THE

Bombay Government Gazette.

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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.*

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.

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.

Advertisement.

The following PASSAGES TO LONDON are required, viz:—

A Steerage Passage for one European Boiler Maker, and

A Passage 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,
17th July 1855.

Advertisement.

Tenders are hereby invited for the CONVEYANCE of—

One (1) European Convict to England, and
Eleven (11) Native Convicts to Penang.

By Order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,
F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office, Bombay,
17th July 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sundry damaged STATIONERY will be put for SALE at the Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, on Saturday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. A list of the articles to be sold may be seen at the Collector's Office.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

F. HUTCHINSON,
Collector of Bombay,
In charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 16th July 1855.

જાહેરનામુ.

એહેવું જે ખરાબ થએલા કાગલો વીગરે પરચુરણ શામાંન ચાલતા મહીનાની તારીખ ૨૧ મી રાનીવારને દીને અગીઆર વાગતે સ્ટેશનેરીના સુપ્રીનટેંડેંટની કચેરીમાં જાહેર લીલામ કરીને વેચવામાં આવશે વેચવાના શામાંનની ઇચ્છાદી કલેકટરની કચેરીમાં જોવા શાફ મલશે.

વેચાંણની શરતો વેચાંણની વખતે જણાવવામાં આવસે.

સહી.

એફ. હચીનશંન,

મુંબૈનો કલેકટર ઇન ચાર્જ સ્ટેશનેરી ડીપાર્ટમેંટ.

તારીખ ૧૬ મી માહે જુલેઇસને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી

મુકામ મુંબૈઇ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे खराब झालेले कागद वगैरे किरकोळ सामान चालते महिन्याची तारीख २१ शनवारचे रोजीं अकरा वाजतां सुप्रिनटेंडेंट आफ स्टेशनेरी यांचे कचेरींत जाहीर लेलांव करून विकलें जाईल.—विकावयाचे सामानाची याद कलेक्टरचे कचेरींत पाहावयास मिळेल.

विकरीचे करार विकरीचे वेळीं कळवितील.

सही.

एफ. हचिनसन,

मुंबईचे कलेकटर इन् च्यार्ज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख १६ माहे जुलई सन १८५५ इसवी मु॥

मुंबई.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice

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 8¾ 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 3½ 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. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
5th December 1854.

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.

Notice

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

Two hundred and nine (209) Packages of empty Saltpetre Barrels, consigned to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Calcutta, the Tonnage of which (calculated by measurement at 50 feet per ton) is about 16½ tons, more or less, as per Package List No. 541, of the 30th 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,
10th July 1855.

જાહેર ખબર.

હીઆથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે મુંબાઇની ડીપુટી કમેરારી જનરાલ સહેબની આફીશમાં નીચે લખેલાં શામાન શ્રી કલકતે લઇ જવાને શારૂ શીપડેંડેરો લેવામો આવશે.

૨૦૯ દાગીના ખાલી સાલ્ટપીટરના પીપોના શ્રી કલકતાના કીલાને વાસ્તે તેનુ વજન આશરે ૧૬½ ટન વતું અથવા ઓછું.

જે શાખશો એ ઉપર લખેલા શામાન પોચાડવાને ચાહાતા હોએ તેવાએ આએ હાફીશમાં દરરોજ કલાક ૧૦ થી તે ૫ શુધી અરજ કરીઆશી જે કાઇ ખબર જોઇશે તે આપવામાં આવશે.

મુંબાઇ ડીપુટી કમેરારી જનરાલની હાફીશ

તારીખ ૧૦ છુલાઇશને 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 Commissary 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.

જાહેરખબર.

હીંઆથી આપવામાં આવેછે જે મુંબાઈની દેપુટી કમેરારી જનરાલ સાહેબની આફીરામાં નીચે લખેલો સામાન શ્રી કલકતે લઈજવાને શારૂ શીલિડ ટેંડરો લેવામો આવશે.

૧૦ પીપ દારૂ ગોલાના શ્રી કલકતાના કીલાને વાસ્તે તેનુ વજન આસરે ૩૯½ ફીટ વતું અથવા ઓછું.

૨૦૩ દાગીના ખાલી શાલ્પીટરના પીપોના શ્રી કલકતાની કીલાને વાસ્તે તેનુ વજન આસરે ૧૬ટનવતું અથવાઓછું

જે રાખશો એ ઉપર લખેલો સામાન પોંચાડવાને ચાહાતા હોય તેવોએ આએ હાફીરામાં દરરોજ કલાક દરાથી તે ૫ સુધી અરજ કરીઆથી જે કાંઈ ખબર જોઇશે તે આપામો આવશે.

મુંબઈની ડીપુટી કમીશારી જનરાલની હાફીરા
તારીખ ૨૭ મી જુન સને 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, Bombay, for the CONVEYANCE to LONDON of

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

1 (one) Bale containing one Piece of Army Dark Blue Cloth, about 1½ qr. by dead weight, consigned 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, Sundays excepted.

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

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

જાહેરનામુ.

હીંઆથી આપવામો આવેછે જે મુબાઈની ડીપુટી કમીશારી જનરાલ સાહેબની આફીરામાં નીચે લખેલો શામાન વેલાત લઈજવાને શારૂ શીલિડ ટેનડરો લીધામો આવશે.

૮ આઠ ટોપો તેનુ વજન આશરે ૮½ ટન થશે.

૧ એક કાપડની ગાશડી તેનુ વજન આશરે ૧½ કુવાટર થશે.

જે રાખશો એ ઉપર લખેલો શામાંન પોહોચાડવા ચાહાતો હોએ તેઓએ આએ હાફીરામાં દરરોજ (આએતવાર શીવાએ) કલાક દશા થી તે પાંચ શુધી અરજ કરીઆથી જે કાંઈખબર જોઇશે તે આપવામાં આવસે.

મુંબઈની દેપીઉટી કમીશારી જનરાલ સાહેબની
આફીશા તારીખ ૨ જુલાઈ ૧૮૫૫.

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

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.

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.	Rs. a. p.
Ditto	Ahmednuggur	ditto	ditto.	2 8 0
Ditto	Candeish	ditto	ditto.	
Ditto	Surat	ditto,	2 miles to an inch.	or Rs. 3-8 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Broach	ditto	ditto.	
Ditto	Kolapoor Territories, 4 miles to an inch.			
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.

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.
Prime Pieces	1st sort, 6 to 8 lbs.	1	0	0
" "	2nd " 10 "	1	0	0
" "	3rd " 14 "	1	0	0
Brisket and Round	1st " 12 "	1	0	0
" "	2nd " 14 "	1	0	0
" "	3rd " 16 "	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	14 "	1	0	0
Shin, large	each	0	3	6
" small	"	0	2	0
Ox Tails	"	0	0	8
Tongue, large	"	0	3	0
" small	"	0	2	6
Heart, large	"	0	2	6
" small	"	0	1	9
Marrow-bone	"	0	1	0
Ox Palates	"	0	0	8
Feet	four	0	4	0
Suet	per lb.	0	4	0
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona	each	0	4	0
" (pickled), Bombay	"	0	5	0

VEAL, SMALL.

Hind Quarter	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1	0	0
"	2nd " 5 "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6 "	1	0	0
Fore Quarter	1st " 5 "	1	0	0
"	2nd " 6 "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6½ "	1	0	0

VEAL, LARGE.

Hind Quarter	1st sort, 4½ lbs.	1	0	0
"	2nd " 5½ "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6½ "	1	0	0
Fore Quarter	1st " 5½ "	1	0	0
"	2nd " 6½ "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 7 "	1	0	0
Head	1st " each	0	12	0
"	2nd " "	0	10	0
"	3rd " "	0	8	0
Feet	four	0	4	0
Liver and Heart	each	0	1	0

MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.

Saddle	1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
"	2nd " "	0	2	0
"	3rd " "	0	1	6
Leg, Loin, Neck, & Shoulder,	1st " "	0	2	6
" " "	2nd " "	0	1	9
" " "	3rd " "	0	1	6
Breast	1st " "	0	1	6
"	2nd " "	0	1	3
"	3rd " "	0	1	0
Tongue, Sheep's	each	0	0	6
Brains	"	0	0	6
Head	"	0	1	9
Liver and Heart	"	0	1	0
Kidneys	"	0	0	4
Feet	four	0	0	3
Suet	per lb.	0	4	0

MUTTON FOR NATIVES.

First sort	10 lbs.	1	0	0
Second "	12 "	1	0	0
Third "	14 "	1	0	0

KID, SMALL.

Hind Quarter	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1	0	0
"	2nd " 5 "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6 "	1	0	0
Fore Quarter	1st " 5 "	1	0	0
"	2nd " 6 "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 7 "	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	each	0	4	0

KID, LARGE.

Hind Quarter	1st sort, 4½ lbs.	1	0	0
"	2nd " 5 "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6 "	1	0	0
Fore Quarter	1st " 5½ "	1	0	0
"	2nd " 6 "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6½ "	1	0	0

LAMB, SMALL.

Hind Quarter	1st sort, 4 lbs.	1	0	0
"	2nd " 5 "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 5½ "	1	0	0
Fore Quarter	1st " 5 "	1	0	0
"	2nd " 5½ "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6 "	1	0	0

LAMB, LARGE.

Hind Quarter	1st sort, 5 lbs.	1	0	0
"	2nd " 5½ "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 6½ "	1	0	0
Fore Quarter	1st " 5½ "	1	0	0
"	2nd " 6½ "	1	0	0
"	3rd " 7 "	1	0	0

PORK, FRESH AND SALT.

Pork, fresh	10 lbs.	1	0	0
Pig, Roasting, large size	each	1	4	0
" " small "	"	1	0	0
Pig's Head	20 lbs.	1	0	0
Sausages	5 "	1	0	0

PORK, FRESH AND SALT (*continued*).

		Rs.	a.	p.
Trotters, large	per four	0	1	4
" small	"	0	1	0
Pig's Liver and Heart	"	0	2	0
Pork, salt, Country	8 lbs.	1	0	0

POULTRY.

Geese	each	4	0	0
Turkey, cock, Bombay	"	8	0	0
" hen, "	"	4	0	0
" cock, Goa	"	6	0	0
" hen, "	"	3	0	0
Fowls, large, Surat	"	1	8	0
" small, "	"	1	0	0
" large, Bombay	"	0	8	0
" small, "	"	0	6	0
Ducks, large	"	0	10	0
" small	"	0	8	0
Chickens, large	per dozen	2	4	0
" small	"	1	12	0
Hens' Eggs	each	0	0	3
Ducks' "	"	0	0	3

FRUITS OF SORTS.

Pine-apples, Bombay, large	each	0	12	0
" " small	"	0	8	0
" Goa, large	"	0	3	0
" " small	"	0	2	6
Pomelos, large	"	0	12	0
" small	"	0	8	0
Guavas, large	"	0	0	6
" small	"	0	0	4
Oranges, large	"	0	0	8
" small	"	0	0	6
" common	"	0	0	3
Grapes, black	per seer	0	0	0
" green	"	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large	each	0	0	0
" " small	"	0	0	0
" Musk, large	"	0	0	0
" " small	"	0	0	0
Plantains, red, large	"	0	0	8
" " small	"	0	0	6
" yellow, large	"	0	0	4
" " small	"	0	0	3
Limes, sweet	"	0	0	8
" sour	"	0	0	1
Potatoes, Neilgherries, large	per seer	0	0	0
" " small	"	0	0	0
" Mahableshwur, large	"	0	0	8
" " small	"	0	0	6
" Poona, large	"	0	0	6
" " small	"	0	0	5
" Surat, large	"	0	0	6
" " small	"	0	0	5
Yams, white	"	0	0	8
" red	"	0	0	6
Onions	"	0	0	3
Ginger	"	0	0	4

DRY FRUITS OF SORTS.

Plums, fine	per seer weight	0	4	0
" coarse	" "	0	3	6
Currants, fine	" "	0	7	0
" coarse	" "	0	6	0
Prunes, new	" "	0	2	0
" old	" "	0	1	6
Almonds, sweet	" "	0	2	6
" bitter	" "	0	2	0

BREAD, &c.

A loaf, 1st sort	13 oz. each	0	1	4
" 2nd "	13 " "	0	1	0
" brown	32 oz. "	0	2	0
" "	16 " "	0	1	0
Flour, Wheat	per seer measure	0	3	4
Rolong	" "	0	3	4
Sago, fine	" weight	0	1	4
" coarse	" "	0	1	3
Arrowroot, best	" "	0	2	0
" coarse	" "	0	1	6

MILK AND BUTTER.

Cows' Milk	per seer measure	0	1	4
" Butter	per cup of 2 oz.	0	1	4
Buffaloes' Milk	per seer measure	0	1	2
" Butter	per cup of 2 oz.	0	1	2

FIREWOOD.

Babool	per cdy. of 28 mds. (784 lbs.)	3	6	0
Khair	" " "	2	14	0
Aine Black	" " "	2	14	0
" 2nd. sort	" " "	2	10	0
Kurmell	" " "	3	8	0

OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.

Cocoanut Oil	1st sort, per md. of 28 lbs.	3	8	0
" "	2nd " " "	3	6	0
Jeenglee	" "	3	2	0
" Ghantee	" "	2	14	0
Erundla, or Castor Oil	" "	2	12	0
Candles, Europe	" "	21	0	0
" Goa	" "	19	0	0
" Cochin	" "	18	0	0
Soap, Country	" "	1	8	0
" Europe, yellow	" "	3	8	0
" " white	" "	3	8	0

SUGAR OF SORTS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar, Pinfa	per md. of 28 lbs.	6	8	0
" Candy	1st sort, " "	5	8	0
" "	2nd " " "	5	4	0
" "	3rd " " "	5	0	0
" soft	1st " " "	4	0	0
" "	2nd " " "	3	0	0
" brown	" "	2	8	0
Jagree	" "	1	8	0

GHEE OF SORTS.

Ghee, Kurrachee	per md. of 28 lbs.	7	0	0
" Surat	" "	8	0	0
" Bhownuggur	" "	7	4	0
" Balghanty	" "	7	0	0
" Ghanty	" "	6	12	0
" Rajapoor	" "	7	0	0
" Jaffrabad	" "	9	0	0

GRAIN OF SORTS.

Wheat, Hansia	per cdy. of 8 pharas	22	0	0
" Jambooseer	1st sort, " "	19	0	0
" "	2nd " " "	18	0	0
" Bhownuggur	1st " " "	17	8	0
" "	2nd " " "	17	0	0
" Ghantee	" "	16	0	0
" Sindee	" "	14	8	0
Gram, Jambooseer	" "	17	0	0
" Ghogaree, new	" "	15	0	0
" " old	" "	14	8	0
" Ghantee, new	" "	15	0	0
" " old	" "	14	8	0
" Venjaloo	" "	16	8	0
Wooreed, Ghantee	" "	19	0	0
" Malabar	" "	18	8	0
" Cutch	" "	19	0	0
" Ghogaree	" "	20	0	0
Mutt, Ghogaree	" "	15	0	0
" Ghantee	" "	14	0	0
" Cutch	" "	14	8	0
Mugg, "	" "	20	0	0
" Ghogaree	" "	15	0	0
Bazaree, Ghantee	" "	15	0	0
" Bhownuggur, 1st sort,	" "	19	0	0
" " 2nd "	" "	18	0	0
" Rajapoor	" "	15	0	0
Barley, new	" "	16	0	0
" old	" "	15	0	0
Toor	1st sort, " "	17	0	0
"	2nd " "	16	0	0
Joaree	" "	13	0	0
Nacheny	" "	11	0	0
Vattana	" "	25	0	0
Chowley	per phara	3	0	0
Dall, Broach	"	3	4	0
" Surat	"	3	8	0

UNBOILED RICE OF SORTS.

Rice, Putney	per phara	2	8	0
" Sindey, red	"	0	0	0
" raw	"	2	2	0
" red	"	1	12	0

BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.

Rice, Jerasaul	1st sort, per phara	4	0	0
" "	2nd " "	3	12	0
" Vergole	1st " "	3	0	0
" "	2nd " "	2	12	0
" Sindey ratra	"	0	0	0
" Segundee	"	3	12	0
" Putney	"	2	8	0
" raw	"	2	4	0

MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.

Rice, unboiled	1st sort, per robin	3	0	0
" "	2nd " "	2	12	0
" boiled	1st " "	2	4	0
" "	2nd " "	2	0	0

BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.

Rice, unboiled	1st sort, per bag of 168 lbs.	6	12	0
" "	2nd " " "	6	8	0
" boiled	1st " " "	6	0	0
" "	2nd " " "	5	12	0

BHATT.

Bhatt, Putney	per moora of 25 pharas	25	0	0
" raw	" "	23	0	0
" red	" "	21	0	0

SUNDRIES.

Saltpetre, Europe	per md. of 28 lbs.	2	4	0
" Bengal	" "	3	8	0
" Rajapoor	" "	1	8	0
Pepper, black	1st sort, per seer weight	0	2	0
" "	2nd " " "	0	1	0
" white	"	0	6	0
Garlick, large	"	0	0	9
" small	"	0	0	6
Camphor	per lb.	0	10	0
Salt, table	per seer measure	0	1	4
" common, white	per pylee	0	1	2
" " 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 Candy—25 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.

Published by order of the Board of Conservancy,

Bombay, Monday, 16th July 1855.

J. WATSON, Clerk of the Markets.

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.

Preamble.

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 :—

Moonsiffs' Courts to be Small Cause Courts for the trial of summary actions.

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.

Description of claims to be cognizable by Small Cause Courts.

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 :—

Proviso.

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.

Jurisdiction of the Courts.

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.

Claims which can be tried under this Act not to be cognizable in any other Court.

Proviso.

IV. Claims which can be tried in a summary action 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 Punchayets under the provisions of the Madras Code, or by Punchayet 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 Punchayets in regard to suits against Military persons, according to the Rules in force under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Minors may prosecute suits under this Act.

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.

Seal of the Court. Court to be a Court of record, and to be subject generally to the Zillah Judge and Sudder 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.

No cause of action to be divided, but plaintiff may abandon excess.

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.

Stamped paper, according to a table of rates given, to be used for plaint, except by Native Officers and Soldiers.

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.

When plaint on plain paper may be received. Subsequent procedure for recovery of costs.

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.

No other stamp duty to be required in suits under this Act not exceeding 50 Rs., but general Stamp Regulations to be applicable in suits exceeding that amount.

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.

Mode of instituting a suit under this Act.

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.

Form of plaint.

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.

Documentary evidence to be produced by plaintiff.

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.

Mode of procedure after plaint received.

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.

On rejection of plaint, Court to record its decision and the reasons, in the language of the Judge.

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.

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

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.

A copy or translation of the plaint to be annexed to the summons, and personal attendance of defendant may be required.

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.

The presence of one or more of several defendants may be required.

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.

The day to be specified in the summons how to be fixed. Defendant to be ordered to produce necessary documents.

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.

Defendants residing fifty miles distant from the Court exempted from personal attendance.

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 *bonâ fide* residing beyond fifty miles from the place where the Court is situated.

Misnomers and inaccurate description of person or place not to vitiate summons, &c.

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.

Summons how to be served.

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.

If summons has been personally served, Nazir to endorse the fact.

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

If otherwise, Nazir to endorse the reason of non-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 requir-

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.

When Court may adjourn the hearing of a case to a day to be fixed by proclamation.

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.

Penalty for wilful false statement respecting service or non-service of summons, or for personating any party to a suit.

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.

On appearance of parties, defence to be made orally and reduced into writing, after which the parties may be examined by the Court, or cross-examine each other.

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 Court shall call upon 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.

Witnesses when to be examined.

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.

Mode of examination.

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.

After examination, Court may make its decree if no further evidence is required.

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.

Court to record issue and to fix a day for hearing evidence.

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.

Documentary evidence how given.

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.

Parties shall produce their witnesses on the day of trial; or Court, on application of either party, shall issue summons for the attendance of a witness.

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.

Costs of summons and travelling charges shall be previously deposited in Court.

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.

Rules regarding attendance, examination, &c. of witnesses.

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.

Parties to appear personally when so required.

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.

Pleaders or agents may be employed, but without excusing personal attendance of parties when expressly required.

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.

bound to attend in person if of the female sex and of a rank and description which, according to the prejudices of the country, would render it improper to require her personal attendance in Court. 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 *bonâ 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.

Parties exempted from personal attendance to appoint proper agents, who may be examined.

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.

If on the day of hearing, and prior to recording the issues for trial, neither of the parties appear, plaintiff to be non-suited.

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.

If defendant only appear and dispute the demand, Court to dismiss the case; but if defendant admit the claim, Court shall decree upon such admission.

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.

Proviso.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

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.

If defendant appear on a day to which the case is postponed, the Court may allow him to be heard in answer to the suit.

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.

If neither party appear on the day fixed for the trial of an issue, plaintiff to be non-suited; if only one of the parties appear, issue to be tried *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*.

Revival, reversal, and alteration of *ex parte* decrees under certain rules and conditions.

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.

Defendant may pay money into Court in satisfaction of the demand.

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.

If plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than that paid into Court, he shall be liable to the subsequent costs.

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.

No interest on deposits.

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.

Defendant may set off cross-claim against plaintiff.

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.

In cases where claims are set off, Court may adjudge any sum due to either party.

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.

Effect of judgment in such cases.

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.

Plaintiff having a joint demand against several persons, may sue one or more of them without the others.

Effect of decree in such suit.

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

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

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 shall have been personally served with such summons.

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.

XLVIII. If either party fail to produce his proofs 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 such party had declined to produce any proof.

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

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

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

L. On the trial of any issues, the substance of the evidence of each witness shall be reduced to writing, in the vernacular language of the Judge, in the form of a narrative, by, or in the presence and under the personal superintendence of, the Judge.

Judgment how to be pronounced.

LI. The Court shall 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.

Form of decree.

LII. If the decree be for the delivery of personal 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.

Decree when to contain an order for immediate execution.

LIII. Every decree for the payment of money or costs shall contain an order for immediate execution, unless the Court shall see fit to provide for the payment by instalments, with or without interest, of any sum adjudged, or there shall be other good reason to the contrary.

Pleader's fee when and how to be charged.

LIV. If any person entitled to plead in a Court 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.

Proviso.

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

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

Refund of stamp duty on plaint in case of compromise before defence.

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.

No refund of stamp duty if compromise require a decree on which execution can be taken out.

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.

Death of one or more of several defendants before judgment not to abate suit.

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.

Death of sole plaintiff.

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.

Insolvency of plaintiff.

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.

Court may allow amendment of defects, errors, &c. in suits.

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.

Court may refer questions of law, &c. to Sudder Court.

LXII. If at the time of a summary inquiry into a plaint under Section XIV. of this Act, or at any subsequent stage of a suit, any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the decision of the case, may arise, on which the Court may entertain reasonable doubts, and which it may be requested by either party to reserve for the opinion of the Sudder Court, the Court may draw up a statement of the case, and submit it with its own opinion for the decision of the Sudder Court.

Grounds of refusal of Court to refer to Sudder Court on an application of parties, to be noted on the record.

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.

Notice of reference to Sudder Court, if made before issue of summons, to be forthwith given to defendant.

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.

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

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 on the point referred; and

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.

LXVI. Cases referred for the opinion of the Sudder Court shall be dealt with by a full bench of that Court.

Sudder Court to fix an early day for the hearing of the case.

Proclamation thereof.

LXVII. The Sudder Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall notify the same by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court House of that Court.

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

LXVIII. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the Sudder Court in person or by pleader.

Decision of Sudder Court how to be transmitted.

LXIX. The Sudder Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the 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.

Costs of reference to 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.

Process of execution.

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.

On default of payment of an instalment, execution shall issue upon application for full amount unpaid.

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.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of a deceased party without notice.

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.

Date of process of execution. How long warrant shall continue in force.

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.

Second and successive warrants.

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.

Time for issue of warrant.

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.

Warrant against personal property.

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.

Warrant against the person.

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.

Form of security by bond for payment of decree by judgment debtor.

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.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment, but his property to be liable to attachment.

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.

Diet money to be deposited at the time of issue of warrant.

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*.

Payment of diet money in advance during imprisonment.

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.

Diet money to be costs in suit.

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.

Court may examine judgment debtor touching his property.

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

Judgment debtor may deposit money in Court—no interest allowed on such deposits.

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.

Execution when cross-judgments have been obtained.

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.

Tools and implements of business and seed-grain excepted from execution.

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.

Custody and sale of moveable property taken in execution.

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.

Court to stay sale of moveable property seized if a third party claim any interest therein.

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.

Court to adjudicate such claims.

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.

Mode of disposing of such claims and effect of judgment.

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.

Third party failing to establish his claim, liable to pay compensation to judgment creditor.

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.

Which of several judgment creditors is entitled to a preferential right to the proceeds of sale.

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.

Irregularity in publishing and conducting a sale shall not vitiate the same.

Proviso.

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.

Judgment how to be enforced against land within the general jurisdiction of the Judge of the Court.

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.

Judgment how to be enforced beyond jurisdiction of Court.

Proviso.

Issue and service of process.

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.

Resistance of process.

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.

Costs of serving process.

Deposit of costs with Nazir.

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.

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.

Judgment to be final, except as provided.

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

Zillah Judge may order the admission of a plaint.

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.

Court, with sanction of Zillah Judge, may order re-hearing of a suit on certain grounds.

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*—

Zillah Judge may set aside decision of Court for any of the following reasons.

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.

Improper rejection or admission of evidence.

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.

Substantial defect in procedure, &c., or misconduct of opposite party or Court.

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 document, or upon any 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.

Upon application of parties, Zillah Judge may state a case involving points of law, &c. for the opinion of the Sudder Court.

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 plaint by Section VIII. of this Act, the application may be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed for the petition of plaint, or if no stamp be prescribed for the plaint, 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.

Applications to Zillah Judge under the two preceding Sections to be written on stamped paper.

Proviso.

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.

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

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.

Mode of procedure on receipt of such application.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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 under this Act, to an amount not exceeding Three Hundred Rupees.

Local Governments may extend summary jurisdiction of Moonsiffs' Courts to 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.

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.

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

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

Proviso.

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.

Act to have prospective effect only.

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

Interpretation Clause.

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.

Commencement of Act.

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

Defendant.

[*Ditto ditto*]

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

Defendant.

[*Ditto ditto.*]

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

Defendant.

[*Ditto ditto.*]

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

Defendant.

[*Ditto ditto.*]

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 the 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 and 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.

Declaration of Government that Land is needed for a public purpose.

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.

After such declaration, possession may be taken, and claims for compensation subsequently determined.

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 hinderance 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.

in Council, it shall be sent to the Collector of the district in which the land lies, or to such other Officer as the Governor in Council 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.

Proviso.

Publication of order in Council, and citation to parties interested to appear.

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.

Collector to admit claims appearing to be valid, and, if compensation be agreed upon, to make award for the amount.

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.

Arbitrators to be appointed, if claims or amount of compensation are not admitted.

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.

Nomination of arbitrators.

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.

Appointment of umpire.

VIII. Before the arbitrators proceed to arbitrate, 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.

Decision of umpire, &c.

IX. In cases wherein the arbitrators may differ in 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.

Arbitrators' inquiry to be under superintendence of Collector.

X. The arbitrators shall hold their inquiry under the general superintendence of the Collector, or other 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.

Summoning witnesses.

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.

Penalty for non-attendance or for false swearing.

Production of title deeds, &c.

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 docu-

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.

Award of arbitrators.

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

Award conclusive as to amount of compensation unless fraudulent.

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, 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.

Proceedings to set aside award.

Award when binding as to shares of persons interested.

In certain cases compensation money to be held in deposit until order for payment is made by a competent Court.

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.

Arbitrators to deliver to Collector their report and other proceedings.

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 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.

No suits to be instituted against Government to obtain compensation.

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

XVII. All suits and proceedings instituted against 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.

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

XVIII. In the case of land declared by a minuet 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, 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.

Proviso.

Expense of arbitration.

XIX. In cases referred to arbitration under the 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.

Right to enter upon land required for a public purpose.

XX. Persons employed in any public work, or in 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.

Temporary occupation of adjacent land.

XXI. The powers of this Act shall also extend to 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.

Penalty for wilful obstruction of person exercising powers of 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.

Land taken for a public purpose otherwise than according to this Act to vest in Government after 5 years' non-claim.

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.

Computation of term of 5 years.

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.

Compensation to be paid to person establishing his right in such case.

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.

Construction of word "land" as used in this Act.

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.

Interpretation.

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.

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

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

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

23rd June 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 23rd June 1855, and referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 27th of August next:—

A Bill to empower Officers of the Customs and Revenue Departments to search Manufactories and Houses for Contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

Whereas the existing laws do not empower Officers of the Customs or Revenue Department in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal to search manufactories and houses for salt manufactured or stored contrary to the provisions of Act XIV. of 1843, and it is expedient to give them power to do so; It is enacted as follows:—

Particulars to be recorded by Officer on receipt of information as to unlawful manufacture of Salt, &c.

I. Whenever any Officer vested with powers to carry out the provisions of Act XIV. of 1843, not being under the grade of Naib Tehseeldar in the Revenue Department or of Assistant Patrol in the Customs' Department, receives credible information that within his jurisdiction Salt is unlawfully manufactured, or the Salt refuse obtained in the manufacture of Saltpetre is without the sanction of Government so purified and refined as to produce alimentary Salt in any manufactory, dwelling-house, warehouse, or other place, or that Salt is unlawfully stored in any such place within the limits of Customs' jurisdiction as defined by the Government of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal under the provisions of Section III. of the aforesaid Act, he shall first record in writing the name, residence, and calling of the informant, the locality and description of the house or place where he believes the Salt to be manufactured, produced, or stored, and the supposed quantity and description of such Salt, with the grounds for believing the same to be contraband, and the name of the owner or occupant of such house or place, or the name of the person for or by whom such Salt is manufactured, produced, or stored.

Officer thereupon may summon Police and proceed to search a house for contraband Salt.

II. The said Officer, after recording the particulars aforesaid, may summon from the nearest Police Station a Police Officer, not being under the grade of a Jemadar, to attend him, and, with such Police Officer and informant, proceed to the said house or place, and in their presence search the same for contraband Salt; provided that such search be not made between sunset and sunrise.

Proviso.

Officers may break open doors.

III. The said Officers may break open the door or force an entry within the said house or place, if, upon requisition duly made, the door be not opened, or admission be refused, by the owner or occupant thereof.

Rules regarding forcible entry.

IV. A forcible entry under the last preceding Section shall only be made by the Police Officer in accordance with the rules and precautions prescribed by Regulation XX. of 1817, by

Section X. Regulation V. of 1800 (for the Benares province), and by Section XIX. Regulation XXVIII. of 1803 (for the ceded and conquered provinces) for breaking into a house for execution of process of distraint. Provided, however, that the responsibility for the act, and the determination whether to force an entry or not, shall rest with the Officer of the Customs or Revenue Department only.

Proviso.

V. Whoever, being a Police Officer summoned under Section II., fails to attend himself or to depute a subordinate Police Officer, not being below the grade of a Jemadar, to attend, or, after attending refuses to aid in the search for, or seizure of, contraband Salt, or in any way wilfully frustrates the object of the search or seizure, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable, besides being dismissed from office, to a fine equal to the amount of fine that would have been leviable on the owners or holders of the Salt if it had been seized according to the information laid.

Penalty for Police Officer refusing or neglecting to attend or aid in search or seizure.

VI. Any Officer of the Revenue or Customs Department vested with power to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, who, under cover thereof, searches or causes to be searched any manufactory, dwelling-house, warehouse, or other place without reasonable grounds of suspicion that contraband Salt is there manufactured, produced, or stored, shall, upon conviction before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, be punished with fine not exceeding 500 rupees, which fine shall be paid over to the party aggrieved, and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment not exceeding six months; and any person wilfully and maliciously giving false information, and so causing a search to be made in any manufactory, dwelling-house, warehouse, or other place, to the injury or vexation of the owners, occupants, or any other person or persons whatsoever, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to the same penalties, and also to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Penalty for vexatious search and for giving false information.

VII. Every search under this Act, whether the result thereof be the seizure of contraband Salt or otherwise, shall be reported within 48 hours by the Officers of the Customs or Revenue and of the Police Departments who were present, to their respective official superiors.

Every case of search to be reported to superior Officers.

VIII. Whoever wilfully connives at the illicit manufacture, production, or storing of Salt within any manufactory, dwelling-house, warehouse, or other place, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Penalty for wilful connivance at the illicit manufacture, &c. of Salt.

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

23rd June 1855.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 29th May 1855, (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 23rd June 1855,) and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVII. of 1855.

An Act to improve the Law relating to the Copper Currency in the Straits.

Preamble.

Whereas the Company's Rupee is by Act XVII. of 1835 a legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, but no copper coin, except the half-pice issued under Act XI. of 1854, is now by law legal tender for fractions of a Rupee in that Settlement; and it is expedient to remedy this defect in the law; and whereas, besides the Rupee, the Dollar is by custom current in the said Settlement, and it is therefore expedient to provide that the copper currency which is now a legal tender in the said Settlement for fractions of a Rupee shall also be legal tender in the said Settlement for fractions of a Dollar; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Sections I., II., and V. of Act VI. of 1847 are hereby repealed, in so far as they relate to copper pice, double pice, and pies coined in accordance with Act XXII. of 1844, or Act XXI. of 1835: but in so far as they relate to all other copper coins, the said Sections shall remain in full force. And the provisions of Sections I., II., and IV. of Act XXII. of 1844, so far as they are now in force, are hereby extended to the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, where they shall have effect, any thing in Act VI. of 1847 to the contrary notwithstanding.

Acts repealed.

II. From and after the first day of July 1855, within the said Settlement, a pice coined according to Act XXII. of 1844 shall be legal tender for one one-hundred-and-fortieth part of a Dollar, and a double pice so coined shall be legal tender for one-seventieth part of a Dollar; and a pie so coined shall be legal tender for one four-hundred-and-twentieth part of a Dollar; also a half-pice coined according to Act XI. of 1854 shall be legal tender for one two-hundred-and-eightieth part of a Dollar.

Pice legal tender for Dollars.

III. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that no copper coins within the said Settlement shall be legal tender except for fractions of a Rupee, or fractions of a Dollar.

Proviso.

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

30th June 1855.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 6th June 1855, (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 30th June 1855,) and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVIII. of 1855.

An Act to remove doubts relating to the Power to grant Pardons and Reprieves and Remissions of Punishments in India.

Preamble.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the power of the several Executive Governments in India to remit punishments awarded by Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature; and it is desirable that all doubts respecting the power to pardon or reprieve or grant remissions of punishment should be removed; It is declared and enacted as follows: (The sanction of Her Majesty to the passing of this Act having been previously obtained and signified in pursuance of an Act passed in the 17th year of the reign of Her said Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of India.")

I. The person or persons for the time being authorised to administer the Supreme Executive Government in any Presidency or place within the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company have power to grant pardons and reprieves in respect of any crime or offence committed

Executive Government of a Presidency declared to have power to grant pardons for offences committed therein.

Or to remit punishment awarded by Supreme Court of Judicature or any other Court, &c. in respect of such offences.

within such Presidency or place, or to remit the whole or any part of the punishment awarded in respect of any such crime or offence, whether the same be awarded by any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature or by any other Court or Officer exercising jurisdiction within the said Territories.

Act not to affect the provisions of the Statutes empowering the Governor General in Council to limit the authority of Lieutenant-Governors, &c.

II. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the provisions contained in the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament 16 and 17 Vic. c. 95 and 17 and 18 Vic. c. 77, or any other Statute which empower the Governor General of India in Council, with the sanction therein mentioned, to limit the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governors and other persons therein named; and in every such case, the aforesaid power of granting pardons and reprieves and remissions of punishment in case, and so far as the same may be excepted from the authority of the said Lieutenant-Governors or other persons, may be exercised by the Governor General of India in Council.

The power of granting pardons, &c. may be exercised by the Governor General in Council, so far as it is excepted from the authority of Lieutenant-Governors, &c.

Act not to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown to grant pardons.

III. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere with the undoubted right of Her Majesty to grant pardons or reprieves or remissions of punishment in any of the cases above-mentioned.

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

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.
Dutba Ballajee.....	A Contractor of Buildings ..	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort, near Chunam Kiln, in Girgaum (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	5th	July	1855.
Mudeena Khanum, widow of Meer Burberally bin Mahomed Ruza, and Meer Cazumally bin Meer Burberally.	The latter a Broker.....	Mahomedans..	Without the Fort, in Bendy Bazar, in Muccoond Gojersett's Street.	7th	"	"
Hurrychunder Jugonnathjee.	Late a Clerk in the Political Department, Secretariate.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Old Hunumon Gully.	9th	"	"
Rustomjee Muncherjee.	Lately trading in Bombay in partnership with Manockchund Currumsey, Walljee Odowjee, and Dayabhoy Muccoondass, under the name and firm of Manockchund Currumsey.	Parsee	Without the Fort, in Chundunwaddy.	12th	"	"
Gopall Bappoosett ..	A Tobaccouist.....	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Funnaswaddy.	16th	"	"

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.
Dawool Boobajee Ghoorkeh	1st Monday	August next	11 o'clock.
Mudeena Khanum, widow of Meer Burberally bin Mahomed Ruza, and Meer Cazumally bin Meer Burberally.	3rd Monday	Ditto	Ditto.
Syed Goolam Ally bin Syed Abbas Ally..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hurrychunder Jugonnathjee	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 17th day of July 1855.

નાદાર દેવાદારોના કોરટમધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઇની નાદાર દેણદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એવી છે જે વિકટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિરામાં બાબમાંનો ઇલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રેહેવાનું ઠેકાણું મુંબઇમધે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
દતબા બાલાજી	ઇમારતો બાંધવાનુ કામ ખંડી લેનાર.	હીંદુ.	આગલ કોટબાર ગીરગામ માં ચુનાની ભઠીઆગલ હવડાંમુંબાઇની તુરંગમાં	૫ મો	જુલાઈ.	૧૮૫૫.
મદીનાખાંન મતેમીર બરબર અલી ખીન મહંમદ રજાની વીધવા તા. મીર કાજમ અલી ખીન મીર બરબર અલી.	હેમાંનો બીજો ધણી ભઠીઆરો.	મુસલમાંન.	કોટબાર ભીંડી બજારમાં મકુંદ ગુજરરોઠના મોહેલામો.	૭ મો	એજ.	એજ.
હરીચંદર જગંનાથજી ..	આગલ રોકરેટરી હાઇરાના પોલીટીકલ ખાતામાંલખનારો	હીંદુ.	કોટબાર જીની હરમાન ગલીમાં.	૯ મો	એજ.	એજ.
રૂસ્તમજી મનચેરજી....	આગલ મુંબાઇમધે માણેકચંદ કરમશી તથા વાલજી ઓધવજી તથા ડાહાભાઇ મકનદારાશાથે મકનચંદ કરમશીને નામે તથા પેઢીએ ભાગમાં વેપાર કરતો હતો.	પારશી.	કોટબાર ચંદન વાડી....	૧૨ મો	એજ.	એજ.
ગોપાલ બાપુરોઠ	તંબાકુ વેચનાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાર ફણુરા વાડીમાં ..	૧૬ મો	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયા છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાંણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજ વસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આફિસિઆલ આશાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાશારૂ ઠરાવેલા દીવશ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
દાઉલ બુબાજી ગુરકે	૧ લો સોમવાર.	આવતો આગસ્ટ.	૧૧.
મદીનાખાંન મતેમીર બરબર અલી ખીન મહંમદ રજાની વીધવા તથા મીરકાજમ અલી ખીન મીર બરબર અલી.	૩ જો સોમવાર.	એજ.	એજ.
	.	એજ.	એજ.
શાઇખ્મેદ ગુલામ અલી ખીન શાઇખ્મેદ અબારા અલી. ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
હરીચંદર જગંનાથજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાડા અગાઉ, સોગણનાંમાથી સાખીત કીધેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઇએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાંણે તેઓને ફી આપવી જોઇએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાનાં દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્ક સહી.

શ્રી મુંબઇના કોરટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આફીસમાં, લખી
તારીખ ૧૭ મી જુલાઈ સને ૧૮૫૫.

(True Translation).
J. Flynn, Chief Translator.

LIST OF WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—Mahrattee.

पब्लीकवर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट.

[illegible]

कीर्द	ताळुके	ज्याने [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
					रुपये	पैसे	पै
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	८०	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	२०	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	३००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	२०००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	२०००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	४०००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	४००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	११००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	८००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	९८०	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	४००	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	३७८	२	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	११७	४	६
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	४	.	.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	१८०	.	.

उत्मगिरी	पीषउगर्ग	भैषेजडेथेथीरउत	उस्त्याजीमनामत भेड	भैषेजडे	३८	.	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेभणडेथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेपांभुरैपाथीनभैषेमुचग पर्वत	१२८	.	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेगिगिरथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेभणणगाल्पाथीनभैषेभणनपणा पर्वत	८७	८	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेभणणगांरथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेभणणगांलपाथीनभैषेगिगिर पर्वत	११२	८	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेभरणागरथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेगिगिरपाथीनभैषेनगरे पर्वतए भैषेजईगणीपाथीनभैषेभरे पर्वत	९२	८	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेषडगरेथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेभणभणथेपाथीनभैषेपागणा पर्वत	४२	.	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेभेरेथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेभणभणथेपाथीनभैषेधाणु पर्वत	६७	४	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेधारणुथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेभेरेपाथीनभैषेपांभुरै पर्वत	४६	४	.
भीता	भीता	भैषेजईगणीथेथीरउत	भीता	भैषेपागणाथीनभैषेभणभणा पर्वत	२८	२	.
भीता	भीता	भणघेजोपागणथेथीरउत	भीता	भणघेजोपागणा	१४०	.	.
भीता	उत्मगिरी	उत्मगिरीथेथीरयुनोथीरपरथेतथेथीधमरहमए स्यापरीएउतभेभ	थेतथेथीरभेभंभरीतांपुस्तभ रएभंथीरें	उत्मगिरी	६३८	.	.
भीता	पीरणगिर्ग	पार्वतीभरईभेमभघथेरभगधीनमनंजभग भेरथकेभैषेगिरएणे	पीरीर	गीरएणे	१४०	.	.
एशिरत	घेरपाड	तांथेरकमरंभरईथीपधसन्क	पीरीर	भैषेघरथेरन	१००	.	.
चणे	छंभणा	थेरएभरभईभेमनामहाष्ठीनानंरथ	धर्मशाळा	डाघणुगिर्ड	२८०	.	.
भीता	भीता	भीता	परुडीरथे धर्मशाळेष्भोरती भींतधंथीरु	भीता	१४००	.	.
भीता	भीता	भीता	पीरीर	भीता	२४०	.	.
भीता	मुरुघड	घथेनामथीनोबीनारथेरामुरे	भीता	थीनोथी	१००	.	.
भीता	रेरथंडा	गंगाधरशास्त्रीभडभे	उस्ता	भगांर	१००	.	.

तरीथेघुभनघभरन्टर ईघरीमुभभवंपीरेसुंघई.

घभेकीघेकेउभभघंथीगाभधुनभघभस्तताघघरतरेंभनाघरगरन्टर
जघेघभघउरघरईभनघभैंघर.

घथी

उधरयु – घरी,

घरुचरीनीगाजभर.

Venayek Wassoodew
Oriental Translator to Govt.

LIST OF WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—Goozerattee.

પબ્લીક વર્ક્સ ડીપાર્ટમેંટ.

જેઠે ગુંજેરાનેષટ પર નીચાલમાં અમદાવાદ તો જેડા તો પુના તો રતનાગરી તો શુરત તો થાંણા જીલામાંલોકોએ પોતાનાજરૂરીયાતોકીપેઓરીમાંમોકરાંતેનીનીચેલખેલી ઈમારતોરવેને માલમધવાસારૂ બંદગાનઅર્જીનવાજમુસ્તે તાજહુનરતરાઈટઆંનરાબલગવરનરશાહેબબાહાદુરદરઈનજારીકેંશલે પરસીધ કરીછે.

જીલા.	તાલુકા.	નેલોકોએજાંધાંતેઓનાંનામો.	કામનોપ્રકાર.	નેઠેકાંણેજાંધુંતેઠેકાંણું.	ખરચ.		
					રૂ.	આ.	પા.
અમદાવાદ.	ધોલકા.	વેરાગીમનોરદાસકશંનદાસ.	ધરમશાલા.	મોનેશહીન.	૮૦	.	.
જેનંન.	જેનંન.	જેનંન.	નાંનીધરમશાલા.	જેનંન.	૫૦	.	.
જેનંન.	જેનંન.	મનોરરામનુપારેખ.	કુવો.	કશીબેધોલકા.	૩૦૦	.	.
જેનંન.	ધુંધુકા.	શેઠ મગંનલાલકિરમચંદ.	ધરમશાલાતો તેમધેકુવો.	ધંધુકા.	૫૦૦૦	.	.
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જેડા.	બોરશદ.	કલાંણરતનજી.	ધરમશાલા.	કશીજેબોરશદકારીપુરામાં	૧૧૦૦	.	.
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જેનંન.	જેનંન.	કેશવશોજારામકેડેમુકાંમતરકેપાવશકાલવલીરાનપુર.	ધરમશાલા.	મોનેલાલવલીઠેકાંણુરાતંમશેનડા.	૧૫૦	.	.
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रत्नागिरी.	दीनजदुरग.	मोनेमएाचेनीरहीजेत.	रीतानीमरामतकरी.	मोनेपोमलुरलेथीतेमोनेमुरारशुधी.	१२५	.	.
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जेनंन.	जेनंन.	मोनेदुएारागामनीरहीजेत.	जेनंन.	मोनेदुएारागांमथीतेमोनेऊंडीलशुधी.	११२	८	.
जेनंन.	जेनंन.	मोनेदुरएागवएोनीरहीजेत.	जेनंन.	मोनेऊंडीलथीलेमोनेनडगवेशुधीता मोने वाजेनगएीथीतेमोनेकोरलेशुधी.	७२	८	.
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जेनंन.	जेनंन.	मोनेकोरलनीरहीजेत.	जेनंन.	मोनेदुएाकवएथीतेमोनेवाल वलीशुधी.	६७	४	.
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जेनंन.	जेनंन.	मोनेवाजेगएीनीरहीजेत.	जेनंन.	जारेपारएथीतेमोनेदुएाकवएशुधी.	२८	२	.
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ता. २७ मीमाहेन्नुन शंने १८५१ ईशवीमुकांमनंजरेमुंबई.

बमोजबेहुकंमबंदगांनजलीनवाबमुस्तेताबहुनरतराईटआनराबलगवरनर शाहेबबाहादुरदरईनिलाशहेंशाह.

शेही.

डबलीओ. हारट.

शेकरतारीनीशेरशार.

Venayek Wassoodew,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c.	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
Brahmun	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hindoo of other Caste	2	31	4	..	71	5	..	10	18	..	..	1	15	..	1	1	..	157
Hindoo Out-caste	2	3	1	..	7	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	22
Moosulman	1	16	..	..	33	2	1	5	15	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	78
Parsee	..	2	..	..	4	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Negro-African	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other and Unknown Caste	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	6	54	6	..	135	12	1	22	48	..	2	4	25	..	2	2	..	313
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding seven Years	..	25	6	1	115	12	..	29	42	..	2	1	13	2	4	4	..	257

Bombay, 18*th July* 1855.

A. H. LEITH,
In charge of Mortuary Re turns.

REPORT of Places Inspected personally by the Acting Superintendent of Repairs. Published according to Resolution of the Board of Conservancy No. 275, *dated the* 19*th June* 1855.

Date.	Places inspected.	Remarks.
1855. July 11th	Grant Road	Scavenging clean. Slight repairs to Road required.
	Part of Duncan Road Bellasis Road Parell Road as far as Mornington Villas	Do. The side gutters at parts of the Parell Road require cleaning.
	Mount Road Mazagon Road to Nesbit Lane	No cause for complaint as regards scavenging. Roads generally in good order.
	Parell Road	No cause for complaint as regards scavenging.
	Erskine Road to Khetwady	Do. do. do. Slight repairs required to the Road. The side channels are insufficient to carry off the water. I found some parts filled with mud; scavengers were at work cleaning them.
,, 12th	Khetwady Main Road	Scavenging in progress. Road repaired and in good order.
	Bhooleshwar Road Portuguese Church Street	Do. do. Roads undergoing repair.
	Wittulwady Street	Scavenging being carted way. Road repairs, except rolling, complete.
	Shaik Mamon Street	Do. do. Road in good order.
	Esplanade Cross Road, Kalbadavee Road	Do. do. do.
	Dady Sett Agiary Lane	Clean. Road repairs complete, and in first-rate order.
	Breach Candy Road	Do. Repairs required will be commenced on Monday next.
	Chowpatty (part of) Gaumdavee Lane, to Manockjee Petty's Garden	Scavenging in progress. Road requires repair; the sides of Gaumdavee Lane needs kerbing, filling, and draining.
	Grant Road Choonam Kiln Road to Khetwady	Clean. Road in good order; the two last mentioned have been repaired this season.
,, 13th	Choonam Kiln Road	Clean. Road in good order.

Date.	Places inspected.	Remarks.
1855. July 13th	Falkland Road	Town sweepings have been for some years past deposited in this part; but as the place is generally higher than the road, I have ordered its discontinuance, and have had side channels cut to run the water into the Town Drain, for which purpose holes are left in the Drain.
	Jugjeevun Kika Street	Scavengers at work. I found the road muddy. Repairs are going on.
	Musjed Bunder Cross Road	Do. do. Road in tolerably good order.
	Dongree Cooli Street..	Scavenging done. Very slight repairs required.
	Esplanade Cross Road	Scavengers at work. Road in good order.
	Loharchall street	Do. do. Road repairs complete, except rolling.
	Parell Road to Erskine Road	Do. do. Road in good order.
	1st Carpenter Street	Heaps of sweeping ready for carting away. Road requires slight repairs.
	Khetwady Main Road	Scavenging done. Road requires slight repairs in parts.
„ 14th	Khetwady Road..	Scavenging commenced.
	Duncan Road	Do. do. Road repairs commenced.
	Parell Road to Mahim	Clean. Road repairs nearly complete.
	Naigaum Road, Sion Road	Do. Road undergoing repairs.
	Parell Government House Compound and back to Khetwady by same route.	Do. Road undergoing repairs.
	Small Colaba	Clean, both as regards scavenging and drains. Repairs to roads and filling up swampy ground in progress.
„ 15th	(Sunday)	Nil.
„ 16th	Bhooleshwar Road, Portuguese Street.	Scavenging in progress. Bhooleshwar Road repairs complete, except rolling; Portuguese Street, slight repairs required.
	Hanuman Lane	Scavenging not commenced at ¼ past 6 A. M. Repairs to Hanuman Lane complete, except rolling. The Oart is much improved since a cut has been made for carrying off the water to Hanuman Lane and Loharchall Street.
	Antoba Gossavee Oart	
	Loharchall Street	Clean. Road in good order.
	Puttuckwary Oart	In a filthy state of mud. There is a private drain here, but the residents of the Oart keep the place in such a filthy state that the drain has become choked. I spoke to several of the leading men and one of the owners of the Oart on the subject, and they have promised to have it cleared and the drain opened. If this is not done by my next visit, I shall have them summoned before the Court of P. S.
	Shaik Alli Jungeekur Row	Scavenging just commenced. Road repairs complete.
	New Mamon Wada	Very dirty. Road repairs commenced.
	Bagee Palla Row	Do Scavengers at work. Road repairs complete.
	Mirza Oil Makers Street	Clean. Road repairs complete.
	Wittulwady Street	Do. do. do. except rolling.
„ 17th	Khetwady Main Road	Do. Road in good order.
	Cawasjee Patell Tank Road	Do. do. requires slight repairs.
	Erskine Road	Do. do. do.
	Jail Row to Chinch Bunder 3rd Row.	Do. Road repairs for the most part complete.
	Chinch Bunder 3rd Row to Chowky.	Scavenging in progress. Road requires slight repairs.
	Chinch Bunder Sea Road	Do. do. Road requires thorough repairs.
	Walpacady Road	Clean. Slight repairs required to Road near Railway Crossing.
	Baboola Tank Road	Do. Road undergoing repairs.
	Parell Road to Bhooleshwar Road ..	Do. Road in good order.
	Bhooleshwar Row	Scavenging in progress. Road repairs, except rolling, complete.
	Girgaum Back Road (part of)	Clean. Road repairs, except rolling, complete.
	Chunam Kiln Road	Do. do. complete.
	Girgaum Road (part of)	Do. do. do.
	Portuguese Church Lane	Do. Road in good order.
	Breach Candy Road from Portuguese Church to Esplanade	Do. Repairs commenced.
	Esplanade Road..	Do. do. nearly complete.

Bombay, Supt. of Repairs' Office, 17th July 1855.

B. BROCK,
Acting Superintendent of Repairs.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the following PETITIONS have been FILED, and the following ADJUDICATIONS have been PRONOUNCED thereon, and which are published as required by the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. Clause LXXXII. :—

Nos. of Proceedings.	Names of Insolvents.	Dates of Petitions.	Dates of Adjudications.	Dates of Confirmations.
		1855	1855	1855
1165	Dinshaw Bhiccajee	11th Jan.	13th Jan.	16th April
1169	Thucker Pragjee Cumma and Thucker Canjee Cumma	19th Jan.	20th Jan.	Ditto
1174	Pandoo Nanajee	6th Feb.	6th Feb.	Ditto
1175	James Bailey Watson	20th Jan.	12th Feb.	Ditto
1181	Ragoonath Juggonnath	19th Feb.	19th Feb.	Ditto
1178	Robert Hastings	16th Feb.	16th Feb.	Ditto
1164	Henry Maher	13th Jan.	13th Jan.	7th May
1179	Raghoba Narronjee	17th Feb.	17th Feb.	Ditto
1180	Hummuntrao Limbajee and Rye his wife	17th Feb.	17th Feb.	Ditto
1182	Bhiccajee Essoojee	6th Mar.	6th Mar.	Ditto
1185	Trimbuckrao Hurrychundjee	16th Mar.	16th Mar.	Ditto
1187	Valentine de Esparanca	17th Mar.	17th Mar.	Ditto
1191	William Yates	30th Mar.	30th Mar.	Ditto
		1854	1854	
1146	Thucker Vussonjee Ramjee	14th Nov.	15th Nov.	21st May
1154	Rookminbayee widow of late Purshotum Gunnesh	2nd Dec.	19th Dec.	Ditto
		1855	1855	
1173	Dyall Khimjee	5th Feb.	6th Feb.	Ditto
1183	Babajee Maheeputtee and Sagoona Woman	8th Mar.	8th Mar.	Ditto
1188	Cooverjee Pallonjee	19th Mar.	20th Mar.	Ditto
1189	Kurrimkhan Emamkhan (sued by the name of Kurrim Emambhoy)	28th Mar.	28th Mar.	Ditto
1194	Madhowrow Ballajee	2nd April	2nd April	Ditto
1163	Alexander Stephen Warden	8th Jan.	10th Jan.	4th June.
1170	Edward Thompson	25th Jan.	26th Jan.	Ditto
1199	Gitta Doongajee and Deepa Doongajee	14th April	16th April	Ditto
1205	Manick Pootlajee	30th April	1st May	Ditto
1206	Cowasjee Nowrojee	5th May	5th May	Ditto
		1854	1854	
1121	Nurseydass Goculdass	15th Sept.	16th Sep.	18th June.
		1855	1855	
1186	James Ross	6th Mar.	16th Mar.	Ditto
1190	John Hyland Dunn	24th Mar.	28th Mar.	Ditto
1200	Goolabee Naiqueen	17th April	17th April	Ditto
1203	Babajee Bhugwantrao	16th April	26th April	Ditto
1207	Thucker Annundjee Pragjee	5th May	5th May	Ditto
1218	Ramjee bin Vaghojee	21st May	21st May	Ditto
1219	David Ezra (sued by the name of David Ezrail.)	21st May	21st May	Ditto

J. A. McKENZIE, Clerk of the Court.

Bombay, Clerk of the Court's Office, Forbes Street, Fort, this 17th day of July 1855.

Notice.

Verbal offers will be received at this Office, at noon precisely on Monday next the 23rd 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 :—

1,360 Square Feet Iron, Plate, ¼-inch thick.
100 Iron Sheets, 7 by 2½ feet, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch thick.
500 Do. do. 4 feet 2 inches by 4 feet and ⅛-inch thick.
13 Do. do. 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches and $\frac{3}{16}$-inch thick.
40 cwt. Iron, Round, ½-inch.
60 Bolts Canvas, (Europe,) best, No. 1.
1 Chest, Treasure, Iron.
1 Tape, Measuring, 50 feet.
2 Glasses, Time, one Hour, correct.
1 Dooley, Hospital, to be Rattaned.
100 lbs. Wire, Brass, No. 9, Gauze.
110 Brushes, Marking.
730 lbs. Copper, Sheet, as follows :—
100 lbs. of No. 18, Wire Gauze.
50 lbs. of No. 19, ditto.
200 lbs. of No. 20, Wire Gauze.
250 lbs. of No. 21, ditto.
100 lbs. of No. 24, ditto.
30 lbs. of No. 25, ditto.
15 cwt. Pitch, Coal Tar.
1 Glass, 2 Hours
1 Do. 1 do.
2 Glasses, Minute
2 Do. ½ ditto
1 Do. ¼ ditto
} Repairable; require new Sand, and adjusting.

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,
18th July 1855.

જાહેરખબર.

એવું જે દેપુઉટી કમીસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની આફીસમ ચાલતા મહિનાંની તારીખ ૨૩ મી અને આવતા શોમવાર ને દિને બપોરનાં નીચે લખેલો તથા એસિત્રાએ બીજો શાંમન આપવાને વાસ્તે જાહેર લિલાંઉ થાસે.

૧૩૬૦ ઈશ્કુવેર ફુટ લોરાની પલેટ ના. ઇંચ જારી.

૧૦૦ લોરાના પતરા ૭ × ૨૩ ફુટ $\frac{3}{16}$ ઇંચ જારા.

૫૦૦ લોરાના પતરા ૪ ફુટ ૨ ઇંચ × ૪ ફુટ ને $\frac{1}{8}$ ઇંચ જારા.

૧૩ લોરાના પતરાં $\frac{3}{16}$ ફુટ × ૨ ફુટ ૬ ઇંચના.

૪૦ હંડરેડવેટ લોરાના રાલીઆ ના. ઇંચના.

૬૦ કંતાનના તાકા વેલાતી ઉંચા નાં. ૧.

૧ તીજોરી લોહોરાની.

૧ ટેપ મેજરીંગ ૫૦ ફુટની.

૨ રેતીના ઘડીઆલ ૧ કલાક બરેબર જાએ તેવા.

૧ હાસ્પીટલની દુલી તેને નેતર ભરવાની.

૧૦૦ રત્તલ પીતલનો તાર નાં ૯ મા ગેજનો.

૧૧૦ માર્ક કરવાના બરરા.

૭૩૦ રત્તલ તાંબાના પતરા નીચે જનાંવીઆ પ્રમાણે.

૧૦૦ રત્તલ ના. ૧૮ ના વાઅેર ગેજના.

૫૦ રત્તલ ના. ૧૯ ના વાઅેર ગેજના.

૨૦૦ રત્તલ ના. ૨૦ ના વાઅેર ગેજના.

૨૫૦ રત્તલ ના. ૨૧ ના વાઅેર ગેજના.

૧૦૦ રત્તલ ના. ૨૪ ના વાઅેર ગેજના.

૩૦ રત્તલ ના. ૨૫ ના વાઅેર ગેજના.

૧૫ હંડરેડવેટ તાર પીચ કોલનો.

૧ રેતીનુ ઘડીઆલ ૨ કલાકનુ.
૧ એજ. ૧ કલાકનુ.
૧ એજ. મીનીટનુ.
૧ એજ. હરધી મીનીટનુ.
૧ એજ. પા મીનીટનુ.
} રામારવાના છે. તે વોને નવી રેતીને ખરા કરવાના.

આએમ્આફીસમાં દરરોજ(આદીતવાર સિવાએ) કલાક ૧૦ થી તે ૫ શુધી અરજ કરેઆથી ઉપર લખેલો સાંમનને નમુનો દેખાડીયામાં આવરો તથા એશીવાએ જે કંઈબીજી ખબર જોઇરો તે પણ આપવામાં આવરો.

મુંબાઇની દેપીઉટી કમીસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની આફીસ તારીખ ૧૮ મી જુલાઇ શને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી.

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

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 17th July 1855.

Years.	Passes granted at Indore			Imported into Bombay				Exported by Sea				Balance unaccounted for.
	Up to 10th July 1855.	From 11th to 17th July 1855.	Total.	Up to 10th July 1855.	From 11th to 17th July 1855.	Lost on the road.	Total.	Up to 10th July 1855.	From 11th to 17th July 1855.	Total.		
For 1851-52 .... Chests.	26,047½	..	26,047½	26,041	..	6½	26,047½	26,038¾	..	26,038¾		2¼
„ 1852-53 .... „	27,955½	..	27,955½	27,949½	..	6	27,955½	27,800	..	27,800		50½
„ 1853-54 .... „	25,266	..	25,266	25,262½	..	3½	25,266	25,140¾	..	25,140¾		112¾
„ 1854-55 .... „	24,117	172	24,289	23,410½	..	2½	23,413	19,130	..	19,130		4,280½

Detail of Exports from 11th to 17th July 1855.

None.

A. W. ELLIOT,
For Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 18*th July* 1855.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1855.

No. 549 of 1855.—The following appointments are made:—

Captain R. M. Westropp, of the 14th Regt. N. I., to be Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Guerin, promoted to a Regimental Majority.

Lieutenant G. Smith, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Second in Command Poona Irregular Horse, vice Westropp.

Captain Westropp to continue to act as Commandant Poona Irregular Horse during the absence of Major Tapp, or until further orders.

No. 550 of 1855.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 17th March 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Hobson, appointing Lieutenant H. Daly to act as Quarter Master to the Right Wing 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Dated 24th May 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Troward, appointing Captain Mayor to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion, until further orders, vice Lieutenant Bennett.

Dated 9th June 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel G. Macan, directing Assistant Surgeon R. Millar, M.D., of the 14th Regt. N. I., to receive charge of the Civil Medical duties at Shikarpoor, until further orders, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Imlach from that Station.

Dated 20th June 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Trevelyan, appointing Lieutenant Arthur, until further orders, to act as Quarter Master to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Lieutenant Buckle, appointed Acting 1st Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar.

No. 551 of 1855.—Surgeon W. Barrington is permitted to retire from the Honorable Company's Service from the date of departure from Bombay of the Ship "Albuera," under the provisions of Art. 180, Sect. XXXIII. of Jameson's Code, and of Rule XXXVI. of the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 552 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, 22nd June, No. 670:—

"With reference to the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors conveyed in their Military letter to the Government of India No. 7, of the 1st June 1853, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to declare that when an Officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, or a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, is placed in Medical charge of an Irregular or Local Regiment, on a consolidated Salary exceeding in amount the ordinary Pay and Allowances of his rank, he will not be allowed Head Money for any extra charge which, under the exigencies of the Service, he may be called upon to hold at the same Station.

"But when an Officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, or a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in receipt of the ordinary Pay and Allowances only of his rank, is placed in independent Medical charge of Troops, he will be allowed to draw Head Money for the number of men under his charge, according to the authorised rate.

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

No. 553 of 1855.—The undermentioned Officers, who proceeded to Europe on sick leave between the 1st February and 6th December 1854, have made their final election between the Old and New Furlough Rules as stated opposite their names:—

Captain J. D. Leckie, 22nd Regt. N. I.	New Rules.
Lieutenant The Honorable W. A. Hobart, 3rd European Regiment.	
Lieutenant T. Knight, 16th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant A. E. Oliphant, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry	
Ensign G. Innes, 22nd Regt. N. I.	

No. 554 of 1855.—The following Native promotion is made:—

Marine Battalion.	*Date of Rank.*
Color Havildar Shaik Peer Mahomed to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Chotoo, pensioned ..	14th June 1855.

No. 555 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, 16th June 1855, No. 655:—

"The following Extracts from the London Gazettes of the 1st and 4th May 1855 are published for general information:—

"'*War Office, 1st May* 1855.

"'Memorandum.

"'Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the rank of Colonel being given to Officers who obtain the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for services in the Field, after the period of six years actual service with that rank, and that they may at once have the option of a step of substantive unattached rank, where the convenience of the Service will admit of it.

"'BREVET.

"'Captain Robert Lewis Taylor, 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, employed on a special service in Persia, to have the local rank of Major in Persia while so employed. Dated 4th May 1855.

"'The undermentioned Officers, about to be employed on a particular service in Turkey, to have a step of local rank in the Army while so employed :—

"'*To have the local rank of Major :*

'Captain Henry Heyman, of the 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. Dated 4th May 1855.

"'*To have the local rank of Captain :*

'Lieutenant O. B. Forrest, of the 3rd Bombay European Regiment. Dated 4th May 1855.'

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

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1855.

No. 556 of 1855.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers on this Establishment, and promoted to 2nd Lieutenants, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment :—

Engineers.	*Date of Arrival at Bombay.*
No. 403, Mr. John Richardson Maunsell..	6th July 1855.
No. 430, Mr. Harry Pym..	

Captain G. R. Douglas, of the Regiment of Artillery, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of Arrival at Bombay, 6th July 1855.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1855.

No. 557 of 1855.—The services of Lieutenant the Honorable C. E. Hobart, of the 26th Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1855.

No. 558 of 1855.—Lieutenant F. W. Mackenzie, of the 8th Regt. N. I., is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to Australia, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 559 of 1855.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 20th April 1855.—By Captain Trower, appointing Lieutenant Furneaux, on the departure of Lieutenant Mules on furlough on Medical certificate to Europe, to act as Adjutant to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), until further orders.

Dated 2nd June 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Hobson, appointing 1st Lieutenant King, vice Furneaux, to act as Adjutant to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), during the absence of Lieutenant Mules on Sick certificate to Europe, or until further orders.

Dated 1st June 1855.—By Brigadier Coghlan, appointing Serjeant Farrell, of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment of Foot, to act as Jailor to the Civil Jail at Aden, until further orders.

Dated 20th June 1855.—By Brigadier Macan, appointing Lieutenant Shewell, of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, until further orders, vice Lieutenant Buckle, appointed Acting 1st Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

Dated 20th June 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Rowland, appointing Lieutenant Bayley, Acting Adjutant, on the departure of 2nd Lieutenant Martin from Ahmednuggur, in addition to his own duties, to act also as Quarter Master to the 4th Battalion Artillery, until further orders.

No. 560 of 1855.—The following Extract from District Orders by Brigadier A. Woodburn, C.B., Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, dated Nusseerabad, 28th February 1855, is confirmed :—

"2. The following Troops will be held in readiness to proceed on Field Service, on the 2nd proximo :—

"The Squadron of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry."

No. 561 of 1855.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Captain W. Lodwick, of the 12th Regt. N. I., in G. G. O. No. 53, of the 27th February 1854, is cancelled from the 6th instant, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 562 of 1855.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Down, of the 27th Regt. N. I., Commanding at Asseerghur, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1855.

No. 119 of 1855.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted in Government General Order No. 173, dated 13th November last, to Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, 2nd Assistant to the Master Attendant, is cancelled from the 26th of that month, the date on which he returned to duty.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1855.

No. 120 of 1855.—Messrs. William Leishman and James Ketchen, Volunteers, arrived from England on the 6th instant, by the Steamer "Norna."

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1855.

No. 121 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.

Mr. Williams, Purser, of the "Auckland," to perform the duties of Clerk of that vessel, in addition, from the 20th to the 22nd June 1855, there being no other Officer available.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, of the "Falkland," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 12th May 1855.

Commander Fell, having arrived from England, to assume Command of the "Acbar," on the 26th June 1855, vice Captain Powell, superseded.

Indus Flotilla Order.

The undermentioned Engineers, proceeding from Kurrachee to Kotree, to join the Indus Flotilla, to be accommodated on board the "Assyria," at the Engineers' Mess, from 1st to 6th December 1854 :—

Mr. R. Williams, 1st Class Engineer.
Mr. J. Boyce, 1st Class Engineer.

Mr. C. Bright, 1st Class Engineer, of the Indus Flotilla, to be employed on detached duty at Kurrachee, for the repairs of the boiler of the "Assyria," from 19th to 29th May 1855.

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

Civil Appointments, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1855.

Commander E. W. S. Daniell, Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in Scinde, with the full powers of a Magistrate.

Under the provisions of Act. VI. of 1845, William Crawford, Esq., has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies, and is requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1855.

Mr. H. Bulkley and Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, Assistant Superintendents Revenue Survey, Goozerat, have been allowed to remain at Baroda till the 30th June 1855, the former on Medical certificate, and the latter on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1855.

Mr. G. W. Elliot, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, joined his appointment on the 10th instant.

Mr. H. B. Boswell to be 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1855.

Lieutenant L. Pelly has been appointed 2nd Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers in Sind, from the 1st January 1855.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1855.

Mr. E. Pratt has been confirmed in the appointment of Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the General, Public Works, and Ecclesiastical Departments, from the 6th July 1855.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from this date no Bills or Indents on account of contingent Charges in the Civil Department are to be forwarded to Government direct.

2. Charges on account of inevitable Contingencies, that is, those details of expenditure which are the inevitable consequences of discharging authorised duties, or carrying on regularly sanctioned Works, whether the rates be fixed by Regulation or depend on the fluctuation of market prices, may be sanctioned, and Bills to any amount on account of them passed by the Civil Auditor, after due scrutiny, without reference to Government.

3. Contingent Charges not coming under the above definition of inevitable Contingencies, but which are nevertheless duly certified to be necessary to ensure full efficiency in carrying on authorised proceedings, may be sanctioned by the Civil Auditor, after he shall have satisfied himself of their expediency, to the extent of Rs. 500 ; and Indents and Bills on account of them may be passed by him accordingly, without reference to Government. Indents or Bills for Charges of this nature, which may exceed the amount of Rs. 500, are to be submitted by the Civil Auditor, with his opinion for the orders of Government.

4. Subordinate Officers are to send their Indents and Bills for Contingent Expenditure to the Controlling Authorities of their respective Departments, and if approved by those Authorities, they are to be noted by them "Admissible," and forwarded to the Civil Auditor for audit, or for sanction, or for submission to Government, as the case may require.

5. Heads of Offices who are under no Controlling Authority are to send their Indents and Bills for the Contingent Expenditure of their respective Departments direct to the Civil Auditor, with a declaration at the foot of the former, that the articles indented for are indispensably required for the purpose stated, and on the latter that the Charges are faithful and just, and have been, or will be, *bonâ fide* disbursed.

6. Indents and Bills passed by Heads of Departments invested with limited authority to sanction Charges will not, if the Charges be within the limit of such authority, be liable, on account of their subject-matter, to check by the Civil Auditor, who will, however, examine all such Bills in due course, and call the attention of Government to any apparent abuse of authority in this respect.

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

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1855.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, with reference to the Notification in the General Department, dated 24th April 1855, that whereas the Chief Engineer of Public Works alone is invested with authority to audit Charges on account of the Departments subject to his control (as Public Works, Tolls, and Ferries, Conservancy of Forests, &c.), all Indents and Charges relating thereto are to be submitted to him, and not to the Civil Auditor ; and with respect to these Departments, the Chief Engineer of Public Works will discharge the functions described in the said Notification as appertaining generally to the Civil Auditor.

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

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1855.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
CIVIL.

Apprentice Moteelall Balmuckundass, of the Vaccinating Establishment, Eastern Division Guzerat, is discharged the Service.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 17th July 1855.

Second Grade Apprentices Phillip Manuel Dias, of the Charitable Dispensary, Kurrachee, and Vullee Mahomed, of the Jail Hospital at Hydrabad, are directed to exchange appointments.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 18th July 1855.

By order of the Medical Board,
W. C. COLES, M.D., Assist. Surgeon,
Acting Secretary Medical Board.

Advertisement.

Any persons indebted to or having claims against the ESTATE of Captain J. P. WINFIELD, 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, deceased, are requested to communicate forthwith with Captain and Brevet Major Jones, 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, 5th July 1855.

For Sale

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

Jameson's Code of 1850, bound ..... Rs. 12
" " Appendix No. I. (1852), in wrapper ..... " 3
" " Appendix No. II. (1854), bound " 3
Rules for Guidance of Courts Martial (1854), bound ..... " 3
Forms for Courts Martial, a complete Set, stitched ..... " 1

Also a few Copies of

New Postal Act (No. XVII. of 1854), with Rules for Management of Post Office Department *(corrected edition)*, and District Post Rules, stitched ..... Rs. 1
EDUCATION DISPATCH from the Court of Directors, dated 19th July 1854, in 8vo. ..... As. 8
CIVIL ABSENTEE RULES, dated 8th June 1855, in 8vo. ..... " 8

Just issued.

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

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH NOTICES, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH PLACES OFF THE LINE.

Under orders of Government, Messages will be received for transmission at any Telegraph Office, if sent by Post, from places not having Telegraph Stations,—if written on ordinary stamped paper of the value required.

Copies of the Rules passed by Government, with explanatory Notes, and Tables regulating the Charges for number of words and distances, are now in course of distribution at all Post Offices in India, where they will be posted for general access.

Post Masters in the Bombay Presidency not yet supplied with the Rules and Tables may obtain copies on application to the Bombay Post Office.

It is recommended that all Letters containing Messages for despatch by Telegraph be registered at the Post Offices, and be marked with the words "*Telegraph Message*" in large letters and in Red Ink.

(Signed) W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.

Central Office, Meerut, 25th June 1855.

(True copy)
A. CHAUNCY, Lieut.,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph.

No. 230.

OFFICE ORDER.

REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENTS' NAMES.

Several Messages having miscarried through errors in spelling the Names of the parties addressed, a Register will be opened in the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Offices, in which persons may insert the names of one to four habitual Correspondents at other Stations. This list will be printed, and a copy supplied to each Station. The words to "Registered Correspondent" will be telegraphed in all such cases free of charge. As more than half the Messages on the lines pass between such habitual Correspondents, it is confidently expected that the mistakes referred to will be thus prevented in a proportionate degree.

No charge is to be made for the Registry, and one or more names may be added monthly. The Register will be printed and circulated on the first Saturday in each month.

(Signed) W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph.

Meerut, 30th June 1855.

(True Copy)
A. CHAUNCY, Lieut.,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1855 ARRIVALS.

11th July.—Lieutenant J. S. Trevor, Engineers, to join, from Nassick.

12th " Lieutenant A. S. Griffiths, 2nd European Light Infantry, to join, from England.

1855 DEPARTURES.

12th July.—Lieutenant Colonel B. Crispin, 29th Regt. N. I., to join, to Belgaum.

16th " Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie, Medical Department, on duty, to Dhoolia.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
18*th July* 1855.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1855 ARRIVALS.

12th July.—Ship Alma, W. Dand, from Glasgow 2nd April.

13th " Ship Commodore Perry, J. Maudle, from Sydney 18th May.
Passengers—Mrs. Maudle and Family; and Captain and Mrs. Griffith and Family.

14th " Ship Conflict, R. Deas, from Liverpool 21st April.
Passengers—Messrs. Griffith and Farrer.

" " Barque Futtay Sultan, C. W. Smith, from Mauritius 21st June.
Passengers—Mr. Newman; Mrs. Smith; and 10 Natives.

17th " Ship Tempest, J. Henderson, from Glasgow 13th April.
Passenger—Miss Daniels.

1855 DEPARTURES.

11th July.—Ship Typhoon, A. E. D. Morris, to Liverpool.
12th „ American Ship David Crockett, J. W. Spencer, to Liverpool.
„ „ Ship Frederick, W. S. Morton, to Liverpool.
15th „ Ship Moffat, J. Chillen, to London.
16th „ Ship Sarah and Emma, E. Davis, to London.
„ „ Ship Conqueror, B. Sheriden, to Liverpool.
17th „ Steamer Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, N. W. Haselwood, to Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 18th July 1855.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Colaba Company's Office, on or before Friday the 20th instant, for Executing by contract the REPAIRING of all the ROADS of the Company, and ERECTING new CRANES and repairing old ones at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba.

Plans and specifications of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, also the form of the contract to be entered into, are open for inspection, and copies of which may be taken, and any additional information obtained at the Company's Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer; and parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to produce their sureties for the good fulfilment of the contracts before the execution of same.

P. M. da SILVA,
Secretary, Colaba Company.

Grant Buildings, No. 6,
14*th July* 1855.

જાહેરનામુ.

અહેવું જે કોલાબા કંપનીનાં રસ્તા રામારવાનું તથા કોલાબાના આરથર બંદર ઉપર નવી ઇમારી બાંધવાનું તથા જુની ઇમારી રામારવાનું ઇજારાથી કામ લેવાના અરજો આમે મહીનાની તારીખ ૨૦ મી શુકરવારને દીને યા તેના પેહેલાં કોલાબા કંપનીની આફીરામાં લેવામાં આવશે.

ઉપર લખેલા કામના પલાન તથા રામાંન તથા મજુરી કેટલી લાગશે તેની તપશીલની ઇમારી તથા ઇજારાના કાગલનો મુસદો જોવારાજ ઉઘોડા રેહેશે તથા તેની નકલો જોઇતી હોમે તો લેવા દેશે તથા બીજી કાંઇખબર જોઇશે તે પણ આમે આફીરામાં માલમ થાશે.

અરજો ના કબુલ કરશે તેનું કારણ કેહેશે નહીં અને જે રાખશોના અરજો કબુલ થાશે તેઓની પાશેથી આમે ઇજારાનુ કામ શુરૂ કરીઆ પેહેલાં ઇજારા પ્રમાણે કામ કરવા વીશેના જામીન લેવામાં આવશે.

સહી.
પી. એમ. ડી શીલવા,
રાકરતારી નીરાબત કોલાબા કંપની.
ગ્રાંટ બીલડીંગસ નંબર ૬
તારીખ ૧૪ મી જુલાઇ સન ૧૮૫૫ ઇશવી.

MR. JOHN CASSELS was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st instant.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1855.

NOTICE.—On Monday, the 7th of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Government Agent for the Western Province will sell by AUCTION, at his Office, the LEASE of the unsold portions of the MARANDAHN CINNAMON PLANTATION, for the term of seven years, commencing on the 1st June 1856, upon the following conditions:—

The highest offer will be submitted for the approval of Government, and its decision communicated to the bidder within ten days from the day of sale.

If approved, such highest bidder shall be deemed the purchaser of the lease.

The rent shall be payable half-yearly, that is to say, on the 1st October and 1st April in each year.

The limits of the land leased will be pointed out to the purchaser by the proper Officer, and he will also be furnished with a survey.

The Government shall be at liberty, during the term of the lease, to sell or otherwise appropriate small lots for building or other purposes, and the deduction to be made from the rent in consequence shall be decided by arbitration.

The purchaser shall be bound to take upon lease (the amount of rent to be settled by arbitration) any portions respecting which suits may be now pending, and which may be adjudged to be the property of the Crown; and if any portion of that delivered over to him shall, during the lease, be adjudged to be private property, a deduction shall be made from the rent. The amount shall in like manner be settled by arbitration.

The purchaser shall admit that he has received the Plantation clean and in proper order, and shall be bound to give it over to the Government in like condition at the expiration of the lease.

The purchaser shall not remove any Cinnamon Bushes without the permission of the Government Agent.

During the last year of the lease the Government Agent shall be at liberty to appoint persons to superintend the cutting and peeling, and to prevent Cinnamon not come to maturity from being cut and peeled.

The Government Agent or his Assistant, or any person duly authorised by them, shall at all times have free access to the Plantation for the purpose of inspection.

If any instalment of the rent shall be in arrear for more than thirty days, the Government shall be at liberty to resume possession of the Plantation, without making any compensation to the lessee.

The purchaser shall, within one week from the day of sale, furnish security for the fulfilment of these conditions equal to the rent of one year, of such nature as may be required by the Government Agent, in default of which the sale will be held to be void.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. FRASER,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 19*th April* 1855.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Govt.

Bombay, May 14*th,* 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.

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.

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..... } } 11 " "
On ditto if secured by Govt. Paper..... } } 10 " "

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

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	2*s.*	1*d.*	per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2*s.*	0⅝*d.*	"
" " 2 " "	2*s.*	0½*d.*	"
" " 1 " "	2*s.*	0⅜*d.*	"
" " sight ..... } On Scotland " ..... }	2*s.*	0¼*d.*	"
On Ireland " ..... } Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... }	2*s.*		"

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, negociable 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, 18th July 1855.

Under instructions from the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, the publication of the forthcoming Army List has been delayed for special corrections. The Publisher expects to issue the List about the 24th instant.

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1855,

CORRECTED UP TO THE LATEST DATE.

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* 19*th*, 1855.

Printed for Government, by JOHN FIRTH, at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, *viâ* Marseilles and *viâ* Southampton, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "NORNA," will be closed on SUNDAY the 29th 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.

Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAE' MAURITIUS, and the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "POTTINGER," will be closed on THURSDAY the 2nd proximo, at 6 o'clock P. M.

W. BLOWERS,

Bombay General Post Office, 18*th July* 1855. Deputy Post Master General.

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
Norna	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company	30th instant	Aden.	Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Pottinger	Do. do. do.	3rd proximo	Hong-kong	
Samuel Adams	Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.	Despatch	London.	
Magna Charta	" William Nicol & Co.	Ditto	Liverpool.	
Dauntless	" Remington & Co.	Ditto	Hull.	
Granger	" Forbes & Co.	20th instant	Kurrachee.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSEL.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	17th instant	Hong-kong.

W. BLOWERS,

Bombay Post Office, 18*th July* 1855. Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND TO POST-MASTERS.

I. Notice is hereby given, that, under the sanction of the Honorable the President in Council, the Indian Book-post Rules have been assimilated to those contained in a Treasury Warrant dated 23rd January 1855, relating to the Book-post between Great Britain and India.

II. Under the new Rules, packets consisting of "Books, Publications, or Works of Literature or Art," without restriction as to the number of enclosures, may be sent from place to place in India by Banghy-post, at the Book-post rate of one anna for 20 tolas. The following conditions must be observed :—

1. Every such Packet must be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover, or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides.

2. No Letter, either closed or open, nor any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, shall be sent in or with any such Packet; nor shall there be any Letter, or communication of the nature of a Letter, written or printed on the cover or envelope of any such Packet.

3. The full amount of Postage due must be pre-paid by means of a Stamp or Stamps affixed to the outside of every such Packet.

III. No Packet exceeding one hundred and twenty tolas in weight can be received for despatch by Banghy-post at Book-post rates.

IV. Packets which exceed one hundred and twenty tolas in weight, or which are not open at the ends or sides, or which contain any article closed against inspection, or on which the full Postage shall not be pre-paid by means of a Stamp or Stamps, will be charged with Banghy-rates of Postage according to Section XI. of the Postal Act No. XVII. of 1854.

V. Any person enclosing a Letter in a Book-post Packet will, under the circumstances stated in Sections XV. and XVI. of the Post Office Act, be liable to a penalty of 50 Rupees ; and in the cases to which those Sections do not apply, the Packet in which a Letter may be found will be charged the Banghy-rate of Postage.

VI. No Packet or Parcel exceeding three feet in length or one foot in breadth, one in depth, or two thousand five hundred and ninety-two cubic inches in bulk, can be despatched by Banghy-post.

VII. The Rules applicable to Newspapers and other printed and engraved Papers conveyed by Letter Mail remain unaltered.

VIII. The terms "Books, Publications, or Works of Literature or Art" include all Books, whether printed, written, or plain, publications or compilations, whether in print or in manuscript, Almanacs, Prints, Maps, whether on paper, canvas, or cloth, and whether printed or written, and any description of paper, parchment, or vellum, whether printed, written upon, or plain, together with any binding, mounting, or covering of or upon, or belonging to any paper, parchment, or vellum, and any cases or rollers of prints or maps, book-markers, pencils, pens, or other articles usually appertaining to any such Book, Publication, or Work, paper, parchment or vellum, or necessary for its safe transmission.

H. B. RIDDELL,

21st May 1855. Director General of the Post Office in India.

NOTICE.

The following Table shows the Time of Closing the Mails in the Bombay General Post Office:—

Stations.	Hour of Closing the Mails.			Explanatory Notes.
	Letter Mails on Week-days.	Letter Mails on Sundays.	Banghy Dawk.	
For Surat and Kurrachee, and other places in Guzerat and Scinde.....	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 Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Mahableshwur, Belgaum, 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 Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Tanna, Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, and other places on the route to Indore, and North-West Provinces, and Punjaub..	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 Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.

Detailed Time Tables may be seen at the Post Office.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,

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.

(Signed) Duncan Davidson,

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

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay General Post Office in time for despatch by the P. and O. Company's Steamer "Cadiz," which started on the morning of the 11th July 1855:—

	1855.		1855.		1855.
Agra	4th July	Futtyghur	2nd July	Mundlesir	6th July
Ajmere	30th June	Futtypore	1st ,,	Mandavie	2nd ,,
Ahmedabad	1st July	Gwalior	4th ,,	Madura	
Aurungabad	7th ,,	Gohaghur	6th ,,	Malwan	5th July
Aboo	29th June	Gogo	5th ,,	Nagpore	5th ,,
Allahabad	30th ,,	Gooruckpoor	29th June	Nursingpore	2nd ,,
Ahmednuggur	8th July	Hingolee	5th July	Nassick	8th ,,
Alleppy	29th June	Hoobly	5th ,,	Nyagong	2nd ,,
Arnee	30th ,,	Hydrabad, Deccan	2nd ,,	Nowshera	29th June
Arrah	25th ,,	Ditto, Scinde	4th ,,	Neemuch	
Akote	4th July	Hursole	29th June	Nagurcode	22nd June
Allyghur	3rd ,,	Indore	6th July	Oojein	5th July
Booldanah	5th ,,	Jhelum	30th June	Oolwah	9th ,,
Benares	1st ,,	Jaulnah	7th July	Oomrawuttee	5th ,,
Belgaum	6th ,,	Jubbulpore	3rd ,,	Peshawar	29th June
Bellary	5th ,,	Julgaum	3rd ,,	Perrolla	6th July
Bassein	8th ,,	Jaunpore	1st ,,	Panwell	9th ,,
Broach	4th ,,	Jumboosir	2nd ,,	Pondicherry	30th June
Baroda	2nd ,,	Jacobabad	30th June	Palamcotta	
Bhownuggur	5th ,,	Jooria	4th July	Paulghaut	29th June
Bhooj	3rd ,,	Khangaum	5th ,,	Poona	9th July
Bulsar	7th ,,	Kamptee	4th ,,	Poonamallee	2nd ,,
Bellimora	7th ,,	Karranjah	5th ,,	Pahlunpore	30th June
Bolaram	4th ,,	Kolapore	7th ,,	Pallee	28th ,,
Banda	29th June	Kulladghee	5th ,,	Quilon	29th ,,
Badoan	1st July	Kurnool	3rd ,,	Rutnageery	6th July
Bhewndy	9th ,,	Kirkee	9th ,,	Rawulpindee	29th June
Beejapore	6th ,,	Kaira	2nd ,,	Rajcote	4th July
Bhopawar	6th ,,	Khandalla	9th ,,	Sukkur	30th June
Buxar	30th June	Kotree	2nd ,,	Shikarpore	30th ,,
Calcutta	29th ,,	Kotah	3rd ,,	Surat	6th July
Cannanore	1st July	Kunhur	6th ,,	Saugor	3rd ,,
Calicut	30th June	Kurrachee	30th June	Sealkote	30th June
Cochin	29th ,,	Kohat	24th ,,	Seepree	5th July
Cawnpore	2nd July	Lahore	1st July	Seerpoor	
Caduppah		Lullutpore	30th June	Seroar	29th June
Colombo	23rd June	Loodianah	1st July	Sehore	4th July
Coconada	6th July	Madras	2nd ,,	Shajihanpore	1st ,,
Chandore	8th ,,	Mhow	6th ,,	Sholapore	6th ,,
Cambay	1st ,,	Muttra	3rd ,,	Sircee	4th ,,
Delhie	3rd ,,	Malligaum	8th ,,	Sirsa	30th June
Dhurrumgaum	6th ,,	Mooltan	30th June	Sattara	7th July
Dhoolia	7th ,,	Mhar	6th July	Tanna	10th ,,
Deesa	1st ,,	Meerut	3rd ,,	Tarrapore	6th ,,
Dhollera	3rd ,,	Mynpoory	2nd ,,	Tellicherry	1st ,,
Damaun	7th ,,	Mirzapore	1st ,,	Tatta	2nd ,,
Dharwar	6th ,,	Murree	28th June	Trichinopoly	1st ,,
Dapoolee	8th ,,	Mahableshwar	6th July	Umritser	2nd ,,
Deyrah	1st ,,	Meean Meer	1st ,,	Vingorla	5th ,,
Dinapore	29th June	Mangalore	2nd ,,	Vizianagram	26th June
Erinpoorah	29th ,,	Manuntody	29th June	Wuzzerabad	30th ,,
Etawah	2nd July	Massalipatam	1st July	Warree	5th July

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

Bombay Post Office, 13th July 1855.

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.

FORT 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 Banghy Post unless it be securely packed in cloth or wax-cloth, 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,
Bombay Post Master General's Office, 3rd July 1855. Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The P. & O. Company's Contract Steamers will leave Bombay for Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghae, 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.

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

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay, 1st May 1855. Deputy Post Master General.

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,
Bombay, 14th February 1855. Post Master General.

1255

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M. STOVELL,

Bombay, 13*th July* 1855. Secretary.

ACT No. XVIII. of 1854.—Murathee.

सन १८५४ चा आक्ट १८ वा.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिल यांणी ठरविला तो, इंडियाचे गवरनर जनरल यांणी सन १८५४ चे आगस्ट महिन्याचे १२ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

हिंदुस्थानांतील लोखंडी सडकेंविषयीं आक्ट.

उद्देश.

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे कबजांतील व ताब्यांतील मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत, उतारू व माल नेण्यासाठीं, लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे कोणतेही मंडळीने लोखंडी सडका, ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे देखरेखेने व हुकुमाने चालू केल्या आहेत, किंवा ती मंडळी चालू करील, त्या सर्व लोखंडी सडकांस नियम एक सारिखेच लागू असावे हें योग्य आहे; यास्तव खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

भाडें अगाऊ दिलें पाहिजे त्याविषयीं.

उतारू लोकांचा टिकेटी मागितल्या असतां स्वाधीन कराव्या त्याविषयीं.

गुन्हेगारी पडेल त्याविषयीं.

१. सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेवरील कोणतेही गाडींतून जाण्यासाठीं त्या गाडींत, कोणी मनुष्यानें आपलें भाडें प्रथम देऊन टिकेट घेतल्या वांचून, शिरूं नये. सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेंने जाण्याची इछा जा मनुष्याची असेल त्याणे आपलें भाडें दिल्ह्यावर त्यास टिकेट द्यावी. त्या टिकेटींत गाडीची प्रत, व जा मजलीचें भाडें दिल्हें असेल ती मजल, लिहिलेली असावी. आणि सदर्हू मंडळीचे कोणतेही कामगारास ती टिकेट तपासण्याचा अधिकार असेल त्याणे ती पाहाण्यास मागितली असतां, त्यास ती त्या मनुष्याने दाखवावी. आणि मंडळीचे कोणतेही कामगारांस टिकेटी जमा करण्याचा अधिकार असेल त्यांपैकीं कोणतेही कामगाराने टिकेट मागितली असतां, ती त्याचे स्वाधीन करावी. कोणी मनुष्य आपली टिकेट सदर्हू प्रमाणे हजर न करील, किंवा स्वाधीन न करील तो, जा ठिकाणावरून पहिल्याने गड्यांची ट्रेन* निघाली असेल तेथपासूनचें, भाडें देण्यास पात्र होईल; परंतु त्याहून कमी मजल मी आलों असें तो मनुष्य शाबीत करील तर, जा ठिकाणापासून तो आला असेल त्या ठिकाणापासूनचें मात्र भाडें देण्यास तो पात्र होईल.

मधील ठाण्यांत भाडें घेऊन टिकिटी देतील त्यांचे शर्तेविषयीं.

विशेष ठराव.

२. मधील ठाण्यांत जा ट्रेनीचा टिकेटी देतील त्या ट्रेनींत जागा असेल तर मात्र भाडें कबूल आहे, व त्या टिकेटी दिल्ह्या आहेत असें समजावें. जा उतारू लोकांस टिकेटी दिल्ह्या असतील त्या सर्वांपूर्ती जागा नसेल तर, जाणी सर्वांहून लांबचे मजलेचा टिकेटी घेतल्या असतील, त्यांची सोय आधीं करावी, आणि एकाच मजलेचा टिकेटी जाणी घेतल्या असतील, त्यांची सोय करणे ती, जा अनुक्रमाने त्याणी टिकेटी घेतल्या असतील त्या अनुक्रमाने करावी. परंतु कामगिरीवर असणारे राणीचे किंवा ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे लश्करी अंमलदार व शिपाई, व ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे कामगिरीवर असणारीं इतर मनुष्यें, यांस आंम लोकांपूर्वी सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेंने न्यावें असें ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी बरोबर झालेले कोणतेही करारावरून असेल तर, जा मजलेचा किंवा जा क्रमाने त्याणी आपल्या टिकेटी घेतल्या असतील, ती मजल किंवा तो क्रम न पाहातां त्यांची सोय सदर्हू प्रमाणे आधीं करावी.

दगाबाजी केली असतां दंड पडेल त्याविषयीं.

३. पूर्वी आपलें भाडें दिल्ह्या वांचून सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेंने जाऊन किंवा जाण्याचा यत्न करून; अथवा जा प्रतीचा गाडीचें भाडें आपण दिल्हें असेल तीपेक्षा उंच प्रतीचे गाडींत बसून; अथवा अणखी मजलेचें भाडें पूर्वी दिल्ह्या वांचून, व तें देण्याचें टाळण्याचे इरादाने, जा ठिकाणचें भाडें आपण दिल्हें असेल त्या ठिकाणा पलीकडे, कोणतेही गाडींत किंवा गाडीवर बसून जाऊन, लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीचें उत्पन्न कोणी मनुष्य बुडवील, किंवा बुडविण्याचा यत्न करील; अथवा जा ठिकाणाचें भाडें आपण दिल्हें असेल त्या ठिकाणीं पोंचल्यावर सदर्हू प्रकारचे गाडींतून उतरण्यास कोणी मनुष्य समजून उमजून व बुध्या नाहीं म्हणेल, किंवा हयगय करील; अथवा आपलें भाडें देण्याचें टाळण्यास कोणी मनुष्य इतर कोणतेही रीतीने यत्न करील, तो अशे प्रत्येक गुन्ह्याबद्दल पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल.

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* ट्रेन म्हणजे गाड्यांची हार.

चालते गाडींत शिरण्याबद्दल दंड होईल त्याविषयीं. किंवा पायऱ्यांवर बसण्याबाबत दंड होईल त्याविषयीं.

४. सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेवरील कोणतीही गाडी चालत असतां, तींत किंवा तीवर कोणी उतारू चढेल, किंवा चढण्याचा यत्न करील, किंवा तीवरून उतरेल, किंवा उतरण्याचा यत्न करील; अथवा सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेवरील गाडीचे जे भाग उतारू लोक बसण्यासाठीं योजिले असतील, ते खेरीज करून गाडीचे पायऱ्यांवर, किंवा इतर भागांवर कोणी उतारू बसेल, किंवा बसण्याचा यत्न करील, तो प्रत्येक गुन्ह्याबाबद वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल.

आगीचे यंत्राचे किंवा सर्पणाचे किंवा सामानाचे गाडीवर बसण्याबाबद दंड पडेल त्याविषयीं.

५. यंत्रवाल्याशिवाय, व आगवाल्याशिवाय, व आगवाल्याचा मदतनीस असला तर त्याशिवाय, इतर कोणीं मनुष्य आगीचे यंत्राचे सुपरिंटेंडेंटाची मुद्दाम परवानगी घेतल्या वांचून, सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेवरील कोणतेही आगीचे यंत्राचे, किंवा सर्पणाचे गाडीवर बसेल, किंवा बसण्याचा यत्न करील; आणि पाहारेकऱ्यांशिवाय, किंवा गतिरोधक यंत्रवाल्यांशिवाय, इतर कोणी मनुष्य वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे परवानगी घेतल्या वांचून सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेवरील सामानाचे कोणतेही गाडींत, किंवा गाडीवर, अथवा मालाचे गाड्यांत किंवा गाड्यांवर, अथवा उतारू लोकांस नेण्या आणण्याची जी गाडी नसेल अशा इतर गाडींत, किंवा गाडीवर बसेल, किंवा बसण्याचा यत्न करील, तो प्रत्येक गुन्ह्या बाबद वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल.

तंबाखू वगैरे ओढण्याचे मनाईविषयीं.

६. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीचीं ठिकाणे, किंवा गाड्या, तंबाखू वगैरे ओढण्यासाठीं मुद्दाम नेमल्या असतील त्यां शिवाय, इतर ठिकाणांत, किंवा गाड्यांत, किंवा गाड्यांवर, कोणी मनुष्य तंबाखू वगैरे ओढील, तो प्रत्येक गुन्ह्याबाबद वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल. आणि त्या मंडळीचे कोणतेही कामगाराने ओढूं नको म्हणून ताकीद दिल्यावरही हा नियम कोणी मनुष्य तोडील तर, वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे दंडास तो पात्र होईल, व त्या खेरीज त्या मंडळीचे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही गाडींतून, व जाग्यांतून, त्यास बाहेर घालविण्याचा अधिकार त्या मंडळीचे कोणतेही कामगारास आहे; व त्याणे दिलेलें भाडेंही बुडेल.

कैफ करून मस्त झाला असतां अथवा उपद्रव केला असतां दंड पडेल त्याविषयीं.

७. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीचे लोखंडी सडकेचे कोणतेही गाडींत, किंवा जाग्याचे कोणतेही भागांत, कोणी मनुष्य मस्त झालेला असेल, किंवा कांहीं उपद्रव करील, किंवा विभिस्त कृत्य करील; अथवा लोखंडी सडकेने जाणारे कोणतेही उतारूचे सुखास, जो कोणी बुध्या व कायदेशीर कारणा वांचून हरकत करील, तो वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल. आणि दंडास तो असा पात्र होईल त्या खेरीज आणिखी, त्यास त्या मंडळीचे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही गाडींतून, व जाग्यांतून, काढून देण्याचा अधिकार त्या मंडळीचे कोणतेही कामगारास आहे; व त्याणे दिलेलें भाडें ही बुडेल.

विशेष खोलींत किंवा गाडींत शिरण्या बद्दल दंड पडेल त्या विषयीं.

८. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीने कोणतीही विशेष गाडी, किंवा गाडीचा भाग, अथवा कोणतीही विशेष खोली, किंवा खण, स्त्रियां करितांच मात्र योजिला असेल तर, तसी गाडी, किंवा गाडीचा भाग, अथवा तसी खोली, किंवा खण, वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे स्त्रियांसाठीं मात्र योजिला आहे असें माहीत असून कोणी पुरुष त्यांत कायदेशीर कारणावांचून शिरेल, अथवा स्त्रियांसाठीं मात्र योजिल्याचें त्यास कळविल्यानंतर तो त्यांत राहील, तर तो शंभर रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल, आणि त्यास तेथून, व मंडळीचे जागेंतूनही बाहेर घालविण्याचा अधिकार मंडळीचे सर्व कामगारांस आहे; व त्याणे दिलेलें भाडेंही बुडेल.

उतारू लोकांचे सामानाची जबाबदारी नाहीं त्याविषयीं.

९. उतारू लोकांचें सामान नोंदवून, त्या बद्दल निराळें भाडें दिलें नसेल तर, तें सामान गेल्या आल्याची, किंवा त्यास नुकसान झाल्याची जबाबदारी कसें झालें तरी लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीकडे नाहीं.

विशेष करार केला नसेल तर सोने रुपें वगैरे गेल्या आल्या बद्दल जबाबदारी नाहीं त्याविषयीं.

१०. नाणे पाडलेलें किंवा नाणे न पाडलेलें, अथवा घाट घडलेलें किंवा घाट न घडलेलें सोने किंवा रुपें; अथवा जवाहीर, किंवा जडावाचे दागिने, अथवा लाहान घड्याळें, किंवा मोठीं वाजतीं घड्याळें, किंवा कोणतेही प्रकारचीं टैम पीस जातीचीं घड्याळें, किंवा दागिने, किंवा सरकारी प्रामिसरी नोटी, किंवा हुंड्या, किंवा प्रामिसरी नोटी, किंवा ब्यांक नोटी, किंवा पैका देण्या विषयींचे हुकूम, किंवा इतर दस्ताऐवज, किंवा सरकारी छापिल कागद, किंवा हांशिलाचा चकत्या, किंवा नकाशे, किंवा लेख, किंवा खतेंपत्रें, किंवा रंगाने काढलेलीं चित्रें, किंवा कोरिंव छापाने छापलेलीं चित्रें, किंवा तसबिरी, किंवा मुलामा दिलेल्या जिनसा, किंवा बिलोरी काम, किंवा चिनी काम, किंवा रेशीम, किंवा नुस्ते रेशमाचा जिनसा, किंवा इतर जिनसे

बरोबर मिश्र केलेले रेशमाचा जिनसा, किंवा शाली, किंवा फिती, किंवा सदर्हू जिनसांपैकीं कोणतीही जिनस बिनडींत, किंवा गठडींत घातली असेल तीं बिनडी, किंवा गठडी, भाडें घेऊन नेण्या करितां, किंवा कोणी उतारू लोकां बरोबर जाण्या करितां, लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीचे स्वाधीन केली असेल, आणि ती पाठविणारें किंवा देणारे मनुष्याने, किंवा मनुष्यांनी तिचा आंतील पदार्थांची किंमत व प्रकार जाहीर केला नसेल, आणि असे पदार्थ सलामत पोंचविण्या बद्दल जास्ती भाडें घेण्या विषयीं ठराव करण्याचा अधिकार लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे मंडळीचे तर्फेने जा मनुष्यास मुद्दाम दिला असेल, त्या मनुष्याने ते पदार्थ सलामत नेण्याबद्दल जास्ती भाडें कबूल केल्या शिवाय, ते गेले आले किंवा त्यांस नुकसानी झाली तर, त्यांची जबाबदारी लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे मंडळीकडे नाहीं.

जाहीरखबरेवरून किंवा खानगी करारा वरून जबाबदारीची इयत्ता होत नाहीं त्या विषयीं.

११. जा पदार्थांविषयीं किंवा मालाविषयीं या आक्टांत विशेषें करून ठराव केला आहे, त्यां शिवाय इतर पदार्थ किंवा माल लोखंडी सडक बांधणारी सदर्हू प्रकारची मंडळी नेईल, तो गेला आला किंवा त्यास नुकसान झालें असतां, त्याविषयीं त्या मंडळीकडील जबाबदारी, त्या मंडळीने दिलेले जाहीर-खबरेवरून, किंवा त्या मंडळीने केलेले खानगी करारावरून परिमित, किंवा कमजास्त होत्ये असें समजूं नये, किंवा असा अर्थ करूं नये. परंतु लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीचे कारभाऱ्यानीं, किंवा चाकरानी, मोठी हयगय किंवा गैर चाल केल्यामुळें, तो माल गेला आला असतां, किंवा त्यास नुकसान झालें असतां, त्याविषयींची जबाबदारी त्या मंडळीकडे राहील.

माल नेण्याबाबतचें भाडें न दिलें असतां कोणता उपाय करावा त्याविषयीं.

१२. कोणताही माल नेण्या बद्दल, कोणी मनुष्याकडे लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीचा ऐवज निघत असेल, तो मागितला असतां तो मनुष्य न देईल तर, तो सर्व माल, किंवा त्याचा कांहीं भाग, अथवा जर तो माल मंडळीचे जाग्यांतून नेला असेल तर त्या मनुष्याचा इतर माल, मंडळीचे जाग्यांत त्या वेळेस असेल तो, किंवा त्या मंडळीचे कबजांत पुढें येईल तो, अटकावून ठेवण्याचा अधिकार, त्या मंडळीस आहे. आणि वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे ऐवज येणे असेल तो, व माल अटकावून ठेवण्याबद्दल व विकण्याबद्दल खर्च होईल तो सर्व, वसूल होण्यापूर्वी माल जाहीर लीलाव करून विकण्याचा अधिकार, आणि वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे ऐवज येणे असेल तो, व वर सांगितलेले खर्चाचा ऐवज, विकरीचे ऐवजांतून कापून घेऊन बाकी राहिल्यास ती बाकी, व विकल्यावांचून माल राहिला असेल तो, जाचा त्यास देण्याचा अधिकार त्या मंडळीस आहे. अथवा दिवानींत फिर्याद करून सदर्हू प्रकारचा कोणताही ऐवज वसूल करण्याचा अधिकार त्या मंडळीस आहे.

मालाचा तपशील लिहून मागितला असतां दिला पाहिजे त्या विषयीं.

१३. जो माल सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेने नेला असेल, किंवा लोखंडी सडकेने नेण्याकरितां लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीचा जाग्यांत आणिला असेल, तो माल लोखंडी सडकेचे जा भागावरून नेला असेल, किंवा न्यावयाचा असेल, त्या भागावरून नेण्यासाठीं हवालीं करून घेण्या करितां मंडळीने जा कामगारास नेमला असेल त्याणे, तो माल किवी आहे व कसा आहे याचा लिहिलेला तपशील, त्या मालाचे धन्याजवळ किंवा तो माल जाचा स्वाधीन असेल त्याचे जवळ मागितला असतां, त्याणे आपले सहिनिशीं यथास्थित लिहून द्यावा.

खोटे तपशिला बाबद दंड पडेल त्या विषयीं.

१४. वर सांगितले प्रकारचा कोणताही माल धनी, किंवा मनुष्य, मंडळीचे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कामगारास मालाचा वर सांगितलेलें प्रकारचा तपशील बुध्या न देईल, अथवा खोटा तपशील बुध्या देईल तर, तो प्रत्येक गुन्ह्या बाबत मालाचे प्रत्येक टनास, किंवा एका हंड्रेडवेटाहून अधिक वजनाचे कोणतेही बिनडीस, पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल; आणि एका टनाहून कमी माल असल्यास, किंवा एका हंड्रेडवेटा-हून कमी बिनडी असल्यास, वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल.

भयावह* माल नेण्याविषयीं.

१५. कोणतेही मनुष्याने, सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेने, भयावह कोणताही माल नेऊं नये; अथवा कोणतेंही ओझें, किंवा माल, भयावह आहे असें लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीस, किंवा मंडळीचे कोणतेही कामगारास वाटेल तर, तें ओझें किंवा तो माल सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेने न्या, असें त्या मंडळीस म्हणण्याचा कोणतेही मनुष्यास अधिकार नाहीं; आणि जर कोणी मनुष्य सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेने भयावह कोणताही माल नेईल, किंवा लोखंडी सडकेने नेण्याकरितां असा माल कोणी मनुष्य लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीस देईल, व जा गठ्यांत तो माल असेल त्या गठ्याचे बाहेरचे आंगावर त्या मालाचा प्रकार स्पष्ट लिहिणार नाहीं, किंवा तो माल सदर्हू

* जोखीम करणारा.

प्रमाण नेण्या करितां मंडळीचे जा बुकीपराचे (म्हणजे वही लिहिणाराचे) किंवा इतर कामगाराचे स्वाधीन करण्यांत येईल त्यास त्या मालाचे प्रकाराची लेखी सुचना न देईल तर, तो मनुष्य अशे प्रत्येक गुन्ह्याबाबत दोनशें रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल· आणि कोणतेही ओझामध्यें, किंवा बिनडीमध्यें, भयावह माल आहे असा संशय सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीस, किंवा तिचे कोणतेही कामगारास आला असतां, आम्हीं तो माल नेत नाहीं असें म्हणण्याचा, आणि तो माल नेण्या पूर्वी तो कोणते प्रकारचा आहे हें समजण्यासाठीं, तें ओझें किंवा ती बिनडी उघडून दाखवा असें सांगण्याचा अधिकार, त्या मंडळीस किंवा तिचे चाकरास आहे· आणि असें ओझें किंवा बिनडी, लोखंडी सडकेने नेण्या करितां मंडळीने कदाचित् घेतली असेल तर, त्या ओझांतील किंवा बिनडींतील मालाचे प्रकाराविषयीं खात्री होई तों पर्यंत, तें ओझें किंवा ती बिनडी जाण्याची अटकवून ठेवण्याचा अधिकार त्या मंडळीस, किंवा तिचे कोणतेही कामगारास आहे·

कामगार आपलें काम करीत असतां त्यास अडथळा केल्या बाबत दंड पडेल त्या विषयीं·

१६· सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेवर, किंवा ती संबंधी कोणतेही कारखान्यांत, किंवा ठिकाणावर, किंवा जागेवर मंडळीचा कोणताही अंलमदार, किंवा कामगार आपलें काम करीत असतां, त्यास कोणी मनुष्य बुध्या अटकाव, किंवा अडथळा करील, तो पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल·

अधिकारा वांचून गेलें असतां दंड पडेल त्याविषयीं·

१७· वर लिहिलेले प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेवर, किंवा त्या मंडळीचे कोणतेही जमिनीवर, किंवा ठाण्यांवर, किंवा इतर जाग्यावर, कोणी मनुष्य अधिकारा वांचून जाईल, तो वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल; आणि मंडळीचे कोणतेही अंमलदाराने, किंवा कामगाराने, अथवा त्या मंडळीचे तरफे इतर कोणी मनुष्याने, सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेवरून किंवा जाग्यांतून निघून जाण्यास सांगितलें असतां, सदर्हू प्रकारचा कोणी मनुष्य जात नाहीं असें म्हणेल, तो पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल; आणि सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेवरून, किंवा जाग्यावरून, त्यास ताळकळ घालवून देण्याचा अधिकार सदर्हू प्रकारचे अंमलदारास, किंवा कामगारास किंवा इतर मनुष्यास आहे·

लोखंडी सडकेवर किंवा ती ओलांडून जनावर हाकीत नेलें असतां दंड पडेल त्या विषयीं·

१८· कोणी मनुष्य कोणतेही जनावरावर बसून, किंवा तें हातीं धरून, किंवा तें हाकीत सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेवर, किंवा ती सडक ओलांडून बुध्या जाईल तो, अशे प्रत्येक गुन्ह्याबद्दल पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल; परंतु सदर्हू लोखंडी सडक ओलांडून जाण्यासाठीं जी वाट किंवा जागा नेमली असेल, त्या वाटेने किंवा जाग्यांतून, व जा वेळीं ओलांडण्यास कायद्याप्रमाणे अधिकार असेल त्या वेळीं, ओलांडून गेलें असतां दंड पडणार नाहीं·

रस्त्याचा सपाटी वरून लोखंडी सडक आडवी गेली असतां तेथें सावधगिरी ठेवावयाची तीविषयीं·

१९· गाड्यांचे कोणतेही हमरस्त्यावरून लोखंडी सडक आडवी जाईल, आणि त्या दोहोंची सपाटी एकच असेल तर लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे मंडळीने, लोखंडी सडक रस्त्याशीं मिळत असेल तेथें, लोखंडी सडकेचे आडवे, किंवा त्या सडकेचे प्रत्येक बाजूस रस्त्याचे आडवे, चांगले असावे तसे मजबूत दरवाजे बसवून त्या प्रमाणे नेहेमी राखावे; आणि ते दरवाजे उघडण्यासाठीं, व लावण्यासाठीं, योग्य मनुष्यें त्या मंडळीने ठेवावीं; असे दरवाजे रस्त्याचे आडवे असतील तर, त्या रस्त्याने जाणारे घोडे, किंवा गुरें, किंवा गाडे, किंवा गाड्या, यांस लोखंडी सडक ओलांडून जावयाचें असेल ती वेळ खेरीज करून सर्वदा बंद ठेवावे; आणि ते दरवाजे असे लांब, व रुंद, व अशे रीतीने केलेले असावे कीं, ते बंद केले असतां लोखंडी सडकेस कठड्या सारिखे होतील; आणि रस्त्याने जाणारे गुरांस, किंवा घोड्यांस, लोखंडी सडकेवर जाण्यास त्यांपासून प्रतिबंध होईल; जर दरवाजे लोखंडी सडकेचे आडवे असतील तर, लोखंडी सडकेवरून जाणारे यंत्राचे गाडीस, किंवा दुसरे गाड्यांस, रस्ता ओलांडून जावयाचें असेल ती वेळ खेरीज करून, बंद ठेवावे· आणि ते दरवाजे असे लांब, व रुंद, व अशे रीतीने केलेले असावे कीं, ते उघडले असतां लोखंडी सडकेस कठड्यां सारिखे होतील; आणि गुरांस, किंवा गाड्यांस, किंवा वाटसरु लोकांस, लोखंडी सडकेवर जाण्याचा प्रतिबंध करितील; परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं, ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारास योग्य दिसेल त्या प्रमाणे, दरवाजे रस्त्याचे आडवे, किंवा लोखंडी सडकेचे आडवे, बांधण्याचा हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार त्या सरकारास आहे; आणि असा हुकूम झाला असतां, त्या प्रमाणे दरवाजे बांधावे, व राखावे, आणि बंद ठेवावे; लोखंडी सडक बांधणारी कोणतीही मंडळी या कलमांतील ठराव प्रमाणे बुध्या न चालेल तर, अशे प्रत्येक गुन्ह्याबद्दल तीस दोनशे रुपये पर्यंत गुन्हेगारी पडेल; आणि असे दरवाजे न बांधले, किंवा बांधून त्या प्रमाणे न राखले तर, अमुक मुदतींत ते बांधावे व त्याप्रमाणे नेहमी राखावे, असा हुकूम त्या मंडळीस करण्याचा अधिकार कोणतेही

विशेष नियमांविषयीं·

गुन्हेगारीविषयीं·

माजिस्ट्रेटास, किंवा जस्टिस आफ धि पीस यास आहे; आणि लोखंडी सडक बांधणारी मंडळी, असा हुकूम बुध्या न मानील तर, जितके दिवस पर्यंत ती मंडळी बुध्या हुकूम न मानील, तितके दिवसांबद्दल दर दिवसास पराकाष्ठा दोनशें रुपये प्रमाणे दंड देण्यास ती मंडळी पात्र होईल.

लोखंडी सडकेस कुडण घालावें, न घातल्यास गुन्हेगारी पडेल त्याविषयीं.

२०. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीने, आपले लोखंडी सडकेचे दोहों बाजूंस, चांगलें, व मजबूत कुडण घालून त्याप्रमाणे तें राखलें पाहिजे; असें न केल्यास प्रत्येक गुन्ह्याबाबद पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास ती मंडळी पात्र होईल; आणि अमुक मुदतींत कुडण घालावें, किंवा कुडणाची उस्तवारी करावी, असा हुकूम सदर्हू कंपनीस करण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास, किंवा जस्टिस आफ धि पीस यास आहे; आणि तो हुकूम ती मंडळी न मानील तर, जितके दिवस न मानील तितके दिवसांबद्दल दर दिवसास पराकाष्ठा पंनास रुपयां प्रमाणे दंड देण्यास ती मंडळी पात्र होईल.

लोखंडी सडकेवर जाणारे जनावराचे मालकाचे जबाबदारी विषयीं.

२१. सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेवर, किंवा लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीचे कोणतेही जमिनीवर, कोणतेंही जनावर जाईल, त्याचा मालक अशे प्रत्येक जनावराबद्दल दाहा रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल; परंतु लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे मंडळीने, कुडण किंवा दरवाजा बांधून तसाच तो राखला पाहिजे, त्या प्रमाणे कुडण किंवा दरवाजा त्यामंडळीने न बांधल्यामुळें, किंवा न राखल्यामुळें, जनावर गेलें असतां दंड पडणार नाहीं; आणि सडकेवर जनावर गेल्याबद्दल परकाष्ठा जितका दंड पडावयाचा तितक्याचा, आणि त्या जनावरास चारण्याबद्दल, व ठेवण्याबद्दल खर्च होईल त्याचा, भरणा होई तोंपर्यंत, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेट त्याविषयीं दुसरा कांहीं हुकूम करी तोंपर्यंत, त्या जनावरास नजिकचे पोलिसचे ठाण्यांत अडकवून ठेवण्यासाठीं, त्या जनावरास तेथे नेण्याचा अधिकार त्या मंडळीस, किंवा तिचे कोणतेही कामगारास आहे; जनावर लोखंडी सडकेवर आल्याचा पुरावा झाला असतां, माजिस्ट्रेटाने त्या जनावराचें लीलाव करवावें; आणि जितका दंड, किंवा या कलमावरून असे जनावराचा धनी जा दंडास पात्र आहे त्या दंडाचे ऐवजीं, अशे प्रत्येक जनवराबद्दल पराकाष्ठा दाहा रुपये पर्यंत, जितकी रकम माजिस्ट्रेट साहेब देण्याचा हुकूम करितील, तितकी रकम, आणि जनावर ठेवण्याचे, व चारण्याचे, व विकण्याचे खर्चाबद्दल, जी रकम माजिस्ट्रेट साहेब देण्याचा हुकूम करितील ती रकम, विकरीचे उत्पन्नांतून वजा करून बाकी ऐवज राहील तो जनावराचे धन्याने मागितला असतां त्यास परत करावा.

गाडी वगैरे यांस नुकसानी केल्याबद्दल दंड पडेल त्याविषयीं.

२२. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीचें गाडीवरील नंबरांचे पत्रे कोणी मनुष्य काढील, किंवा छिन्न भिन्न करील, अथवा गाडीवरील दिवा काढील, किंवा मालवील, अथवा लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीचे कोणतीही गाडी, किंवा यंत्राची गाडी, किंवा गाडा, किंवा ट्रक (म्हणजे नुस्ता चाकांचा गाडा), किंवा वखार, किंवा इमारत, किंवा यंत्र, किंवा कुडण, किंवा इतर कांहीं वस्तू, किंवा पदार्थ, बुध्या किंवा हयगईमुळें बिघडील, किंवा खराब करील, तो मनुष्य पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल.

दरवाजे उघडण्या बद्दल किंवा बराबर न लावण्याबद्दल दंड पडेल त्याविषयीं.

२३. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीने लोखंडी सडकेचे कोणतेही बाजूस कोणतेही मनुष्याचे उपयोगा करितां, किंवा सोई करितां, कोणताही दरवाजा बांधिला असेल, तो मनुष्य, किंवा इतर कोणी मनुष्य, सदर्हू लोखंडी सडकेवर एकादी यंत्राची गाडी, किंवा ट्रेन जवळ येत आहे असें दिसत असतां, तो दरवाजा उघडील, किंवा ती लोखंडी सडक ओलांडून जाईल, किंवा जाण्यास यत्न करील, किंवा त्या लोखंडी सडकेवरून एकादी गाडी, किंवा गुरूं, किंवा इतर जनावर, किंवा वस्तु हाकून नेईल, किंवा नेण्याचा यत्न करील, अथवा आपण, व आपले तांब्यांतील गाडी, किंवा गुरूं, किंवा इतर जनावर, किंवा वस्तू दरवाजांतून निघून गेल्या नंतर लागलाच तो दरवाजा बंद करण्यास, व अडकण घालण्यास चुकेल, तो मनुष्य पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल.

गुन्हेगार धरण्याचे अधिकाराविषयीं.

२४. जा गुन्ह्यांविषयीं दंडाची शिक्षा करावी असें या आक्टांत ठरविलें आहे, त्या गुन्ह्यां पैकीं कोणताही गुन्हा, कोणी मनुष्य करील, आणि त्या मनुष्याचें नाव व पत्ता माहीत नसेल, किंवा तो पळून जाईल असें वाटण्यास कारण असेल तर, सदर्हू मंडळीचे कोणतेही अंमलदारास, किंवा कामगारास, अथवा तो आपल्या मदतीस कोणताही पोलिस अंमलदार किंवा इतर मनुष्य बोलावील त्यास, असा अधिकार आहे कीं, वारंटावांचून, किंवा लेखी हुकुमावांचून, त्याणे त्या गुन्हेगारास धरावा; आणि माजिस्ट्रेटासमक्ष, किंवा त्या गुन्ह्याची चवकशी करण्याचा अधिकार जा इतर अंमलदारास असेल त्याचे समक्ष, नेत तोंपर्यंत, अथवा माजिस्ट्रेटासमक्ष, किंवा लदर्हू इतर अंमलदारासमक्ष, हजर होण्याचा लायक जामीन देई तोंपर्यंत; अथवा कायद्या प्रमाणे इतर रीतीने मोकळा होई तोंपर्यंत, त्यास खोळंबून ठेवावा.

उतारू मनुष्यांचे सलामतीस धोका पोंचे असें कृत्य बुध्या केल्याबाबद अथवा सलामतीसाठीं जें कृत्य अवश्य तें करण्याचें बुध्या गाळल्या बाबद शिक्षा होईल त्याविषयीं.

२५. कोणी मनुष्य बुध्या कोणतेंही कृत्य करील, किंवा जें कृत्य कायद्या प्रमाणे करणे अवश्य असेल तें करण्याचें बुध्या गाळील, आणि असें कृत्य केल्याने किंवा करावयाचें गाळल्याने, सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही लोखंडी सडकेने जाणारे, किंवा त्या सडकेवर असणारे कोणतेही मनुष्याचे सलामतीस धोका पोंचावा, असा त्याचा इरादा असेल, किंवा तसें केल्याने धोका पोंचण्यासारिखा आहे असें त्यास ठाऊक असेल तर, तो जन्मभर समुद्रपार करण्याचे शिक्षेस, अथवा पराकाष्ठा सात वर्षे पर्यंत सक्त मजुरीनिशीं, किंवा सक्त मजुरीवांचून कैदेचे शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

लोखंडी सडके कडील अंमलदाराने बध्या कृत्य केल्याबाबद किंवा करण्याचें तें बुध्या गाळल्याबाबद शिक्षा होईल त्या विषयीं.

२६. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीचे कोणतेही अंमलदारास, किंवा कामगारास, कोणतेंही कृत्य करण्याची कायद्या अन्वयें मनाई असेल, तें कृत्य तो बुध्या करील, अथवा कायद्या अन्वयें जें करणे त्यास अवश्य असेल तें करण्याचें तो बुध्या, किंवा हेगईने गाळील, आणि असें कृत्य केल्यामुळें, किंवा करण्याचें गाळल्यामुळें, सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेने जाणारे, किंवा त्या सडकेवर असणारे, कोणतेही मनुष्याचे सलामतीस धोका पोंचेल तर, तो अंमलदार किंवा कामगार पराकाष्ठा तीन वर्षे पर्यंत सक्त मजुरीनिशीं, किंवा सक्त मजुरी वांचून कैदेचे शिक्षेस, किंवा दंडाचे शिक्षेस, अथवा या दोन्ही शिक्षांस पात्र होईल.

लोखंडी सडके कडील अंमलदाराने कैफ केल्याबाबत किंवा आपले चाकरींत चुकल्या बाबद शिक्षा होईल त्याविषयीं.

२७. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीचा कोणताही अंमलदार, किंवा कामगार लोखंडी सडकेवर, किंवा तत्संबंधी कोणतेही कारखान्यांत, कोणतेंही काम करण्यास लागला असतां, कैफ आलेले स्थितींत असेल तो, आणि सदर्हू मंडळीचा कोणताही अंमलदार, किंवा कामगार, आपलें काम करणे हेगईने गाळील, किंवा आपलें काम अयोग्य रीतीने करील तो, पंनास रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल; आणि या कलमांत वर सांगितलेलें कोणतेही प्रसंगांतील काम, अशे प्रकारचें असेल कीं तें करण्याचें गाळल्याने, किंवा हेगईने केल्याने, सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेने जाणारे, किंवा त्या सडकेवर असणारे कोणतेही मनुष्याचे सलामतीस धोका पोंचेल तर, तो अंमलदार, किंवा कामगार, माजिस्ट्रेटाचे समक्ष गुन्ह्याची शाबिती झाल्यावर, पराकाष्ठा एक वर्ष पर्यंत सक्त मजुरीनिशीं, किंवा सक्त मजुरी वांचून कैदेस, किंवा दंडास, अथवा या दोन्ही शिक्षांस पात्र होईल.

बुध्या न केलेले कृत्याबाबद शिक्षा होईल त्याविषयीं.

२८. सदर्हू प्रकारचे लोखंडी सडकेवरून जाणारे किंवा त्या सडकेवर असणारे कोणतेही मनुष्याचे सलामतीस, कोणतेही कृत्यावरून धोका पोंचण्यासारिखें असेल तें कृत्य, कोणी मनुष्य अविचाराने, किंवा हेगईने, आणि कायदेशीर सबबेवांचून करील तर, माजिस्ट्रेटा समक्ष गुन्ह्याची शाबिती झाल्यावर, तो मनुष्य पराकाष्ठा एक वर्ष पर्यंत सक्त मजुरीनिशीं, किंवा सक्त मजुरी वांचून कैदेस, किंवा दंडास, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षांस पात्र होईल.

या आक्टाचा अर्थ करण्याचे नियमांविषयीं.

२९. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारी सदर्हू प्रकारची कोणतीही मंडळी, कोणताही नियम ठरवील, आणि तो नियम इंडियाचे गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल कबूल करितील, आणि त्या मंडळीचे प्रत्येक अंमलदारास, व चाकरास त्या नियमाची खबर दिल्ही असेल, त्या नियमावरून त्या अंमलदाराने, किंवा कामगाराने लोकांचे सलामती विषयीं अवश्य, किंवा साधक असणारी जी जी गोष्ट केली पाहिजे ती ती गोष्ट, त्यास कायद्याअन्वयें करणे अवश्य आहे, असें या आक्टाचा अर्थ करिताना समजावें; आणि जें कृत्य धोका पोंचण्यासारिखें असेल, आणि तें करण्याची मनाई सदर्हू प्रकारचे अंमलदारास, व चाकरास सदर्हू प्रकारचे नियमांवरून असेल, तें कृत्य करण्याची मनाई त्यास कायद्या अन्वयें आहे, असें या आक्टाचा अर्थ करिताना समजावें; आणि लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीने, किंवा तिचे तरफेने लोखंडी सडकेवर कोणतेंही कृत्य करण्यास जा जा मनुष्यास लावला असेल, तो तो मनुष्य त्या मंडळीचा कामगार आहे, असें या आक्टाचा अर्थ करिताना समजावें.

दंडाबाबद माजिस्ट्रेट वगैरेचा हुकुमती विषयीं.

३०. या आक्टांत जा गुन्ह्यांविषयीं नुस्ते दंडाची शिक्षा ठरविली आहे, त्या पैकीं कोणताही गुन्हा, कोणी मनुष्य युरोपियन, किंवा ब्रिटिश रयत असेल, किंवा नसेल त्याणे केला असतां, त्यास अशे गुन्ह्याबद्दल शिक्षा करण्याचा अधिकार, इलाख्याचीं मुख्य शहरें कलकत्ता, व मद्रास, व मुंबई येथील जस्टिस आफ धी पीस, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेट, किंवा जाइंट माजिस्ट्रेट यांस, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार चालविण्याविषयीं जा मनुष्यास कायद्यावरून आखल्यार असेल, त्यास आहे; तो गुन्हा सदर्हू प्रकारचे अंमलदाराचे हद्दींत केला असो, किंवा नसो, तथापि त्यांस सदर्हू अधिकार आहे; आणि या कलमांत जा मनुष्यास जस्टिस आफ धी पीस याणी शिक्षा करावी असें सांगितलें आहे, त्यावर संक्षिप्त रीतीने गुन्ह्याची शाबिती झाली असतां तो शिक्षेस पात्र होईल

३१. कोणतेही जस्टिस आफ धी पीसाने गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचा ठराव केला असेल, किंवा हुकूम केला असेल, किंवा निवाडा केला असेल, तो पद्धती प्रमाणे लिहिला नाहीं म्हणून रद्द करूं नये, परंतु मुद्यावरून मात्र रद्द करावा; आणि गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचा ठराव, किंवा हुकूम, किंवा निवाडा, जा पुराव्यावरून केला असेल तो पुरावा, त्यांत लिहिण्याची जरूरी नाहीं, परंतु गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचा ठराव, किंवा हुकूम, किंवा निवाडा, "रीट आफ सरशीं आरेरै" या हुकुमा अन्वयें पाठवितील त्या बराबर, जबान्या घेतल्या असतील त्या, किंवा त्यांची नकल, पाठवावी. आणि गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचे ठरावांत किंवा हुकुमांत, किंवा निवाड्यांत, हुकुमतीचा मजकूर नसेल, परंतु घेतलेले जबान्यांत असेल तर, त्या जबान्यांतील मजकुरावरून गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचे ठरावास, किंवा हुकुमास किंवा निवाड्यास साहित्य होतें असें समजावें.

गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचा ठराव मुद्यावरून मात्र रद्द करावा गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचे ठरावांचे पद्धती वगैरे विषयीं.

३२. जा गुन्ह्याची शिक्षा या आक्टांत दंड मात्र ठरविला आहे, त्या गुन्ह्याचा खटल्याची चवकशी करून फैसला करण्या करितां, तो खटला त्याणे आपले आसिस्टंटा पैकीं कोणाएकाकडे, किंवा "कविनांटेड" (म्हणजे सनदी) असिस्टंटाचा अधिकार चालविण्यासाठीं कायद्या अन्वयें नेमलेले कोणतेही डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे पाठविण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. आणि सदर्हू प्रकारचे आसिस्टंट, किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेट, यांस अशे सर्व खटल्यांत माजिस्ट्रेटाचे सर्व अधिकार चालविण्याचा आखत्यार आहे; परंतु असे आसिस्टंट, किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेट, यांकडे इनसाफा करितां फौजदारी खटले पाठविले असतां, त्या खटल्यांस जा कानूं लागू होतात, त्या सर्व कानूं अन्वयें त्याणी माजिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार चालवावा.

माजिस्ट्रेटास मुकदमा आपले आसिस्टंटाकडे किंवा डिपुटी कडे पाठविण्याचा अधिकार आहे त्या विषयीं.

३३. माजिस्ट्रेटाने खटला सोंपला असतां, अमुक अमुक अधिकार सदर्हू प्रकारचे आसिस्टंट, किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेट याणी चालवावे म्हणून या आक्टांत सांगितले आहेत त्यां पैकीं कोणताही अधिकार, माजिस्ट्रेटाने खटला सोंपल्या वांचून, असे आसिस्टंटाने, किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेटाने चालवावा, अशी त्यांस मुखत्यारी देण्यास ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारास अधिकार आहे. परंतु असा आसिस्टंट, किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेट गुन्ह्याचे शाबितीचा ठराव करील, त्या तारिखे पासून एका महिन्याचे आंत त्या ठरावाविषयीं माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे अपील चालेल. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं, माजिस्ट्रेटाचे ताब्यांतील आसिस्टंट किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेट, यांचे समक्ष कोणताही खटला चालत असेल, तो खटला असा आसिस्टंट, किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेट, यांकडून आपल्याकडे कोणतेही वेळीं मागवून घेण्यास माजिस्ट्रेट मुखत्यार आहे.

आसिस्टंट वगैरे यांस अखत्यार देण्याचा अधिकार ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारास आहे त्याविषयीं.

विशेष नियमां विषयीं.

३४. जा गुन्ह्याबाबत नुस्ते दंडाची मात्र शिक्षा व्हावयाची, त्या गुन्ह्याबाबद जस्टिस आफ धि पीस, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेट, किंवा जाइंट माजिस्ट्रेट, किंवा जास माजिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार चालवण्याविषयीं कायद्यावरून आखत्यार असेल तो मनुष्य, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेटाचा आसिस्टंट, किंवा डिपुटी माजिस्ट्रेट, याणे या आक्टाचे आधारावरून दंड ठरविला असेल तो वसूल न झाला तर, सदर्हू पैकीं कोणतेही अंमलदारास असा अधिकार आहे कीं, त्याणे आपले सहीचें वारंट देऊन गुन्हेगाराची माल मिळकत जप्त करून विकून तो दंड वसूल करावा; आणि असा दंड-गुन्हेगाराने तात्काळ न भरिला तर, त्यास धरण्याचा, आणि जप्तीचे वारंटाचे परिणामाची हकिकत योग्य वेळेंत लिहून येई तोंपर्यंत, त्यास पाहाऱ्यांत ठेवण्याविषयीं हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार सदर्हू अंमलदारास आहे; परंतु जप्तीचे वारंटाचे परिणामाची हकिकत जा जागीं व जा वेळीं पाठविण्याची असेल, त्या जागीं व त्या वेळीं मी हजीर होईन, असा सदर्हू अंमलदाराचे खात्रीचा जामीन गुन्हेगाराने दिल्हा असतां, त्यागुन्हेगारास पकडून पाहाऱ्यांत ठेऊं नये; आणि मुचलक्या प्रमाणे, किंवा इतर रीतीने सदर्हू प्रमाणे, जामीन घेण्याचा अधिकार सदर्हू अंमलदारास आहे; आणि दंड वसूल करण्यापूर्ता माल जप्तींत सांपडत नाहीं, असें जप्तीचे वारंटाचे परिणामाची हकिकत लिहून आल्यावरून दिसून येईल, आणि गुन्हेगार तात्काळ दंड न भरील किंवा गुन्हेगाराचे जबानीवरून, किंवा इतर रीतीने सदर्हू अंमलदाराची खात्री होईल कीं, जप्तीचें वारंट दिल्हें असतां केलेला दंड, किंवा ऐवज वसूल होई इतकी मालमिळकत गुन्हेगाराजवळ नाहीं तर, आपले सहीचें वारंट देऊन आपले विचारास येईल त्या प्रमाणे नुस्ते कैदेंत ठेवण्यासाठीं, किंवा सक्त मजुरीनिशीं कैदेंत ठेवण्यासाठीं, गुन्हेगारास तुरुंगांत पाठविण्याचा अधिकार सदर्हू अंमलदारास आहे; पंनास रुपयांहून अधिक दंड नसल्यास, कैदेची मुदत दोन क्यालेंडर महिन्यांवर असूं नये. आणि शंभर रुपयांहून अधिक दंड नसल्यास, कैदेची मुदत चार क्यालेंडर महिन्यांवर असूं नये. आणि याखेरीज इतर प्रसंगीं, कैदेची मुदत साहा क्यालेंडर महिन्यावर असूं नये. परंतु ऐवज दिल्हा असतां, सदर्हू पैकीं कोणत्याही प्रसंगीं कैदेंतून मोकळीक व्हावी.

दंड कसे वसूल करावे त्याविषयीं.

३५. जा गुन्ह्यांविषयीं पराकाष्ठा वीस रुपये पर्यंत दंडाची शिक्षा करावी असें या आक्टांत ठरविलें आहे, त्यां पैकीं कोणतेही गुन्ह्याबद्दल शिक्षा करण्याचा अधिकार, मद्रास प्रेसिडेन्सींतील डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलिसचे मुख्य, व पोलिसचे अमीन, व मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सींतील डिस्ट्रिक्ट पोलिस अंमलदार किंवा जाइंट पोलिस अंमलदार, यांस आहे; परंतु या प्रत्येकास हलकें गुन्ह्याबाबद जितका आखत्यार दिल्हा आहे, तितके आखत्याराचे आंत शिक्षा त्याणी करावी.

मद्रास व मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सींतील हुकुमतीविषयीं.

टिकेट हजर न करणारे उतारू मनुष्या पासून भाडें वसूल करण्याविषयीं.

३६. आपली टिकेट हजर न करणारा, किंवा न देणारा उतारू मनुष्य, या आक्टाचे पहिले कलमा प्रमाणे जें भाडें देण्यास पात्र होतो तें भाडें, या आक्टावरून ठरविलेला कोणताही दंड जा रीतीने वसूल करितात, त्या रीतीने वसूल करावें.

गुन्हेगार धरण्या विषयीं.

३७. या आक्टाचे २५ वे, व २६ वे, व २७ वे, व २८ वे कलमांत सांगितलेले गुन्ह्यां पैकीं कोणताही गुन्हा, जो मनुष्य करील त्यास, कोणतेही वारंटा वांचून, किंवा लेखी हुकुमा वांचून धरण्याचा अधिकार सदर्हू मंडळीचे कोणतेही कामगारास, किंवा अंमलदारास आहे; व तो कामगार, किंवा अंमलदार, आपले मदतीसाठीं इतर कोणी मनुष्य बोलावील, त्यास तो अधिकार आहे; व कोणतेही प्रसंगीं वारंटा वांचून धरण्याचा आखत्यार चालू कायद्यावरून जा दरजाचे पोलिस अंमलदारास असेल, त्यासही तो अधिकार आहे; आणि याप्रमाणे जो मनुष्य धरण्यांत येईल त्यास, माजिस्ट्रेटासमक्ष, किंवा जस्टिस आफ धि पीस यासमक्ष, किंवा गुन्हेगारास शिक्षा करण्याचा, किंवा चवकशीसाठीं पाठविण्याचा अधिकार कायद्याप्रमाणे जा इतर अंमलदारास मिळाला असेल त्यांसमक्ष, जितके त्वरेने नेण्यास अनुकूल पडेल, तितके त्वरेने न्यावा.

अर्थाविषयीं.

३८. माजिस्ट्रेट या शब्दाचा अर्थ अन्वयावरून निराळा होत नसेल तर, त्या शब्दांत जाइंट माजिस्ट्रेटाचा, व जा मनुष्यास कायद्याप्रमाणे माजिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार मिळाला असेल त्याचा समावेश होतो असें या आक्टाचा अर्थ करितानां समजावें; व एकवचनी शब्दांत, बहुवचनाचा समावेश होतो, असें समजावें; व बहुवचनी शब्दांत, एकवचनाचा समावेश होतो, असें समजावें; व पुल्लिंगी शब्दांत, स्त्रीलिंगाचा समावेश होतो, असें समजावें; व दंड या शब्दांत, मुचलका तोडल्याबद्दल ऐवज देणे असेल त्याचा समावेश होतो असें समजावें.

आक्ट रद्द झाले त्यांविषयीं.

३९. सन १८५३ चा आक्ट ३ रा, व सन १८५३ चा आक्ट १२ वा, हे या आक्टावरून रद्द केले आहेत; परंतु हा आक्ट ठरल्या पूर्वी जीं कृत्यें झालीं असतील, व जे गुन्हे घडले असतील, व जे पेंच आले असतील, त्यांविषयीं ते आक्ट रद्द आहेत असें समजूं नये.

हिंदुस्थानांतील सर्व लोखंडी सडकांस हा आक्ट लागू आहे त्या विषयीं.

४०. सदर्हू मुलुकांतील जा लोखंडी सडकेवरून उतारू, किंवा माल नेत आणीत असतील, त्या सडकेस हा आक्ट लागू नाहीं असें स्थापित होई तों पर्यंत, त्या सडकेस हा आक्ट लागु आहे असें समजावें; आणि अशी लोखंडी सडक जा मंडळीची असेल, त्या मंडळीस हा आक्ट लागु नाहीं असें स्थापित होई तों पर्यंत, त्या मंडळीस हा आक्ट लागु आहे असें समजावें.

जड जोखीम झाल्याचें जाहीर करण्यास चुकलें असतां गुन्हेगारी पडेल त्या विषयीं.

४१. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीचे लोखंडी सडकेवर कोणतेंही जड जोखीम होईल, आणि त्यापासून कोणाचे शरिरास भारी दुखापत होईल तर, जड जोखीम झाले वेळेपासून अठेचाळीस कलाकांचे आंत, त्या मंडळीने त्या ठिकाणचे सरकारास त्याविषयीं जाहीर करावें; आणि या प्रमाणे जाहीर करण्यास ती मंडळी चुकेल तर, जितके दिवस जाहीर केल्याशिवाय जातील, त्या प्रत्येक दिवसाबद्दल, पंनास रुपये गुन्हेगारी त्या मंडळीस पडेल.

जड जोखिमांचा तक्ता मागविण्याचा अधिकार ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारास आहे त्याविषयीं.

गुन्हेगारी विषयीं.

४२. लोखंडी सडक बांधणारे सदर्हू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मंडळीचे लोखंडी सडकेवर व्यापार घडेल, त्यांत भारी जड जोखिमें होतील त्यांपासून कोणाचे शरीरास दुखापत होवो, किंवा न होवो तथापि, त्या जड जोखिमांचा तक्ता तयार करून देण्याविषयीं, सदर्हू प्रकारचे मंडळीस हुकूम करण्याचा अधिकार ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारास आहे; आणि लोकांचे सलामतीचा बंदोबस्त ठेवण्यासाठीं, बातमी लागण्याकरितां, तो तक्ता जा पद्धतीचा, व जा रीतीचा सरकारास लागेल, व अवश्य वाटेल; त्या पद्धती प्रमाणे, व रीती प्रमाणे, तो तयारकरून देण्याचा हुकूम करण्यास सरकारास अधिकार आहे; आणि सदर्हू प्रकारचा तक्ता मागविल्या पासून, चवदा दिवसांचे आंत सदर्हू प्रमाणे न दिल्हा तर, सदर्हू प्रकारची मंडळी जितके दिवस पर्यंत तो देण्यास हयगय करील, तितके दिवसांबाबद त्या मंडळीस दर दिवसास पंनास रुपये गुन्हेगारी पडेल.

आक्टाची नकल व तर्जुमा लोखंडी सडकेचे ठाण्यांत लावण्याविषयीं.

४३. या आक्टाची नकल, आणि लोखंडी सडक बांधणारी मंडळी कानूं, व वेळांचीं कोष्टकें, व भाड्यांचे दर, ठिकठिकाणचे सरकाराचे अनुमताने वेळोवेळीं प्रसिद्ध करील त्यांची नकल, प्रत्येक लोखंडी सडकेचे प्रत्येक ठाण्यांत सहज दृष्टीस पडे, व वाचण्यांत येई अशे ठिकाणी लावावी; आणि सदर्हू दस्तऐवज इंग्रेजींत, आणि जेथे ठाणे असेल तेथील भाषेंत, आणि ठिकठिकाणचें सरकार दुसरे कोणते भाषेविषयीं हुकूम करील तर त्या भाषेंत, लावावे.

(True Translation)
VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.