अरनटना.

३०० मापना कागजना ताव धिलीइड उबल.

६ सोरठाकठरा हथीदातना.

५६ रतल काथानी दोरडी.

१ तीगरी लोहारानी पंदर हजार इपीआ माये तेवी.

४० हंजेअट नंड धराप आ. वेलाती.

२ कुवेर गोमठी कागज.

३ आस पसेट वेलाती १२ x ६ धंयनी.

३० हंजेअट वाराना शलीआ गोव वेलाती ५ धंयना.

६ अररा वेलाती.

१ टेप मेजरींग ५० रुठनी.

२ कानरा उ स्टोअरे.

१ आठवी लाल राधनी.

आम्हे आझीसमां दरोन (आहीतवारसिवाये) कलाक १०
थी ते प शुधी अरन करेआथी उपर लपेको सोमनने।
नमुने देआडीयामां आवरो तथा अशीवाये न डंधीपीठ
अपर लोहरो ते पल आपवानां आवरो.

मुआधनी देपुडरी कमीसरी जनरल साहेबनी
आझीस तारीख ४ थी जुलाड राने १८५५ धिसवी.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Advertisement.

PASSAGE to ENGLAND is required for an UNFIT SEAMAN of the Indian Navy.

By order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office, Bombay,

3rd July 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that on Friday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., the DROSS DUST and SWEEPINGS of the Melting Department, UNSERVICEABLE MELTING POTS, OLD IRON, &c. &c. of the Bombay Mint, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Mint premises.

Musters may be seen and examined, and particulars learnt at the Mint.

The lots to be at the risk of the purchaser, and to be paid for and cleared within ten days.

A deposit of twenty (20) per cent. on the value will be required, and which will be forfeited, together with all subsequent claims to the lots, in the event of their not being cleared within the time specified.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,

Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 3rd July 1855.

जुलै ५ वर.

अमुने मुआधनी डंकरालमांना गालवाना आंतांमने।
गाल तथा ते जोगनी भयोडी तथा क्यरो तथा गालवानी
नकांमी कुंडीआ तथा जुनु वेलुडु वीगेरे शांमांन डंकरालमां
यावता महिनांनी तारीख १३ मी शुक्रवारने दिने शवारनां
अगीआर वागते जुलै विलाड कुरीने वेयवामां आवरो.

डंकरालमां नमुना जेवा तथा तपारावाने मलरो तथा
पीजु कांठपुळुं हरो ते पल मावम थारो.

लायेनु जेअम अरीदरोने माये रेहरो अने ते लाये
दरा दिवरांमां नांशुं आपीने काहाडी लधंनवा जेअमि.

लायेनी कीमत उपर दर सेकडे टका २० प्रमाणे अवेन
अंनामत राखवो जेअमि तथा उपर लपेकी मुदतनां लाये।
काहाडी नडी लधंनसे तो ते अवेन. शरकार दाखल थार
अने ताहारपछी लाये उपरने शरवे दावा २६ थारो.

राडी.

जेमरा. अये. अरक, कपतांन,

मीठ मास्तर.

तारीख ३ माहे जुलैसने १८५५ धिसवी मु।।

मुआध डंकराल.

VENAYEK WASSOODOW,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे मुंबई एथील डंकरालेंतील आटणीचे खात्यातील
गाळ व माती व कचरा व आटणीच्या मीकामी कोंड्या व जुने
लोखंड वगैरे सामान डंकराल एथे चालते महिन्याची
तारीख १३ शुक्रवाचे रोजी प्रातःकाळचे आकरा वाजतां
जाहिर लेलाव करून विकले जाईल.

डंकरालेंत नमुने पाहावयास व तपासावयास मिळतील व
दुसरें काही पुसणे असेल तेंहि मालूम होईल.

લાટાચેં જોશિમ ખરીદદારાચે માથા રાહિલ વ તે લાટ
દાહા દિવસાચે આંત રોજ પૈસા દેઝન કાઢૂન ન્યાવે.

લાટાચે કિમતીવર દર શેકડા ટકે ૨૦ પ્રમાણે એવજ
અમાનત ઠેવિલા પાહિજે વ વર લિહિલે મુદતીંત લાટ કાઢૂન ન
મેલે તર તો એવજ સરકાર દાઘલ હોઈલ વ ત્યાંનંતર લાટા-
વરીલ સર્વે દાવા વાતલ હોઈલ.

સહી.

જેમ્સ. એચ. વર્ક કપતાન,
મીંટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૩ માહે જુલાઈ સન ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી મી
મુંવઈ ટંકસાલ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice.

Sealed tenders will be received at this Office, at
1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next the 11th in-
stant, for the SUPPLY of the following TENTS, of
the best materials and workmanship, required for
the use of the Grand Arsenal:—

- One 1 Tent, Rowtie, complete.
- One 1 Tent, Subaltern, complete.

Musters of the materials proposed to be used
in the manufacture of the Tents should accom-
pany the tenders, in which must be stated the period
by which the Tents will be made up, with the rates,
in words as well as in figures, for the same.

No tenders will be received unless accompanied
by a cash deposit of 10 per cent. on the value of
the article tendered by the party, which will be
forfeited in the event of refusal or delay in making
the supply within the limited time mentioned in
the tender, or in the event of the Tents being pre-
pared of materials inferior to the musters.

The Tents are to be subject to the approval
of a Committee of Officers.

All further particulars may be learnt on applica-
tion at this Office, from 10 A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M.
daily, Sunday excepted.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any
offer.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
4th July 1855.

જાહેર ખબર.

હીંઆથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને તારીખ ૧૧ મી ચાલતા
મહિનાની ને બુધવારને દિને બપોરના બરોબર કલાક ૧
વાગેતે ચુંબાધની કમીસરી આશીસમાં હેઝલ લખેલા તંબુને
સારે સીલેડ ટેન્ડરો લેવામાં આવશે.

૧ તંબુની રાવરી કંપલીટ.

૧ તંબુ રાખાલ ટરલુ કંપલીટ.

ને રાખરો એ ઉપર લખેલા તંબુઓ કંપલીટ બના-
વીને આપવાને ચાહતા હોએ તેઓએ આએ આશીસમાં
દરેજ કલાક ૧૧ થી તે ૫ શુધી અરજ કરીઆથી ને કાંઈ
ખબર નોંધરો તે આપવામાં આવશે.

ચુંબાધની ડેપીઉટી કમીસરી જનરલ રાહેબની
હાજીરા તારીખ ૪ થી જુલાઈ રાને ૧૮૫૫
ધરીની.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be
received by the Assistant Commissary General in
Charge, Bombay, for the CONVEYANCE to LON-
DON of

8 (eight) Loose Guns, about 8½ tons by dead weight,
consigned to the Honorable the Court of Direc-
tors, East India House, Leadenhall Street,
London.

1 (one) Bale containing one Piece of Army Dark
Blue Cloth, about 1½ qr. by dead weight, con-
signed to the Honorable the Court of Directors,
East India House, London.

The name of the Vessel on which it is proposed
to convey the Packages is to be inserted in the
tender.

Further particulars may be learnt on application
at this Office, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, Sun-
days excepted.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
2nd July 1855.

જાહેર નામુ.

હીંઆથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને ચુંબાધની કીપરી કમી-
સરી જનરલ રાહેબની આશીસમાં નીચે લખેલો રામાન
વેલાત લખવાને સારે શીલેડ ટેન્ડરો લીધામાં આવશે.

૮ આઠ ટોપો તેનુ વજન આરે ૮½ ટન થશે.

૧ એક કાપડની ગારાડી તેનુ વજન આરે ૧½ કુવાટર
થશે.

ને રાખરો એ ઉપર લખેલા રામાન પોહિઆડવા ચાહ-
તો હોએ તેઓએ આએ હાજીરામાં દરેજ (આએતવાર
શીવાએ) કલાક દર થી તે પાંચ શુધી અરજ કરીઆથી ને
કાંઈ ખબર નોંધરો તે આપવામાં આવશે.

ચુંબાધની ડેપીઉટી કમીસરી જનરલ રાહેબની

આજીરા તારીખ ૨ જુલાઈ ૧૮૫૫.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be
received by the Assistant Commissary General in
Charge, for the CONVEYANCE to CALCUTTA
of the undermentioned STORES, consigned as
follows:—

Ten (10) Barrels of Ammunition, consigned to the
Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Calcutta,
the Tonnage of which (calculated by measurement
at 50 feet per ton) is about 39½ feet, more or less,
as per Package List No. 325, dated 4th April 1855.

Two hundred and three (203) Packages of empty
Saltpetre Barrels, consigned to the Principal Com-
missary of Ordnance at Calcutta, the Tonnage of
which (calculated by measurement at 50 feet per
ton) is about 16 tons, more or less, as per Package
List No. 530, of the 4th June 1855.

Further particulars may be learnt on application
at this Office, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily,
Sundays excepted.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
27th June 1855.

જાહેર ખબર.

હીઆથી આપવામાં આવેલે જે મુખાઈની દેપુટી કમેસરી જનરાલ શાહેખની આપીરામાં નીચે લખેલો શામાન શ્રી કલકતે લખજવાને રાજ શલિડ ડેરો લેવાનો આવરો.

૧૦ પાંપ દારે ગાલાના શ્રી કલકતાના કીલાને વાસ્તે તેનુ વજન આસરે ૩૬૬ શીટ વતું અથવા ઝોણું.

૨૦૩ દાગીના ખાલી શાહેખીરના પીપોના શ્રી કલકતાની કીલાને વાસ્તે તેનુ વજન આસરે ૧૬૪૨ વતું અથવા ઝોણું.

જે રાખરો એ ઉપર લખેલો શામાન પોંચાડવાને ચાહતા હોઅ તેવાએ આમે હાશીરામાં દરેજ કલાક દરાથી તે પ સુધી અરજ કરીઆથી જે કાંઈ ખમર જોહરો તે આપામે આવરો.

મુખાઈની ડીપુટી કમેસરી જનરાલની હાશીરા તારીખ ૨૦ મી જુન રાને ૧૮૫૫.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Assist. Commy. General, in Charge.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are ON SALE at the Chief Engineer's Office, for Cash:—

Map of the Dharwar Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch.			
Ditto	Belgaum	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sholapoor	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Rutnagherry	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Tanna	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Poona	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Ahmednuggur	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Candeish	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Surat	ditto, 2 miles to an inch.	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0
Ditto	Broach	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Kolapoor Territories,	4 miles to an inch.	or Rs. 3-8 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Sattara	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Province of Kattiawar,	ditto.	
Ditto	Malcolmpeth, 500 feet to an inch.		
Ditto	Matheran Hill, one furlong to an inch.		
Ditto	Island of Bombay, thin paper, 1200 yards to an inch	.....	1 0 0
Ditto	ditto card-board paper,	ditto...	2 0 0
Ditto	Duskroee Purgunna, one mile to an inch.	.....	6 0 0

J. A. BALLARD, Lieutenant,
Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,
20th March 1854.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.....	6 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months.....	9 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares..	7 ditto.
On Open Loans on ditto.....	8 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts.....	8 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods..	9 ditto.

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

The Rate of Advance on deposit of 5 per Cent. Government Notes is 95 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Notes 80 per cent., on Railway Shares *three-fourths* the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods *three-fourths* the approved value.

Loans on Goods, &c.

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

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates, also the purchase or sale of the same, and realizes the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorized to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 20th June 1855.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

1855

3rd July.—Captain F. G. Nuthall, Madras *Artilery*, on duty, to Bangalore.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
4th July 1855.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1855

ARRIVALS.

2nd July.—Ship Caroline Reid, L. Green, from Sydney 3rd May.

Passengers—2 Natives.

3rd „ P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Cadiz, A. R. Aldham, from Hong-kong 10th June.

Passengers—Major and Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Vinay; Captain Gibbon; Lieutenant Watson; Messrs. Chandler, Robertson, Boswell, and Kennedy; two Parsees, and one Native.

„ „ Barque Anna Laing, W. O. Wright, from Mauritius 9th June.

Passenger—1 Chinaman.

1855

DEPARTURES.

27th June.—P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Madras, H. Down, to Aden.

Passengers—For Alexandria: Lieutenant Lindsay; Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, and Servant; Mr. Dadaboy Noroojee, and Servant; Mr. Rustonjee Byramjee; Lieutenant Willcocks; Mr. G. Forbes, and European Servant; Mr. Swinton. For Aden: One Government Deck Passenger.

3rd July.—P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, R. B. Baker, to Gallo, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-kong.

Passengers—Mr. A. S. Ezra, and Servant; Mr. Rustonjee Pestonjee, and Servant; Mr. Ardashor Nasserwanjee, and Servant; two Parsee Ladies; Captain Nuthall; Mrs. Gog; Mr. Yurill; and Mr. Mackay.

A. K. CORFIELD,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 4th July 1855.

Agra and United Service Bank.

THE Government of India having, by Notification of 26th January 1855, signified its intention to dissolve its existing connection with the Government Agency, the Agra and United Service Bank will, on being furnished with the necessary powers, receive charge of Government Paper and Bank Shares from the Agent, and realize the Interest when due, and Dividends as declared. The Bank will also sell, or invest in these Securities for Constituents.

Forms of Letters and Powers of Attorney may be obtained on application at this Agency.

When the proceeds of Government Paper or Shares sold, or of Interest and Dividends, are remitted by the Bank's Drafts on England, or on its Indian Branches, no Commission will be charged.

If otherwise paid, or when the Paper or Shares are delivered over, the charge for Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

J. G. H. BROWN, Agent.

Bombay, 16th February 1855.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Scales of Premiums of this Company are now greatly reduced, and the Lives of healthy persons, Civil or Military, in any part of the world, are assured at as low rates of Premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security.

Extract from the Tables of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of Rs. 1000, or £100, at the Reduced Rates.

CIVILIANS.				MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	18	20	27	24	26	32
25	22	23	31	28	29	36
30	25	26	34	31	32	39
35	28	30	38	34	36	43
40	31	33	43	37	39	47
45	35	37	48	41	43	52

Prospectuses and every requisite information obtained on application to the Agents of the Company
GREY & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICES,—10, Liverpool Street, New Broad Street, London.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY are now enabled to inform the Shareholders that the Honorable the East India Company have been pleased to authorise the immediate construction of a portion of their Line of Railway, commencing at Surat, and proceeding to Baroda and Ahmedabad, on the understanding that this Company are, when so required, to continue the Line from Surat to Bombay.

A guaranteed Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in the first instance, upon £500,000 has been conceded.

As it is desirable that this first arrangement should be in itself complete, the Directors have resolved to reduce the Capital of the Company for the present to the above sum of £500,000, and to give one Share of £18, guaranteed at 5 per cent.

in exchange for every five £20 Shares for which Scrip has been already issued, giving the holders credit in part payment of the consolidated Shares for the amount of 10s. they have already paid as deposit upon each five original Scrip Shares.

It is clearly understood that in all future issues of Capital to which the Honorable East India Company may extend their guarantee, the registered holders of Shares for the time being shall have preference for such new issues.

Due notice will be given in the *Government Gazette* of Bombay of the place at which and the time during which the Deed of Settlement of the Company will lie for execution by the Shareholders in India.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. H. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

18th April 1855.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

APPLICATIONS for Shares under the Second Issue to holders of Original Shares in the Capital of this Company must be made on or before the 21st day of July proximo, after which the list will be closed.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Rampart Row, 21st June 1855.

NOTICE.—Verbal tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Repairs, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 7th instant, for the EXECUTION by contract of the undermentioned WORKS:—

Erecting 22 new Urinaries, and screening 10 old ones, within the Native Town and Fort.

Raising the Walls, and putting up a Gate at Hallalcores' Station at Kharra Tank.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question, will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same may be obtained.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract.

The Superintendent of Repairs does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. BROCK,

Acting Superintendent of Repairs.

Bombay, Supt. of Repairs' Office,
2nd July 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given, with respect to the Partnership lately existing in Canton between NESSERWANJEE ARDASEER BHANJAH and JAMSETJEE EDULJEE ATHAJEE, and dissolved on the 31st December 1853, that all responsibilities of the Business up to the time of the dissolution are solely vested in the said NESSERWANJEE ARDASEER BHANJAH, according to the Terms and Conditions of a Release executed mutually by the undersigned on February 14th, 1855.

NESSERWANJEE ARDASEER BHANJAH.
JAMSETJEE EDULJEE ATHAJEE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE BOMBAY AGENCY.

On Deposits repayable on demand.....	2 per cent. per ann.
On do. do. at 3 months' notice.....	3 " "
On do. do. at 6 do.	4 " "

N. B.—No Interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months. {	8 per cent. per ann.
On other Bills.....		
On ditto if secured by Govt. Paper.....		

Rebate on uncovered Bills is allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 2 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " sight	2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland "	2s. 0½d. "

On Ireland at sight..... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

N.B.—The Corporation does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay, the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order"; and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

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

Bombay, 4th July 1855.

By Authority.

Will be published on or about the 16th instant,

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1855,

CORRECTED UP TO THE 10TH JULY.

COMPRISING ALSO THE

HYDRABAD CONTINGENT LIST,

THE

INDIAN NAVY LIST,

AND THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST,

INCLUDING THE

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

PRICE, Rs. 2½.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, July 5th, 1855.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, *viâ* Marseilles and *viâ* Southampton, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY the 10th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

An After-Packet will be kept open until half-past 7 o'clock P. M., for Bearing Letters only, on the usual terms.

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed *viâ* Marseilles, cannot be prepaid in this country. Prepayment of Steam Postage on Letters *viâ* Southampton is optional.

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

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed *viâ* Trieste, if posted unpaid, (or insufficiently paid by Stamps,) will be forwarded to London *viâ* Marseilles; those for Foreign Europe will be sent to London *viâ* Southampton, bearing the full amount of Postage due thereon; and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be detained, and treated as unclaimed Letters.

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

W. BLOWERS,

Deputy Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office, 4th July 1855.

PACKETS.

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING
P. & O. Company's Steamer.	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.	11th instant	Aden.	
Moffat	Messrs. William Nicol & Co.	Despatch	London.	
Maria Soames	" Finlay, Scott, & Co.	Ditto	Ditto.	
Conqueror	" Gray & Co.	Ditto	Liverpool.	
Typhoon	" Lyon, Brothers, & Co.	7th instant	Ditto.	
Rookery	" Cardwell, Parsons, & Co.	6th do	Ganua.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Singapore	2nd instant	Hong-kong.
Asia	4th do	Zanzibar.

W. BLOWERS,

Deputy Post Master General.

Bombay General Post Office, 4th July 1855.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following Notification is republished for general information; and Post Masters are especially warned to reject all parcels not packed in accordance therewith.

No. 470.

PORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT,

The 30th March 1855.

NOTIFICATION.—The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council has been pleased to authorise the following addition to be made to Section XXI. of the Rules for the Management of the Post Office Department, passed on the 12th August 1854:—

No Parcel shall be received for transmission by Bhangy Post unless it be securely packed in cloth or waxcloth, or tin, and no such Parcel, packed in cloth or wax-cloth, shall be received unless Seals, bearing distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin), be fixed at intervals, not exceeding three inches, along the lines of sewing by which the cover is secured.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,

Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 3rd July 1855.

NOTICE.

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

Stations.	Hour of Closing the Mails.			Explanatory Notes.
	Letter Mails on Week-days.	Letter Mails on Sundays.	Bhangy Dawk.	
For Surat and Kurrachee, and other places in Guzerat and Scinde.....	4 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers may be posted until half-past 4 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Bhangies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Mahableschwur, Belgaum, Rutnagherry, and for places on the Malabar Coast.....	5 P. M.	5 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days and Sundays, Letters and Papers are received until half-past 5 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Bhangies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Tanna, Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, and other places on the route to Indore, and North-West Provinces, and Punjab..	3-30 P. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers are received until half-past 3 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Bhangies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.

Detailed Time Tables may be seen at the Post Office.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd July 1855.

Post Master General.

NOTICE.

All Post Masters are hereby directed to pay particular attention to the packing in Wax Cloth, during the Monsoon, of the Letter Packets despatched from their Offices, and to give strict orders on the subject to their subordinate Offices. A number of Packets, containing Government Despatches and private Letters, have been recently received in Bombay, tied up in single Paper Wrappers, which are altogether insufficient to protect them from wet, and many of them have in consequence been entirely spoilt, and rendered useless. Clerks neglecting this order will be fined.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 11th August 1854.

(Signed) DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

Republished for information, and for the guidance and particular attention of all Postal Officials.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 25th June 1855.

Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The P. & O. Company's Contract Steamers will leave Bombay for Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, on the undermentioned dates, during 1855 :—

3rd June.	3rd October.
3rd July.	3rd November.
3rd August.	3rd December.
2nd September.	

As a general rule, the Mails will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office the previous evening, at 6 o'clock.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 7th May 1855.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,

Post Master General.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Post Master General's Notice dated 16th December 1854, it is hereby notified, that on the arrival of the Overland Mails, no Letters will be delivered at this Office, except those which are addressed to parties whose names have been registered.

Tickets of admission to the Post Office will be furnished to those whose names have been registered, and on presentation of these Tickets at the Delivery Windows, either by the principals, or their agents or servants, the Letters will be delivered. Bearing Letters *will not be delivered*, except on immediate payment of Postage.

No person will be admitted unless he can produce a Ticket. After the Window Delivery is over, the Public will be admitted as usual.

Letters for parties whose names are not registered will be sent out for delivery by the Post Office Peons; and it is requested that the Public will not detain these men, but pay the Postage demanded immediately on delivery of the Letters.

As soon as the Delivery Peons leave the Office, the delivery of Letters at the Windows will commence. Any complaints of overcharge or misconduct on the part of the Peons will receive prompt attention.

Bombay, 1st May 1855.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The Director General of the Post Office in India has been informed by the Secretary to the Post Office in England that, owing to non-compliance with the Regulations required to be observed in the form of addressing Letters sent to Great Britain by Soldiers serving in India, many such Letters have been charged with full Postage, instead of being delivered for the reduced rate authorised by law.

2. The Regulations referred to require that every Letter posted by a Soldier serving in India, if addressed to any place out of India, should be endorsed "*Soldier's Letter*," and should be certified as such by the signature of the Commanding Officer.

3. The attention of Officers in Command of European Troops in India is drawn to the Regulation stated above, and it is requested that they will make it known to the Men under their command, and explain to them that Letters which are not marked as Soldiers' Letters, and which do not bear the signature of the Commanding Officer on the address, are charged with full Steam Postage, instead of being delivered for One Penny per half ounce.

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

Camp, the 22nd April 1855.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Postal Notice dated the 13th December, the following is a List of DATES fixed for the DEPARTURE of the CONTRACT MAIL STEAM PACKETS of the P. & O. Company from Bombay to Aden, for 1855:—

Steamers leave Bombay on

17th February.	28th May.	13th September.
6th March.	11th June.	4th October.
20th March.	27th June.	18th October.
3rd April.	11th July.	3rd November.
17th April.	30th July.	17th November.
2nd May.	13th August.	4th December.
12th May.	30th August.	18th December.

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

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

Bombay, 14th February 1855.