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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 Bycullah.

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

## Legislative Council.

13th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 22nd November 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI. of 1856.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the manufacture of spirits and the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom, should be consolidated and amended: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Regulation II. 1802; Regulation X. 1813; Regulation XVII. 1814; Section XLI. and the following Sections of Regulation XIII. 1816; Regulation XI. 1818; Regulation VII. 1824, except the first five Clauses of Section XVIII. and Sections XXIII. and XXIV., and Regulation VIII. 1826, of the Bengal Code; and Act XXV. of 1840, Act IX. of 1841, and Act XXIII. of 1848, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or part of any other Regulation or Act, and except as to acts done, offences committed, and liabilities incurred, before the passing of this Act.

II. The collection of the revenue arising from the manufacture of spirits, and the sale of spirits and spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, shall

Collectors of Land Revenue to have charge of the Abkaree Revenue.

be ordinarily under the charge of the Collectors of Land Revenue, who shall perform the duties connected therewith under the control and direction of the Commissioners of Revenue, and of the Board of Revenue. But the Government may appoint any other person to be Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue in any district or place; and any person so appointed shall exercise in such district or place all the powers and authority vested by this Act or by Act XI. of 1849 in the Collector of Land Revenue; and such powers and authority shall cease to be exercised in such district or place by the Collector of Land Revenue during the continuance of such appointment.

III. The Government may also appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for the control and direction of the Officers having charge of the Abkaree Revenue in any district or districts; and when such appointment is made, the Commissioner of Abkaree shall exercise within such district or districts the powers and authority vested by this Act or by Act III. of 1856 in Commissioners of Revenue; and the Revenue Commissioner shall cease to exercise such powers and authority in the said district or districts during the continuance of such appointment.

IV. Collectors may appoint darogahs, jemadars, peons, surveyors, gaugers, and other officers, for the collection of the Abkaree Revenue and for the prevention of smuggling; and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations, be styled Abkaree officers. In districts where there are tushceldars and other local officers for the collection of the Land

Collectors may appoint Abkaree Officers.

Tushceldars may be Abkaree darogahs.

Revenue, the office of Abkaree darogah may be united with that of tulseeldar, naib tulseeldar, or peshkar; and in such cases the tulseeldar, naib tulseeldar, or peshkar, and the officers subordinate to him, shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree officers within the meaning of this Act.

V. It shall not be lawful for any person to construct or work a distillery, after the manner in which distilleries are constructed and worked in England, without a license under the signature of the Collector of the district in which such distillery is situated, or in case the distillery is within twenty miles of Calcutta, or such other distance less than twenty miles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, under the signature of the Collector of Calcutta.

VI. The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, may prescribe such rules relative to the granting of licenses under the preceding Section, to the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery when he commences and discontinues work, to the size and description of the stills, to the passing and storing of the spirits, to the inspection and examination of the distillery and warehouses, and of the spirits manufactured and stored therein, and to the furnishing of statements and lists of such spirits, and of the stills, coppers, casks, and other utensils used in the distillery, as may from time to time be judged expedient.

VII. A duty shall be levied on spirits manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method, at the rate of one rupee the imperial gallon of the strength of London-proof, to be augmented or reduced in proportion to the strength of the spirit. No spirit shall be removed from any such distillery, or the warehouses connected therewith, upon which the aforesaid duty has not been paid, or for the duty chargeable on which a bond has not been executed as hereinafter provided; and for all spirits removed upon payment of duty or under bond, passes shall be issued by the Collector, which shall specify the quantity and strength of the spirit, the place of its destination, the person to whom it is consigned, and whether the duty has been paid or secured by bond.

VIII. A drawback of the duty paid as above on spirits manufactured after the English method, and exported by sea, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to any port not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or to any port in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or to the Port of Aden, shall be allowed by the Collector of Customs at the port of exportation. Provided always, that the exportation shall be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under this Act, and that the spirits when brought to the Custom House shall be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

IX. Spirits may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation as aforesaid without payment of duty, under such rules and restrictions as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Revenue, on the person removing them executing a bond, with one or more sureties, to the East India Company, in the form hereunto annexed, for the payment of the prescribed duty upon such portion of the said spirits as may not be exported within four months from the date of the bond. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, on sufficient cause shown, to extend the period allowed for the exportation of the spirits for a further term of four months.

X. Spirits brought to the Custom House for ex-

portation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an officer of the Customs. The amount of drawback to be allowed upon spirits for which duty has been paid shall be regulated according to the strength and quantity of the said spirits, as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits, for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond, shall be determined in the same manner. Spirits under bond shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom House, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Collector.

XI. When spirits are passed from a distillery under bond, duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits so passed from the distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom House, less such allowance for ullage and leakage as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

XII. Spirits brought to the Custom House under bond for exportation may nevertheless be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Collector of Revenue, upon payment of the prescribed duty on the quantity so removed; and credit for such payment shall be given on the settlement of the bond.

XIII. Any sum which may remain due to Government upon the settlement of a bond, executed according to the provisions of this Act, may be recovered by any process which is or may be in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue due from farmers of land or their sureties, or by suit on the bond in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XIV. No drawback shall be allowed on any duty-paid spirits, nor shall the duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits shall be shipped from the Custom House, and upon a vessel to which a Custom House Officer has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export cargo. Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from the Collector of Revenue in addition to the usual order of the Collector of Customs.

XV. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported to any port subject to the Government of the East India Company, other than the ports mentioned in Section VIII. of this Act, or on spirits shipped as stores; nor shall spirits under bond be so exported or shipped without payment of the duty prescribed by this Act.

XVI. Rum shrub, cordials, and other liquors prepared in a licensed distillery, under the supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery, shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in the preparation; and all the provisions contained in this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall be applicable to such liquors. When any such liquors are removed for exportation without payment of duty, the bonds to be executed by the persons removing them shall be in the annexed form.

XVII. All licensed distilleries constructed and worked after the English method, and situated within twenty miles of Calcutta, or such other distance less than twenty miles as may from time to time be prescribed

by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, shall be under the superintendence and control of the Collector of Calcutta, who shall exercise, with respect to such distilleries and to the spirits manufactured therein, all the powers vested in Collectors by this Act; and the Collectors of districts in which any such distilleries are situated shall have no jurisdiction with respect to such distilleries.

**XVIII.** Every person who shall construct or work a distillery after the English method, without a license from the Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and all spirits manufactured at any such distillery, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, shall be liable to confiscation.

**XIX.** Every proprietor or manager of a licensed distillery, constructed and worked after the English method, who shall omit to furnish any notice or any statement or list required by the rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue under Section VI. of this Act, or shall wilfully do anything in contravention of the said rules, shall forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and if any such offence be committed a second time with respect to the same distillery, the license granted for the working of such distillery may be withdrawn by the Collector.

**XX.** Every person who shall remove or attempt to remove from any licensed distillery, constructed and worked after the English method, any spirituous liquors upon which the duty has not been paid, or for the duty on which a bond has not been executed, or any spirituous liquors for which a pass has not been issued by the Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and the liquors, together with the vessels containing the same, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation. If it shall appear to the Collector that the offence was committed with the consent or knowledge of the proprietor or manager, the license granted for the construction and working of the distillery from which such liquors have been removed or attempted to be removed, may be withdrawn.

**XXI.** Every person who shall re-land, or attempt to re-land, any spirituous liquors shipped for exportation, without a special pass from the Collector of Revenue at the place of exportation, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and the liquors, together with the casks and vessels containing the same, and the carts, boats, and animals employed in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation.

**XXII.** Spirituous liquors manufactured at the foreign settlement of Chandernagore, or at any other place in India beyond the limits of the Company's territories, shall, on passing the limits of the Company's territories subject to this Act, be charged with the duty prescribed for proof spirits in Section VII. of this Act; and any person who may be found in possession of any such liquors, without a pass from the Collector certifying the payment of such duty, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the liquors, together with the vessels containing the same, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation.

**XXIII.** It shall not be lawful for any person to construct or work a brewery, or to manufacture any description of malt liquor, without a license from the

Collector of the District. The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, may prescribe such rules relative to the granting of licenses for constructing and working breweries as may from time to time be judged expedient.

**XXIV.** Every person who shall construct or work a brewery, or manufacture malt liquor, without a license, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

**XXV.** Spirituous liquors passed from distilleries worked according to the English method, fermented liquors manufactured at a licensed brewery, and spirituous and fermented liquors imported either by land or by sea, shall not be sold except under license from the Collector.

**XXVI.** Persons taking out licenses for the whole-sale vend of spirituous and fermented liquors as aforesaid, shall pay for every such license the sum of sixteen Rupees. The license shall be current only during the official year, and in the district in which it is granted. But travelling merchants may obtain a general license, authorising them to sell by wholesale in any district which they may visit in the course of their travel, without taking out a fresh license for that district, under such rules and restrictions as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

**XXVII.** Persons taking out licenses for the retail sale of spirituous and fermented liquors as aforesaid, shall pay for every such license such fee or tax as may be fixed by the Board of Revenue; and such fee or tax shall be payable at such periods as the said Board may direct. Provided that such fee or tax shall be at such rate for each license as shall not exceed the total sum of one hundred Rupees for the whole year. Any sale of spirituous or fermented liquors as aforesaid, in less quantity than two imperial gallons, or one dozen of quart bottles, shall be held to be a retail sale.

**XXVIII.** It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture spirits after the native process, nor to sell such spirits, or taree, or puchwey, or ganjah, bhang, churrus, opium, or any preparation or admixture of the same, except under license from the Collector.

**XXIX.** All the provisions relating to the sale or possession of fermented liquors contained in the following Sections of this Act shall be held applicable to the sale or possession of taree, whether in a fermented state or otherwise; and all taree, both fresh and fermented, shall be held to be included in the expression "fermented liquors," as used in the following Sections of this Act.

**XXX.** Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for Government, on the report of the Board of Revenue, to pass an order suspending the operation of all the provisions relating to taree contained in this Act, with respect to any district in which the consumption of taree in a fermented state is inconsiderable; and after the passing of any such order it shall be lawful for taree to be possessed and sold without license in any such district, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act.

**XXXI.** The Collector, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may establish, at any place within his jurisdiction, a distillery in which spirits may be manufactured after the native process; and may from time to time fix limits within which no country spirits, except such as are manufactured at

the said distillery, shall be introduced or sold without a special pass from the Collector, and within which no stills shall be constructed or worked, or spirits manufactured, except at the said distillery. He may also, with the like sanction, discontinue any distillery so established, whenever its discontinuance may appear to be expedient.

**XXXII.** The Board of Revenue may prescribe such rules relative to the management of distilleries established under the last preceding Section, to the conditions on which spirits may be manufactured in the said distilleries, and to the passes to be issued for the conveyance of such spirits to the shops of the vendors, as may from time to time be judged expedient.

**XXXIII.** The Board of Revenue may regulate the mode in which taree shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same; and may frame rules for the grant of licenses or passes to persons purchasing, transporting, or storing ganjah, bhang, or churrus, for the supply of the licensed vendors of those drugs. They may also place the cultivation, preparation, and store of the intoxicating drugs above mentioned under such supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon.

**XXXIV.** Opium shall be supplied to licensed vendors from the Government stores in such manner and at such prices as the Board of Revenue may direct; and no other description of opium shall be sold by such vendors. Provided that the Government may, by an order of Government, exempt any district or districts from the operation of this Section.

**XXXV.** Except for the supply of licensed vendors, country spirits, taree, and puchwe, and intoxicating drugs, shall not be sold in larger quantities than are hereunder specified—namely, country spirits one seer; taree or puchwe four seers; ganjah or bhang, or any preparation or admixture of the same, one quarter of a seer; churrus or opium, or any preparation or admixture of the same, five tolahs weight: and the sale of any such quantity as is herein allowed shall be deemed to be a retail sale within the meaning of this Act.

**XXXVI.** Whenever a license for the retail sale of country spirits, taree, or puchwe, or intoxicating drugs, shall be granted under this Act, the Collector shall be authorised to demand, in consideration of the privilege granted, such tax or duty, or a tax or duty adjusted on such principles, as may from time to time be fixed with the sanction of the Board of Revenue; and such tax or duty shall be specified in the license, and shall be payable at such periods as the said Board may direct. The Collector may grant special licenses for the sale of unfermented taree only, at those periods of the year when the fresh juice is in request: fees may be demanded for such special licenses at a rate not exceeding one Rupee for each license; and the vendors shall not be subject to any other tax or duty in respect of such sale.

**XXXVII.** Every person taking out a license for the manufacture of country spirits, or for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, shall execute a counterpart engagement in conformity with the tenor of the license, and shall give such security for the performance of his engagement, or make such deposit in lieu of security, as the Collector may require.

**XXXVIII.** Unless otherwise specially authorised by the Board of Revenue, licenses for retail sale shall be granted for the term of one year, and, if continued to the holders thereof, shall be formally renewed from year to year. But it shall be incumbent on every person holding a license, who may intend not to renew it, to give notice of his intention to the Collector fifteen days previously to the expiration of the year; and if such notice be not given, and the license be not recalled by the Collector, the license held, and engagement entered into by every such person, shall remain in force as if the said license and engagement had been formally renewed.

**XXXIX.** The Board of Revenue shall have authority to regulate the form and conditions of all licenses granted under this Act.

**XL.** The Collector may recall or cancel any license granted under this Act if the tax or duty therein specified be not duly paid, or in case of a violation of any other condition thereof, or of the holder being convicted of a breach of the peace, or any other criminal offence. If the Collector desire to recall a license for any cause other than those above specified, he shall give fifteen days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the tax for fifteen days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner or Board of Revenue shall direct.

**XLI.** Any licensed retail vendor may surrender his license on giving fifteen days' previous notice to the Collector, and paying a sum equal to the tax for fifteen days over and above the sum payable under the license.

**XLII.** The Collector may recover any arrear of tax or duty due on account of any license granted under this Act, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person from whom the same is due or of his surety, or by any other process which is or may be in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue due from farmers of land or their sureties.

**XLIII.** Every person licensed to manufacture country spirits, or to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, who shall not produce his license on the demand of any Abkaree officer, or who shall commit any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in this Act, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

**XLIV.** Every licensed retail vendor who shall sell any larger quantity of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, than is allowed to be sold by retail by the provisions of this Act, and every licensed wholesale vendor who shall make a retail sale, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always, that nothing in this Section shall be held to prohibit the grant to the same person of both wholesale and retail licenses, subject to the provisions of this Act.

**XLV.** Every person licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, who shall permit drunkenness, riot, or gaming in his shop, or shall permit persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or shall receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for liquors or drugs, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

**XLVI.** Every person who shall convey or attempt

Penalty for conveying country spirits from distillery without pass, &c.

to convey any country spirits from a distillery established under Section XXXI. of this Act without a pass, or exceeding the quantity for which a pass shall have been granted, or shall introduce or attempt to introduce any country spirits manufactured at another place into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirits manufactured at such distillery, without a special pass from the Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

**XLVII.** Every person who shall wilfully contravene any rule prescribed by the Board of Revenue for the management of a distillery established as aforesaid, otherwise than as provided for in the last preceding Section, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

**XLVIII.** Every person other than a licensed manufacturer, who shall manufacture or sale of country spirits, and every person other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorised to supply licensed vendors, who shall sell any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, and every person authorised to supply licensed vendors, who shall sell any such liquors or drugs to any person other than a licensed vendor, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always, that nothing in this Section or in Section XXV.

**XLIX.** Every person, other than a licensed manufacturer or vendor, or a person duly authorised to supply licensed vendors, who shall have in his possession any larger quantity of country spirits, or taree, or puchwye, or intoxicating drugs, except opium, than may legally be sold by retail under the provisions of Section XXXV. of this Act, or shall transport by land or by water, or have in his possession, any spirituous liquors made at a distillery worked according to the English method, or any imported spirituous or fermented liquors, in larger quantity than two gallons, without a pass from the Collector or other Officer duly empowered in that behalf, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the liquors and drugs, together with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which they are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation.

Penalty for contravention of rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

Penalty for illicit manufacture or sale of country spirits, &c.

Penalty for illegal possession of country spirits, &c.

Proviso.

Provisions of the two last preceding Sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses; and the provisions of the said Sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of ganjah or bhlang by cultivators.

Proviso.

Provisions of the two last preceding Sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses; and the provisions of the said Sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of ganjah or bhlang by cultivators.

Cultivators of ganjah or bhlang to sell only to licensed persons.

duly authorised to purchase by pass or license from the

Collector; and every such cultivator who shall act in breach of this prohibition shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

**LI.** Every person, other than a licensed vendor, who shall have in his possession a greater quantity of opium than five tolahs weight, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, unless the opium found in the possession of such person shall exceed the weight of thirty-one seers and a quarter, in which case the penalty may be increased at a rate not exceeding sixteen Rupees the seer for all the opium so found in excess of that weight; and the opium, together with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which it is found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

**LII.** Provided always, that nothing in the last preceding Section shall extend to the persons and circumstances hereinafter specified, namely:—

1. Authorised opium cultivators, having newly extracted opium in their possession, during the usual period between the full growth of the poppy and the delivery of the produce to the Opium Agent.

2. Travellers and visitants from foreign states or countries, having in their possession any quantity of foreign opium not exceeding two seers, the produce of such states and countries, and intended for the private use of such travellers and visitants, or their attendants, and not for sale or traffic.

3. Dealers in horses, travelling with strings of horses from beyond the south-west frontier of the territory under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and having in their possession opium, the produce of foreign states or countries, not exceeding in quantity the proportion of ten tolahs weight for each horse.

And horse-dealers.

If opium be found in the possession of any traveller or visitant, or any dealer in horses as aforesaid, in excess of the quantities above specified, such excess shall be liable to confiscation, but the persons in whose possession it may be found shall not be subject to any further penalty.

**LIII.** Every licensed vendor, who shall sell or offer for sale opium, adulterated with any foreign substance, not being a preparation of admixture of opium, for the sale of which such vendor may have taken out a license, or, except in districts exempted from the operation of Section XXXIV., shall sell or have in his possession any opium other than the opium supplied to him from the Government stores, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and the license held by him shall be withdrawn, and the opium, together with the vessels or packages in which it is found, shall be seized and confiscated.

**LIV.** Every proprietor, farmer, tuseeldar, gomash-tah, or other manager of land, who shall authorise or connive at the manufacture of country spirits, or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs by any unlicensed person, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

**LV.** Any Abkaree officer may enter and inspect at any time, by day or by night, the shop or premises in which any licensed manufacturer or retail vendor shall carry on the manufacture of country spirits, or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs.

Penalty for conniving at the illicit manufacture or sale of spirits, &c.

Power of Abkaree officers to inspect shops;

LVI. Any Abkaree officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this

And to arrest persons carrying spirits, &c. liable to confiscation;

Act; and may seize the liquors or drugs, with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which they are contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them; and may also arrest the person in whose possession such liquors or drugs are found.

LVII. Any Abkaree officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons may arrest any person having in his possession an unlicensed still

And to arrest unlicensed distillers, &c.

or any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, or engaged in the unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, and may seize such still, with the materials for working it, and all such liquors and drugs.

LVIII. Whenever any Abkaree officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons shall have good reason to believe, from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing), that spirits are unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any house, boat, or other place, such officer may, between sunrise and sunset, but always in the presence of a darogah or other officer of Police not being under the grade of a jemadar, enter into any such house, boat, or place, and in case of resistance may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry; and may seize and carry away all stills and materials used in the manufacture of such spirits, and all such liquors and drugs; and may also arrest the occupier of the house, boat, or place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirits, or in the keeping and concealing of such liquors or drugs.

Power of Abkaree officers to search on information of illicit manufacture or possession.

LIX. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest, given to Abkaree officers by the three last preceding Sections shall, in regard to the seizure and search for contraband opium and the arrest of persons found in possession thereof, be vested also in the officers of the Police, Customs, and Revenue Departments, according to their respective grades. And it shall further be lawful for the Government to invest the officers of those departments, or of any of them, with the like powers with respect to the seizure of, and search for, spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs of every description, and the arrest of persons found in possession of them; and all such officers, when so empowered, as well as all Police, Customs, and Revenue officers when acting under the authority conferred by this Section for the suppression of illicit dealings in opium, shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree officers within the meaning of this Act.

Officers of the Police, Customs, and Revenue Departments may be vested with same powers as Abkaree officers.

LX. Whenever an Abkaree officer shall arrest any person, or seize any still, or any liquors or drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, or enter any house, boat, or place for the purpose of searching for any such illicit

Abkaree officer to report every arrest, seizure, or search to his official superior, and to take the person arrested to the Magistrate for trial.

articles, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, or seizure, or search, to his official superior, and, unless acting under the warrant of the Collector, shall carry the person arrested, or the illicit article seized, with all convenient despatch, to the Magistrate, for trial or adjudication.

LXI. The Collector may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he may have reason to believe, either from information

Collector may issue warrant of arrest in certain cases.

in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case, to be engaged in the unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any such liquors or drugs liable to confiscation under this Act.

LXII. The Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any house, boat, or other place, in which, upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section, he may have reason to believe that spirits are unlawfully manufactured, or that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed; and such warrant may be executed by any officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons, in the manner prescribed in Section LVIII. of this Act.

Collector may issue search warrant.

LXIII. Whenever any person is arrested, or any articles are seized under the warrant of a Collector, the Collector, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send the person arrested or the articles seized to the Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person, or the release of such articles.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

LXIV. Every person who shall obstruct or resist any Abkaree officer in the due execution of this Act, or of any rules prescribed under the authority thereof, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for obstructing Abkaree officers.

LXV. All Police officers are required to aid the Abkaree officers in the due execution of this Act, upon notice given or request made by such officers; and any Police officer who, without lawful excuse, shall neglect or refuse to assist as aforesaid, and any darogah or other officer in charge of a Police station, who, on application made by an Abkaree officer under Section LVIII. of this Act, shall fail to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer, not being below the grade of a jemadar, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Police officers to assist Abkaree officers.

LXVI. Every person who shall maliciously give false information against any person as being engaged in the unlawful manufacture of spirits, or as selling or having in his possession any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, in contravention of this Act, and so procure that such person be arrested, or that any house, boat, or other place be searched, to the injury or annoyance of such person, or any other person whatsoever, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, which sum, or any portion thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved, and shall be further liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Penalty for maliciously giving false information.

LXVII. Any Abkaree officer, who shall, without reasonable ground of suspicion, search or cause to be searched any house, boat, or other place, or shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person, on the pretence of seizing or searching for any spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, or shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, which sum, or any portion thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved.

Penalty for vexatious search or seizure.

LXVIII. Any Abkaree officer, who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search within twenty-four hours thereafter, or shall delay carrying to the Magistrate or

Penalty on Abkaree officers for delay in reporting arrest, &c., or in carrying person arrested to Collector.

Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested, or any illicit articles seized under this Act, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

**LXIX.** Any Abkaree officer, who shall unlawfully release or connive at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or connive at the manufacture of spirits or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs by any unlicensed person, or by any licensed person contrary to the terms of his license, or act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the Abkaree Revenue defrauded; and any darogah of Police or other officer invested with local jurisdiction, who shall authorise, or connive at the establishment of any unlicensed shop for the sale of such liquors or drugs as aforesaid in any place subject to his control, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

**LXX.** Any Abkaree officer, who shall ask or take any unauthorised gratuity in consideration of doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

**LXXI.** All forfeitures and penalties prescribed for offences against the provisions of this Act, and all seizures of goods declared liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be adjudged by the Magistrate on the information of the Collector or any Abkaree Officer. Provided, that no such information shall be necessary in any case of complaint preferred to a Magistrate under any of the seven last preceding Sections, or under Section XLV.

**LXXII.** In all cases in which complaint or information is preferred to a Magistrate, of offences committed against this Act, not being cases in which persons are sent in custody by a Collector or Abkaree officer, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring the attendance of a person accused. The rules contained in the Regulations and Acts in force, for the trial of cases before a Magistrate, and for appeal against orders passed by a Magistrate, shall be applicable to trials under this Act. Provided that no complaint or information of an offence against this Act shall be admitted, unless it be preferred within the period of six months after the commission of the offence to which the complaint or information refers.

**LXXIII.** Whenever any person shall be convicted of an offence against this Act, after having been previously convicted of a like offence, he shall be liable, in addition to the penalty attached to such offence, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and a like punishment of imprisonment not exceeding six months shall be incurred, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence, upon every subsequent conviction after the second.

**LXXIV.** Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding Section, or on account of the non-payment of any sum forfeited under this Act, if the offence of which he has been convicted be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an Abkaree Officer is required by Section LXXI., shall be confined in the Civil Jail.

**LXXV.** All goods and chattels adjudged to confiscation, except opium, shall be disposed of by the Collector by public sale. Opium seized and confiscated shall be sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon of the station, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be transmitted to the Govern-

ment factories, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

**LXXVI.** One-half of all fines and forfeitures levied from persons convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirits, or of the unlawful sale or possession of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, and one-half of the proceeds from sale of all confiscated articles except opium, and, in the case of opium confiscated and declared by the Civil Surgeon to be fit for use, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer, shall, upon adjudication of the case, be awarded to the officer or officers who apprehended the offender; and the other half of such fines and forfeitures, and the other half of the proceeds of sale, or, in the case of opium as aforesaid, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer, shall be given to the informer. If in any case the fine or forfeiture

is not realised, the Board of Revenue may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding the sum of two hundred Rupees, as may seem to them fit; and the said Board may direct by general order what classes of Abkaree officers shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to share therein.

**LXXVII.** All fines and forfeitures levied under this Act, the disposal of which is not specially provided for, shall belong to Government;

but the board of Revenue may appropriate any portion thereof, not exceeding one-half, for rewarding informers, or for compensating persons subjected to annoyance or injury by any proceedings under this Act.

**LXXVIII.** All orders passed by a Collector under this Act shall be appealable to the Commissioner in the usual manner, under the laws and regulations in force relative to appeals from the orders of Collectors.

**LXXIX.** It shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue may farm out the duties leviable on the sale of spirits, &c., except opium, on the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or any description of such liquors or drugs, in any pergunnah or other known division of a district.

**LXXX.** The Board of Revenue may prescribe rules for the invitation and acceptance of tenders for such farms, and for the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the farmers. The said Board may also regulate the form and conditions of lease; and any breach of those conditions shall render the lease liable to annulment.

**LXXXI.** When the duties leviable on any of the articles above enumerated are let in farm, the farmer shall be at liberty to make his own arrangements with the manufacturers and vendors within the limits of his farm; and all the penalties and forfeitures prescribed by this Act, for the unlawful manufacture, sale, or possession of any such article, shall be incurred by all persons manufacturing, selling, or possessing the same without license or authority from the farmer.

**LXXXII.** Provided always, that every such farmer shall be required to file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted

List of licenses granted by farmer to be filed.

by him, in such form as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the said Board, before entering into engagements for any such farm, to make such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses as may be deemed proper and expedient.

**LXXXIII.** The Collector may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, cancel any lease granted under this Act; or, within the period of the lease, impose any new restriction on the farmer. If a lease be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the lease, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be imposed within the period of the lease, the farmer shall be entitled to receive such compensation for any loss which he may sustain thereby as the Board of Revenue shall think just and proper.

**LXXXIV.** The provisions of Section XLII. of this Act shall be applicable to any arrear that may be due from any farmer of Abkaree Revenue; and every such farmer shall be authorised and empowered to use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrear of tax or duty due to him from any authorised vendor, which may be lawfully used by zemindars and farmers of land for the recovery of arrears of rent due to them from their under-tenants.

**LXXXV.** Within the limits of any Military Cantonment, and within a circle drawn at a distance of two miles, or such other distance as may in any case be prescribed by Government, from such limits, licenses for the manufacture of spirits and for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors shall not be granted, nor shall the duties leviable upon such spirits and liquors be let in farm, otherwise than with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer; and upon the requisition of such Officer, any license which may have been granted, either by the Collector or by a farmer, within such circle or limits, shall be immediately withdrawn.

**LXXXVI.** In all other respects the foregoing provisions of this Act shall have full force and effect within such circle and limits as aforesaid. Provided, however, that when arrest or search is to be made within the limits of any Cantonment, the Collector or other officer authorised under this Act to make arrest or search shall, whenever it may be practicable, give previous notice to the Commanding Officer, and in all other cases shall report the arrest or search to such Commanding Officer with as little delay as possible. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall affect or interfere with the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1853.

**LXXXVII.** In the districts in which the poppy is cultivated on account of Government, the Deputy Government Agents and Sub-deputy Agents shall exercise the powers vested by this Act in Collectors, so far as the same relate to the suppression of illegal dealings in opium; and the officers of the Opium Department shall exercise the powers vested by this Act in Abkaree officers for the seizure of illicit opium, and the arrest of persons found in possession thereof, and in respect to such seizures and arrests shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree officers within the meaning of this Act.

**LXXXVIII.** Nothing in this Act relating to the grant of licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the recovery of arrears of tax or duty due under such licenses, to the illicit sale, carrying, or possession of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the penalties incurred thereby, and to the appointment, duties, and responsibilities of Abkaree officers, shall extend to the Town of Calcutta; but, with respect to all such matters, the provisions of Act XI. of 1849 shall continue in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

**Saving of provisions of Act XI. 1849.** Act XI. of 1849 shall continue in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

**LXXXIX.** This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the first day of February 1857.

**XC.** The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

The word "Government" shall mean the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces.

The expression "Board of Revenue" shall mean the Board of Revenue in Calcutta and the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra.

The word "Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of a Revenue Division, or a Commissioner of Abkaree.

The word "Collector" shall include a Deputy Collector, or other Revenue officer in independent charge of a district, and a Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue.

The word "Magistrate" shall include a Joint Magistrate, or other person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and any Assistant or Deputy Magistrate with special powers, stationed at a place other than the sudder station of the Magistrate, and empowered to try cases without reference from the Magistrate.

The expression "Country Spirit" shall mean any spirit made by the native process of distillation.

The expression "Intoxicating Drugs" shall include gajah, biang, churrus, and opium, and every preparation and admixture of the same.

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

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

**FORM OF BOND UNDER SECTIONS IX. AND XVI.**

Know all men by these presents, That we are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the East India Company, in the sum of Company's Rupees to be paid to the said East India Company; for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself and each and every one of our respective heirs, administrators, and representatives by these presents,

Dated this day of Sealed with our seals 18

Whereas the above-bounden are justly and truly indebted to the East India Company in the sum of Company's Rupees

being the amount of duty payable to the East India Company, at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon London-proof, for gallons of [or for dozens of bottles or the preparation of

Provisions not applicable to the Town of Calcutta.



*gallons of cordials and liquors, as specified in the annexed Schedule]* manufactured at which the said *ha* been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of Act XXI. of 1856, without having paid the amount of such duty. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden

his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, or some or one of them, do and shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said East India Company duty at the rate of one rupee per imperial gallon of proof-spirit for all or any portion of the abovementioned which shall not have been then exported by sea subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

*Sealed and delivered }  
in the presence of }*

*(If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under Section XVI. add) —*

**SCHEDULE.**

Description of Cordials and Liqueurs.	Quantity in bottles or gallons.	Quantity of Proof-spirit.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

**Legislative Council.**

6th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXII. of 1856.

*An Act for Establishing a Toll on Boats and Timber passing through the Kurratiya River in the District of Bogra.*

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to afford facilities for the internal commerce of the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, to adopt measures for the improvement of the navigation of that part of the Kurratiya river, which lies within the district of Bogra, and whereas any measure which may be adopted for this purpose will necessarily occasion a considerable outlay at the first, and an annual expense thereafter, and it is just and reasonable that, to defray the same, a moderate toll should be levied on all boats, timbers, rafts, and floats passing through or within such part of the said river; and whereas it is expedient to encourage individual enterprise, and the employment of private capital on works of public utility; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Tolls, at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, may be levied on all boats, timbers, rafts, and floats, passing through or within the aforesaid part of the Kurratiya river, at such stations or places as the Lieutenant Go-

vernor of Bengal may from time to time appoint. The said tolls shall be levied by such persons, and under such rules, as the said Lieutenant Governor may direct; and all such rules shall be duly notified in the English and Vernacular Gazettes for public information.

II. Provided that no such toll shall be levied until the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall be satisfied, by the report of a competent person, that effective measures have been taken to render the passage through the said part of the Kurratiya river navigable throughout the year. Provided, also, that the levy of the said tolls shall be continued only so long as the passage is kept so navigable.

III. Any person duly appointed or authorised to collect the said tolls may detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, for which the toll chargeable under this Act is not paid; and, on the report of such person, which report shall be made within twenty-four hours, the Deputy Collector of Bogra, or other public officer duly authorised by Government in that behalf, may publish a notice appointing a day for the sale of the same. At or after the time appointed by the notice, which shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of the publication thereof, if the toll be not paid, or sufficient cause for non-payment be not shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, such officer may sell the thing detained, or, in the case of a boat, such part of the tackle or lading thereof, or, in the case of a raft or float, such part of the same as may be necessary for the recovery of the toll, and shall pay the overplus, if any, to the owner on demand.

IV. Any person who, under colour of this Act, shall unlawfully detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, or shall neglect, or, without lawful excuse, delay to report the detention of any boat, timber, raft, or float, to the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, or shall demand or receive as toll any larger sum than is authorised by the Schedule annexed to this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

V. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may authorise any public officer to cut any canal, clear and deepen any channel, stop any water-course, or take any other measures which may be judged necessary for making the river navigable as aforesaid, or may grant the like authority to any private person who may undertake to carry out those objects at his own expense; and may take possession, as for a public purpose, of any land that may be necessary for the execution of any of the abovementioned works, under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1824, or of any Act that may hereafter be in force for taking possession of land for public purposes, whether the said works are to be executed at the expense of Government, or of such private person as aforesaid.

VI. If the Lieutenant Governor shall grant authority to any private person to carry out the objects of this Act at his own expense, he may also make a grant of the said tolls to such person, upon such conditions and for such a term as to the said Lieutenant Governor shall appear just and proper, and may authorise such person, or any person or persons employed by him, to collect the said tolls.

*Schedule*

Of tolls chargeable on boats, timbers, rafts, and floats, passing into or through the Kurratiya river within the district of Bogra:—

Budgerows, Baulcahs, and other Boats for personal accommodation . . . . . 4 annas per oar.  
Boats of burthen, empty. . . . . At the rate of 2 annas per 100 mds. burthen.

Ditto ditto laden with bricks, tiles, and earthen-ware; straw, grass, reeds, and fire-wood, fruit, and vegetables . . . . . At the rate of 4 annas per 100 mds. burthen.

Ditto ditto with grain, pulse, seeds, and any other article not expressly enumerated. . . . . At the rate of 12 annas per 100 mds. burthen.

Timbers in rafts or otherwise, not being in boats, 2 annas each timber.

Bamboos in floats, 4 annas per 100 bamboos.

Every boat less than 50 maunds burthen shall be rated as 25 maunds; every boat of 50 maunds and less than 75 maunds shall be rated as 50 maunds; every boat of 75 maunds and less than 100 maunds shall be rated as 75 maunds; every boat of 100 maunds and less than 125 maunds shall be rated as 100 maunds, and so on.

Any number of bamboos less than an even hundred shall be rated as 100.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

**Legislative Council.**

6th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII. OF 1856.

*An Act for the better Recovery of Arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements in the Madras Presidency.*

Whereas doubts have arisen whether the provisions of Section XXXVIII. Regulation XXVIII. 1802 of the Madras Code are applicable to lauds under Ryotwar Settlements; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. The collection of the Government Revenue, due on account of lands under settlement direct with the ryots, shall be deemed a Khas collection on the part of Government within the meaning of Section XXXVIII. Regulation XXVIII. of 1802.

II. All past arrears of such revenue shall be collected according to the provisions of this Act: and every Collector and other Revenue Officer is hereby indemnified for anything heretofore done for the recovery of arrears of such Revenue in accordance with the provisions of the said Section XXXVIII. Regulation XXVIII. of 1802.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

**Legislative Council.**

6th December 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th December 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of March next :—

*A Bill for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the Members thereof.*

Whereas it is expedient that the law relating to the

Preamble. incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be amended, and that the members of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be enabled to limit their liability for the debts and engagements thereof; It is enacted as follows :—

**PART I.**

**CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.**

*Registry.*

I. Seven or more persons, associated for any lawful purpose, may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form themselves into an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability. Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorise any persons to form themselves into a Joint-Stock Company or Association, with limited liability, for the purpose of Banking or Insurance.

II. Not more than twenty persons shall, after the day of , carry on in partnership, in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, any trade or business having gain for its object, unless they are registered as a Company under this Act, or are authorised so to carry on business by an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council; and if any persons carry on business in partnership contrary to this provision, every person so acting shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other members of the partnership.

III. The memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that Matters required to be prescribed by memorandum of association is to say,)

1. The name of the proposed Company;
2. The part of the said territories in which the registered office of the Company is to be established;
3. The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;
4. The liability of the shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited;
5. The amount of the nominal Capital of the proposed Company;
6. The number of shares into which such Capital is to be divided, and the amount of each share.

In the case of a Company formed with limited liability, and hereinafter called a limited Company, the word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of the Company.

IV. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; and if any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, and shall, if required by him so to do, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company or of any member thereof, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal

Prohibition against identity of names in registered Companies.

proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name, that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

V. The memorandum of association shall be in the form marked A in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and it shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such memorandum contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

VI. Every subscriber of the memorandum of association shall take one share at the least in the Company; the number of shares taken by each subscriber shall be set opposite his name in such memorandum of association; and upon the incorporation of the Company, he shall be entered in the Register of shareholders hereinafter mentioned as a shareholder to the extent of the shares he has taken.

VII. The memorandum of association may be accompanied by, or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon, articles of association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing regulations for the Company; but if no such regulations are prescribed, or so far as the same do not extend to modify the regulations contained in the Table marked B in the Schedule hereto, such lastmentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company, and shall bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and such articles had been registered.

VIII. The articles of association shall be in the form marked C in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; they shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such articles contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

IX. Any person signing a printed copy of the memorandum of association, or articles of association, shall be deemed to have signed such memorandum and articles respectively. The execution by any person of the memorandum of association or articles of association shall be attested by one witness at the least.

X. The memorandum of association and articles of association shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same; there shall be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked D in the Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

XI. Upon any such memorandum of association, either with or without articles of association as afore-

said, being registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporate by the name prescribed in the memorandum of association having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold lands, but with such pecuniary liability on the part of the shareholders as is hereinafter mentioned: the certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date of the incorporation of the Company.

XII. If the Directors of any such Company shall declare and pay any dividend contrary to the provisions of this Act, or when the Company is known by them to be insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would, to their knowledge, render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, so long as they shall respectively continue in office; provided always, that the amount for which they shall all be so liable shall not exceed the amount of such dividend, and that, if any of the Directors shall be absent at the time of making the dividend or dividends so declared or paid, or shall object thereto, and shall file their objection in writing with the Clerk of the Company, they shall be exempted from the said liability.

XIII. As soon as a certificate of incorporation has been granted by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, the Company may issue certificates of shares to the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and to all other persons to whom shares may be allotted, of such number and amount as may be prescribed by the memorandum of association, but not of any greater number or amount: the shares so issued shall be personal estate, and shall not be of the nature of real estate, and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

XIV. Every Company registered under this Act hereinafter referred to as "the Company," shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of shareholders, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

1. The names, addresses, and occupations, if any, of the shareholders in the Company, and the shares held by each of them, distinguishing each share by its number.
2. The amount paid on the shares of each shareholder.
3. The date at which the name of any person was entered in the Register as a shareholder.
4. The date at which any person ceased to be a shareholder in respect of any share.

XV. Once at the least in every year a list shall be made of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting of the Company, or, if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are holders of shares in the Company; and such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the persons therein mentioned and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

1. The amount of the nominal Capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided.

2. The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary.
3. The amount of calls made on each share.
4. The total amount of calls that have been received.
5. The total amount of calls unpaid.
6. The total amount of shares forfeited.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be in the form marked E in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit: such list and summary shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the Company, shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar; and any person may inspect and take copies of the same, subject to the regulations under which a person is hereinafter declared to be entitled to inspect and take copies of any documents kept by the Registrar.

**XVI.** If any Company registered under this Act makes default in keeping a Register of shareholders, or in sending a copy of such list and summary as aforesaid to the Registrar, in compliance with the foregoing rules, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues.

**XVII.** No notice of any trust, expressed or implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Company; and every person who has accepted any share in a Company registered under this Act, and whose name is entered in the Register of shareholders, and no other person (except a subscriber to the memorandum of association in respect of the shares subscribed for by him), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a shareholder.

**XVIII.** The transfer of any share in the Company shall be in the form marked F in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee; the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register book in respect thereof.

**XIX.** A certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares held by any shareholder, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder to the share or shares therein specified.

**XX.** The amount of calls for the time being unpaid on any share, shall be deemed to be a debt due from the holder of such share to the Company.

**XXI.** The Register and annual list of shareholders commencing from the incorporation of the Company, shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned; except when the Register is closed as hereinafter mentioned, such Register and annual list shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be opened to the inspection of any shareholder gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee, or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection; and every such shareholder or other person may require a copy of such Register, and annual list, or of any part thereof, on payment of two annas for every one hundred words required to be copied; if such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

**XXII.** The Company may, upon giving notice by

advertisement in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said territories in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, close the Register of shareholders for any time or times not exceeding on the whole twenty-one days in each year; and the period during which the books are closed shall not be reckoned as part of the time within which a transfer is to be registered.

**XXIII.** If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered or omitted to be entered in the Register of shareholders of any Company, such person, or any shareholder of the Company, may, by petition to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply to such Court for an order that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such motion or petition, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained; and if the Company makes default or is guilty of unnecessary delay in registering any transfer of shares, they shall be responsible to any person injured by such default or delay for the amount of damage he may thereby have sustained.

**XXIV.** The Register of shareholders shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorised to be inserted therein.

**XXV.** Copies of the memorandum of association and articles of association shall be forwarded by the Company to every shareholder, at his request, on payment of the sum of one Rupee for each copy, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company.

**PART II.**

**MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES.**

*General.*

**XXVI.** The Company shall have a registered Office, to which all communications and notices may be addressed; if any Company registered under this Act carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

**XXVII.** Notice of the situation of such registered Office, and of any change therein, shall be given to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

**XXVIII.** Every limited Company registered under this Act, shall paint or affix, and shall keep printed or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language and also in the language required to be used in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the East India Company in the District in which the registered Office is situate, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications

of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, Promissory Notes, Endorsements, Cheques, and orders for money or goods, purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all Bills of parcels invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

XXIX. If any limited Company registered under this Act does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner aforesaid, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed; and if any Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorises the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorises to be signed on behalf of such Company any Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Endorsement, Cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorises to be issued any Bill of parcels, invoice, receipt, or letter of credit of the Company, wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of Five hundred Rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

XXX. A general meeting of the Company shall be held once at the least in every year.

XXXI. The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

- General Meeting of Company.
- What accounts to be kept.
- Of the Stock-in-Trade of the Company ;
- Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place ; and
- Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

XXXII. A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies within twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding. Such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table B in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

XXXIII. The balance-sheet shall be signed by the Directors or any three or more of them, who shall certify at the foot thereof that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

XXXIV. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company including interest on capital.

XXXV. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained, by one or more auditor or auditors who shall certify, at the foot of such balance-sheet, that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company, or make such special report thereon as they think necessary.

XXXVI. A copy of every balance-sheet and of the

Inspection of balance-sheet and of report of auditors thereon.

report thereon by the auditors shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and shall be open to inspection in the same manner as the Register of shareholders kept at such Office.

XXXVII. Unless other provisions shall be contained in the regulations of the Company for the appointment of auditors, the auditors shall be appointed at the first general meeting of the Company in every year, and, in the case of any casual vacancy occurring in such office, at an extraordinary general meeting called for the purpose of supplying the same. No Director or other Officer shall be eligible as an auditor.

XXXVIII. Any Company registered under this Act may, in general meeting, from time to time, by such special resolution as is hereinafter mentioned, alter and make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association or the Table marked B in the Schedule.

XXXIX. A resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution of the Company whenever the same has been passed by three-fourths in number and value of such shareholders of the Company, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where, by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed) at any meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such shareholders, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent meeting, of which notice specifying the intention to propose such confirmation has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than one month nor more than three months from the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was first passed : unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration of the Chairman of any such meeting as is mentioned in this Section that a special resolution has been carried or confirmed, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same : notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

XL. A copy of any special resolution that is passed by any Company registered under this Act shall be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; if such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded.

XLI. A copy of any special resolution shall be given to any shareholder on payment of one Rupee or of such less sum as the Company may direct.

XLII. The Company, if authorised so to do by its regulations, may increase its nominal capital in manner directed by such regulations, but notice of any increase so made shall be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorised, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase; if such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty

Rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues.

**XLIII.** If any Company registered under this Act carries on business when the number of its shareholders is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, then every Director of such Company, during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other person.

**XLIV.** The Company shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose, and any such minute as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of such meeting, shall be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings; and, until the contrary is proved, every general meeting in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made, shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened.

*Legal Instruments of Company.*

**XLV.** Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows (that is to say), all contracts for the sale or purchase of immovable property shall be under the common seal of the Company: all other contracts may be made on behalf of the Company under the common seal of the Company, and such contracts may be in the same manner varied or discharged: or they may be made verbally on behalf of the Company, by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contracts may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, as the case may be.

*Deeds.*

**XLVI.** Any Company registered under this Act may, by instrument or writing under their common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as their attorney, to execute deeds on their behalf in any place; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company, to the same extent as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

**XLVII.** A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hoondee shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company registered under this Act, if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company.

*Examination of Affairs of Company.*

**XLVIII.** Upon the application of one-fifth in number and value of the shareholders of any Company registered under this Act, the local Government may appoint one or more competent inspectors to examine into the affairs of the Company, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government directs.

**XLIX.** It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce, for the examination of the inspectors, all books and documents in their cus-

tody or power: any inspector may examine the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may, if he thinks fit, administer an oath or affirmation to such person; if any Officer or Agent refuses to produce any such book or document, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees in respect of each offence.

**L.** Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinion to the local Government; a copy shall be forwarded to the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to the inspection of any shareholder who shall be at liberty to take a copy thereof; and a further copy shall, at the request of the shareholders upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them: all expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the shareholders upon whose application the inspectors were appointed.

**LI.** Any Company registered under this Act may, in general meeting, appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company; the inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs; and the Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document to such inspectors, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

**LII.** A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall, without further proof be admissible as evidence of the report in any legal proceeding.

*Notices.*

**LIII.** Any summons or notice requiring to be served upon the Company may, except in cases where a particular mode of service is directed, be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post addressed to the Company at their registered Office, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Company.

**LIV.** Notices by letter shall be posted in such time as to admit of the letter being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the giving of such notice; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that such notice was properly directed, and that it was put into the Post Office at such time as aforesaid.

**LV.** Any summons, notice, writ, or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorised officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

**LVI.** All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Set-

gment of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

*Alteration of Forms.*

LVII. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Forms and Tables contained in the Schedule hereto as may be deemed requisite: any Form or Table, when altered, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and, after the expiration of one month from the date of such publication, shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act.

**PART III.**  
**WINDING-UP.**  
*Preliminary.*

LVIII. The provisions of this Act relating to the winding-up of Companies shall apply to all Companies registered under this Act, and to all Companies registered under Act XLIII. of 1850 or duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, from and after the date at which they have obtained registration under this Act in manner hereinafter mentioned, but not to any other Companies.

LIX. The expression "the Court," as used in the Third Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate.

LX. In the event of any Company being wound-up by the Court or voluntarily, the existing shareholders shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, with this qualification, that, if the Company is limited, no contribution shall be required from any shareholder exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by him.

LXI. In the event of any Company other than a limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a shareholder within the period of three years prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable to contribute, in respect of the shares held by him within that period, towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such shares, as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder, with this exception, that he shall not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a shareholder.

LXII. In the event of any limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a holder of any share or shares within the period of one year prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable in respect of such share or shares to contribute towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such share or shares as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder.

LXIII. The winding-up shall, if the Company is wound-up by the Court, be deemed to commence at the commencement of winding-up of Company defined. time of the presentation of

such petition as is hereinafter required to be presented to the Court; and, if the Company is wound-up voluntarily, be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorising such winding-up.

LXIV. Any existing or former shareholder upon whom calls are authorized to be made by the Third Part of this Act is hereinafter called a "contributory," and the representatives of any deceased contributory shall be liable in a due course of administration to the same extent as such contributory would be liable under this Act, if alive.

LXV. For the purpose of ascertaining the liability of existing and former shareholders as between themselves, the following rule shall be adopted in the absence of any express contract to the contrary; (that is to say),

1. In the case of a Company other than a limited Company, every transferee of shares shall, in a degree proportioned to the shares transferred, indemnify the transferrer against all existing and future debts of the Company.

2. In the case of a limited Company, every transferee shall indemnify the transferrer against all calls made or accrued due on the shares transferred subsequently to the transfer.

*Winding-up by Court.*

LXVI. A Company may be wound-up by the Court under the following circumstances; (that is to say),

1. Whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound-up by the Court;

2. Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year;

3. Whenever the shareholders are reduced in number to less than seven;

4. Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

5. Whenever three-fourths of the capital of the Company have been lost or become unavailable.

LXVII. A Company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

1. Whenever a creditor, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding Five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving or causing to be left at their registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company have, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

LXVIII. Any application for the winding-up of a Company shall be by a declaration accompanied by a declaration signed by the petitioner stating that he verily believes the same to be true: such petition may, in cases where the Company is unable to pay its debts, be presented either by a creditor or a contributory; but where any other ground is alleged for winding-up the Company a contributory alone is entitled to present the petition.

LXIX. Upon the hearing of any petition presented by a creditor, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order directing the Company, by a day to be named in the order, to pay or secure payment to the creditor of all monies that may be proved due to him,

Course to be pursued by Court on petition of a creditor.

together with such costs as the Court may direct ; or the Court may, if it so thinks fit, on the hearing of such petition, make an order or decree for winding-up the Company in the first instance, or such other order as it deems just.

**LXX.** If, at the expiration of the time named in such order, such payment is not made, or security given, the Court may thereupon make an order or decree for winding-up the Company.

**LXXI.** Upon the hearing of a petition presented by a contributory, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order or decree directing the Company to be wound-up, or such other order or decree as it deems just.

**LXXII.** After the date of such order or decree for winding-up the Company, all suits and actions against the Company shall, if the Court so orders, be stayed : no Director or other officer of the Company shall, without the sanction of the Court, dispose of any of the property, effects, or things in action of the Company ; and no transfer of any shares shall be valid without the sanction of the Court : a copy of such order or decree shall forthwith be reported by the Company to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

**LXXIII.** As soon as may be after making an order or decree for winding-up the Company, the Court shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected, and applied in discharge of its liabilities, in a due course of administration.

**LXXIV.** Any conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, or other act relating to property, if made, done, or suffered voluntarily by any Company registered under this Act whilst in insolvent circumstances with a view to give any undue or fraudulent preference to any creditor of such Company, shall be void, if made, done, or suffered within three months before the commencement of the winding-up of such Company.

**LXXV.** After an order or decree for winding-up the Company has been made, any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, and any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, may be compelled to give evidence, and to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, or other documents in his custody or power which may appear to the Court requisite to the full disclosure of any of the matters which the Court thinks necessary to be enquired into for the purpose of winding-up the Company, in the same manner as a witness may be compelled to give evidence and to produce documents in any action or suit depending in such Court.

**LXXVI.** If any Director, officer, or contributory of any Company registered under this Act destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company, with intent to defraud the creditors or contributories of such Company or any of them, or any other person, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years.

**LXXVII.** If, upon any judgment or decree volun-

Executions upon certain judgments within three months of petition to be void.

tarly suffered by any Company being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of the Company, any attachment, sequestration, or execution is issued against such Company, by virtue whereof the estate and effects of the Company, or any of them, are attached, sequestered, or taken in execution, at any time within three months next before the filing or presentation of the petition for winding-up the Company, such attachment, sequestration, or taking in execution shall be void in favour of the liquidators of the Company, as against the attaching, sequestering, or execution creditor, whether the same has been completely executed or not, except that such creditor shall, if the attachment, sequestration, or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain, out of any money already realised, his costs of suit, and of the attachment, sequestration, or execution, or to proceed with the attachment, sequestration, or execution for the purpose of realising such costs ; but on satisfaction of such costs, or on tender of the amount thereof by the liquidators to the creditor, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to recover from such creditor the property so attached, sequestered, and taken in execution, and the proceeds of such property, or the residue thereof, as the case may be.

**LXXVIII.** All books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the liquidators hereinafter mentioned, shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters therein contained and purporting to be therein recorded.

**LXXIX.** The Court may, at any time after making an order or decree for winding-up a Company and before it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts in respect of which the several classes of contributories are liable, make calls on all or any of the contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up ; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same ; and every such call shall be deemed a debt due to the Company.

**LXXX.** The Court may at any time make calls upon any former holder of a share who is liable under Section LXI. or LXII. of this Act in respect of such share as well as upon the existing holder of that share ; but any payment made or obtained from any contributory in respect of a share shall operate for the benefit of every other contributory in respect of such share.

**LXXXI.** All monies received under the direction of the Court on account of the sale or conversion of any of the assets of the Company, or in respect of calls made on any contributories, or of any other matter, with the exception of such balance, if any, as the official liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, retain in their hands for the payment of current expenses, shall be paid into Court or deposited in such manner as the Court may direct ; and no money standing to such account shall be paid out by the Bank except upon cheques signed in such manner as the Court directs.

**LXXXII.** The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company, and either before or after making an order for winding-up the same, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of such Company, restrain further proceedings in any action or suit



against the Company, or appoint a receiver of the estate and effects of the Company; it may also, by notice or advertisement, require all creditors to present and prove their claims within a certain time, or be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claim is proved.

**LXXXIII.** The Court may, at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

**LXXXIV.** As soon as the creditors are satisfied, the Court shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and to distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto; and for the purposes of such adjustment it may make calls on the contributories to the extent of their liability for payment of such sums as it deems necessary; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same. Nothing in this Section shall preclude any former shareholder entitled to indemnity under Section LXV. of this Act from enforcing such indemnity by due course of law.

**LXXXV.** The Court may make such order as to the priority and payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company as it thinks just.

*Official Liquidators.*

**LXXXVI.** For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there shall be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and such appointment shall be made as follows; (that is to say.)

The Court having jurisdiction may, after requiring due security, appoint such persons or person, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidators; it may from time to time remove any person or persons so appointed, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal or by the death or resignation of any such appointee or appointees; if one person only is appointed, he shall have all the powers hereby given to several liquidators; if more persons than one are appointed, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorised to be done by the official liquidators may be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

In cases where the winding-up takes place at the suit of a creditor, it shall be lawful for the major part in value of the creditors assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, and, in cases where the winding-up takes place at the suit of a contributory, for the major part in value of the contributories assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, to appoint an official liquidator to act concurrently with the official liquidator so named by the Court. Every such meeting shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the court, and of which meeting such notice shall be given as the Court may direct.

**LXXXVII.** The official liquidators or liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidators or official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which they or he are or is appointed, and not by their or his individual names or name; they or he shall take into their or his custody

all the property, effects, and things in action of the Company, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

**LXXXVIII.** The official liquidators shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action, suit, or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company; and in such name to claim, prove, and draw dividends under any bankruptcy, insolvency, or sequestration;

To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same;

To sell the property, moveable or immovable, effects, and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power, if they think fit, to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels;

To execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents they may think necessary, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal;

To refer disputes to arbitration, and compromise any debts or claims;

To draw, accept, make, and endorse any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such Bill or Note had been drawn, accepted, made, or endorsed by such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof;

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

**LXXXIX.** There shall be paid to the official liquidators such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court directs.

**XC.** When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound-up, the Court shall make an order or decree declaring the Company to be dissolved from the date of such order or decree, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

**XCI.** Any order or decree so made shall be reported by the official liquidators to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

*Voluntary winding-up of Company.*

**XCII.** A Company may be wound-up voluntarily, whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution to that effect. In such case the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business, except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles of association, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound-up.

**XCIII.** Notice of any special resolution to wind-up a Company voluntarily shall be given as respects Companies registered in any Presidency in the *Official Gazette* of that Presidency, and also in some newspaper, if any, circulating in the place

where the registered Office of the Company is situate ; and, as respects a Company registered in any other part of the said Territories in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said Territories, and also in some newspaper circulating in the part of the said Territories in which the registered Office is situate.

XCIV. The following consequences of voluntary winding-up. consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company :—

1. The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities, and, subject thereto, shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the articles of association, be distributed amongst the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

2. Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property.

3. The Company in general meeting may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be a liquidator or liquidators, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them.

4. If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him.

5. When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by any two of them.

6. The liquidators may, at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts and liabilities in respect of which the contributories are liable, call on all or any of the contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up ; and they may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

7. The liquidators shall have all powers hereinbefore vested in official liquidators, and may exercise the same without the intervention of the Court.

8. All books, papers, and documents in the hands of the liquidators shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the shareholders.

9. When the creditors are satisfied, the liquidators shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and for the purposes of such adjustment they may make calls on all the contributories to the extent of their liability for any sums they may deem necessary, and they may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

10. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of ; and such account, with the vouchers thereof, shall be laid before such person or persons as may be appointed by the Company to inspect the same ; and upon such inspection being concluded the liquidators shall proceed to call a general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of considering such account ; but no such meeting shall be deemed to be duly held, unless two months' previous notice, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, has been published in the manner specified in Section XCIII. of this Act.

11. Such general meeting shall not enter upon any business except the consideration of the account ; but the meeting may proceed to the consideration thereof, notwithstanding the quorum required by any regulation of the Company to be present at general meetings is not present thereat ; and if, on consideration, the meeting is of opinion that the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound-up, they shall pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon the liquidators shall publish a

notice of such resolution in the manner specified in Section XCIII. of this Act, and shall also make a return to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies of such resolution, and on the expiration of one month from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

12. If within one year after the passing of a resolution for winding-up the affairs of the Company such affairs are not wound-up, the liquidators shall immediately thereafter make up an account showing the state of the affairs and the progress which has been made in winding-up down to that date, and they shall add thereto a report stating the reason why the winding-up has not been completed, and a general meeting shall be called to consider the same, and so on from year to year until the winding-up of the affairs of the Company is completed.

All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

XCv. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not prejudice the right of any creditor of such Company to institute proceedings for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court.

#### PART IV.

##### Registration.

XCVI. The registration of Companies shall be conducted as follows ; (that is to say.)

1. The local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure.

2. The local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as aforesaid.

3. The local Government may from time to time determine the place or places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be established : Provided always, that there shall be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at least one such Office, and that every Company whose registered Office is within any Presidency shall be registered in that Presidency.

4. Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies ; and there shall be paid for such inspection a fee of one Rupee for each inspection ; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document, to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract ; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever.

5. There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk, or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint-Stock Companies, such salary as the local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct.

6. Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, such act shall, until the local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, if such registered Office is situate within a Presidency ; otherwise by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency of Bengal.

PART V.

REPEAL OF FORMER ACT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

Repeal.

XCVII. Act XLIII. of 1850 is hereby repealed, except as to acts done or liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act. But this repeal shall not take effect with respect to any Company registered under the said Act, until such Company has obtained registration under this Act as hereinafter mentioned.

Temporary Provisions.

XCVIII. Any Company registered under the said Act, and any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as a Company under this Act, with or without limited liability, subject to this proviso, that no Company, established for the purpose of Banking or Insurance shall be registered under this Act, as a limited Company, and that no Company shall be registered under this Act unless an assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may have been present, personally, or by proxy in case where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for that purpose.

XCIX. Previously to the registration under this Act of any existing Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies the following documents; (that is to say,)

1. In the case of a Company registered under the said Act, if such Company is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, a list showing the names, addresses, and occupations, of all persons who, on the day of registration, are holders of shares in the Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing each share by its number.

2. If such Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company under the provisions of this Act, the above list shall be accompanied with a statement specifying the following particulars:—

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share; and

The name of such Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof;

3. In the case of any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, if it is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies such list of shareholders as is hereinbefore mentioned, and also a copy of any Law, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company;

4. If any such Company as last aforesaid is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars; (that is to say,)

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share; and

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof.

C. The list of shareholders and any other particulars relating to the Company, hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the

Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or of any two other principal officers of the Company.

CI. Upon compliance with the foregoing requirements, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies shall certify under his hand that

the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated accordingly, and all provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Law, Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company within the meaning of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company in the same manner in all respects as if it had been originally incorporated under this Act; subject, nevertheless, to the reservations hereinafter contained with respect to the existing rights of creditors and other persons; and subject to this proviso, that, except in so far as is hereinafter permitted, no Company, constituted by any special law, shall have power to alter any of the provisions contained in such law; and no Company constituted by Royal Charter or Letters Patent shall have power by a special resolution or otherwise, to alter any of the provisions contained in such Charter or Letters Patent.

CII. Any existing Company may, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "Limited," or do any other act that may be necessary.

CIII. The certificate of incorporation given to any existing Company, in pursuance of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date on which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

CIV. The registration of any existing Company under this Act shall not, nor shall any act of the Company subsequent to such registration, prejudice any right which previously to such registration, has, or which would, if no such registration had taken place, have accrued to any creditor or other person against the Company in its corporate capacity in respect of any act done or liability incurred previously to such registration, or against any person then being or having been a member of such Company; but every such creditor or other person shall be entitled, in respect of any such act or liability, to all such remedies against the Company in its corporate capacity, and against every person then being or having been a member of such Company, as he would have been entitled to in case such registration had not taken place.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of "The Company Limited."

1. The name of the Company is "The Company Limited."
2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in Calcutta.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are "the and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."
4. The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."
5. The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees, divided into one thousand shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of associa-

Authentication of statements of existing Companies.

tion; and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B. . . . .	200
2. B. C. . . . .	25
3. C. D. . . . .	30
4. E. F. . . . .	15
5. G. H. . . . .	38
6. I. J. . . . .	42
7. K. L. . . . .	70
Total shares taken . . . . .	420

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
Witness to the above Signatures,  
A. B.

### TABLE B. REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

#### SHARES.

1. No person shall be deemed to have accepted any share in the Company unless he has testified his acceptance thereof by writing under his hand, in such form as the Company from time to time directs.

2. The Company may from time to time make such calls upon the shareholders in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call, and each shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Company.

3. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorising such call was passed.

4. If before or on the day appointed for payment any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

5. The Company may, if they think fit, receive, from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the monies due upon their respective shares beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the Company agree upon.

6. If several persons are registered as joint holders of any shares, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

7. The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a shareholder who is indebted to them.

8. Every shareholder shall, on payment of such sum not exceeding eight annas as the Company may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

9. If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of such sum, not exceeding eight annas, as the Company may prescribe.

10. The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

#### TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

11. The executors or administrators or representatives of a deceased shareholder shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his share.

12. Any person becoming entitled to a share in

consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female shareholder, or in any way other than by transfer, may be registered as a shareholder upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

13. Any person who has become entitled to a share in any way other than by transfer, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a holder of such share.

14. The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee a transfer of such share.

15. The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, accompanied with such evidence as they may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a shareholder.

#### FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

16. If any shareholder fails to pay any call due on the appointed day, the Company may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with any interest that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

17. The notice shall name a further date, and a place or places being a place or places at which calls of the Company are usually made payable, on and at which such call is to be paid: it shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at the time and place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

18. If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

19. Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company thinks fit.

20. Any shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

#### INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

21. The Company may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital.

22. Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions in all respects, whether with reference to the payment of calls, or the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

#### GENERAL MEETINGS.

23. The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

24. Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

25. The abovementioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

26. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any number of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-fifth part of the shares of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

27. Any requisition so made by the shareholders shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

28. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meet-

ing: if they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other shareholders holding the required number of shares, may themselves convene a meeting.

29. Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the time, the hour of meeting, and the purpose for which any general meeting is to be held, shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company.

30. Any shareholder may, on giving not less than three days' previous notice, submit any resolution to a meeting beyond the matters contained in the notice given of such meeting.

31. The notice required of a shareholder shall be given by leaving a copy of the resolution at the registered office of the Company.

32. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business, and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: (that is to say,) if the shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional shareholders up to fifty, and one for every ten additional shareholders after fifty, with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed forty.

33. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of shareholders, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the following day at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

34. The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Company.

35. If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the shareholders present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

36. The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

37. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

38. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

#### VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

39. Every shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten; he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares held by him beyond the first hundred shares.

40. If any shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee; and if any shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians if more than one.

41. If more persons than one are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the person whose name stands first in the Register of shareholders as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

42. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, nor until he shall have been possessed of his shares three calendar months, unless such shares shall

have been acquired or shall have come by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such shares.

43. Votes may be given either personally or by proxies: a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal.

44. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a shareholder, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution.

#### DIRECTORS.

45. The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association;

46. Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be Directors.

#### POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

47. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by this Act, or by the articles of association, if any, declared to be exercisable by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of the articles of association, to the provisions of this Act, and to such regulations, not being inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

#### DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

48. The office of Director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company;

If he participates in the profits of any work done for the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: that no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated Company, which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted, and he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five hundred Rupees.

#### ROTATION OF DIRECTORS.

49. At the first ordinary meeting after the incorporation of the Company, the whole of the Directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

50. The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the incorporation of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot: in every subsequent year the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

51. A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

52. The Company, at the general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid, shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

53. If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place no such election is made, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the next day, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned

meeting no election takes place, the former Directors shall continue to act until new Directors are appointed at the first ordinary meeting of the following year.

54. The Company may from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

55. Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS.

56. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business: questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes: in case of an equality of votes the Chairman, in addition to his original vote, shall have a casting vote; a Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

57. The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

58. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit: any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the Directors.

59. A Committee may elect a Chairman of their meetings: if no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

60. A Committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper: questions at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

61. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

62. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose—

1. Of all appointments of Officers made by the Directors;

2. Of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of Directors and Committees of Directors;

3. Of all orders made by the Directors and Committees of Directors; and,

4. Of all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Company, and of the Directors and Committees of Directors.

And any such minute as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of any meeting of Directors, or Committee of Directors, shall be receivable in evidence without any further proof.

63. The Company, in general meeting, may, by a special resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint another qualified person in his stead: the person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

#### DIVIDENDS.

64. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

65. The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund, to meet contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for repairing, or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company, or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they, with the sanction of the Company, may select.

66. The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any shareholder all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

67. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each shareholder, or sent by post, or otherwise to his registered place of abode, and all dividends unclaimed for three years, after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

68. No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

#### ACCOUNTS.

69. Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

70. The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters; every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

71. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the general meeting of the Company; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the Form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

72. A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be delivered at or sent by post to the registered address of every shareholder.

#### AUDIT.

73. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more Auditor or Auditors to be elected by the Company in general meeting.

74. If not more than one Auditor is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to Auditors shall apply to him.

75. The Auditors need not be shareholders in the Company: no person is eligible as an Auditor who is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other officer of the Company is eligible, during his continuance in office.

76. The election of Auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting, or, if there are more than one, at their first ordinary meeting in each year.

77. The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company at the time of their election.

78. Any Auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

79. If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of Auditor, the Directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

80. If no election of Auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the local Government may, on the application of one-fifth in number of the shareholders of the Company, appoint an Auditor for the current year, and fix

the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

81. Every Auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

82. Every Auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and he shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company; he may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other officer of the Company.

83. The Auditors shall make a report to the shareholders upon the balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a

true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

NOTICES.

84. Notices requiring to be served by the Company upon the shareholders may be served either personally, or by leaving the same, or sending them through the post in a letter addressed to the shareholders, at their registered places of abode.

85. All notices directed to be given to the shareholders shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of the said persons is named first in the Register of shareholders; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the proprietors of such share.

FORM OF BALANCE-SHEET referred to in TABLE B.

DR. BALANCE-SHEET of the		Co. made up to		18	CR.
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		
I. CAPITAL.	Showing:— 1 The total amount received from the Shareholders; showing also:— (a.) The Number of Shares. (b.) The Amount paid per Share. (c.) If any Arrears of Calls, the Nature of the Arrear, and the names of the Defaulters. Any Arrears due from any Director or Officer of the Company to be separately stated. (d.) The Particulars of any forfeited Shares.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	III. PROPERTY held by the Company.	Showing:— 4 Immoveable Property, distinguishing— (a.) Land (describing tenure). (b.) Buildings. 5 Moveable Property, distinguishing— (c.) Stock in Trade. (d.) Plant.  The Cost to be stated with Deductions for Deterioration in Value as charged to the Reserve Fund or Profit and Loss.
II. DEBTS & LIABILITIES of the Company.	Showing:— 2 The Amount on Loans on Mortgage or Debenture Bonds. 3 The Amounts of Debts owing by the Company, distinguishing— (a.) Debts for which Acceptances have been given. (b.) Debts to Tradesmen for Supplies of Stock-in-Trade or other Articles. (c.) Debts for Law Expenses. (d.) Debts for Interest on Debentures or other Loans. (e.) Unclaimed Dividends. (f.) Debts not enumerated above.			IV. DEBTS owing to the Company.	6 Debts considered good for which the Company hold Bills or other Securities. 7 Debts considered good for which the Company hold no Security. 8 Debts considered doubtful and bad.  Any Debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated.
VI. RESERVE FUND.	Showing:— The Amount set aside from Profits to meet Contingencies.			V. CASH AND INVESTMENT	9 The Nature of Investment and Rate of Interest. 10 The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing Interest.
VII. PROFIT AND LOSS.	Showing:— The disposable Balance for Payment of Dividend, &c.				
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts. Monies for which the Company is contingently liable.				

FORM C.

Memorandum of Association of "The Company, Limited," with Articles of Association annexed.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

- The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."
- The registered Office of the Company is to be established in
- The objects for which the Company is established are
- The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."
- The capital of the Company is Rupees divided into shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance

of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by Subscribers.
1. A. B. . . . .	1
2. B. C. . . . .	5
3. C. D. . . . .	2
4. E. F. . . . .	2
5. G. H. . . . .	3
6. I. J. . . . .	4
7. K. L. . . . .	1
Total shares taken. . . . .	18

Witness to the above Signatures.

A. B.





FORM F.

FORM OF TRANSFER OF SHARES.

I of  
(a) These words will be omitted, if no consideration is paid.  
(a) in consideration of the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ paid to me by \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby transfer to the said \_\_\_\_\_ share [or shares] numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in "The \_\_\_\_\_ Company," standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ his executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns [or successors and assigns], subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I the said \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby agree to take the said share [or shares] subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th December 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th December 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of March next:—

*A Bill for the more Extensive Employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.*

Whereas the exigencies of the Public Service require the more extended employment of Uncovenanted Officers in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort Saint George; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. The Governor of Fort Saint George in Council may appoint, in any Zillah or District within the said Presidency, one or more Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates, with the powers hereinafter mentioned.

II. Every person appointed a Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate under this Act shall, before entering upon the duties of his Office, make and subscribe an oath or declaration in writing to be made by the Officers so appointed. This Act shall, before entering upon the duties of his Office, make and subscribe an oath or declaration in writing to the same effect as the oath prescribed by law for Assistant Collectors and Assistant Magistrates respectively.

III. A Deputy Collector appointed under this Act may, within the District to which he is appointed, perform such of the duties and exercise such of the powers of a Collector as shall be assigned to him from time to time by the Collector of such District, and shall be subject to the same control and authority in all respects as a Covenanted Assistant Collector is subject to.

IV. A Deputy Magistrate appointed under this Act may, within the District to which he is appointed, perform such of the duties and exercise such of the powers of a Covenanted Magistrate as shall be assigned to him from time to time by the Magistrate of such District, and the decisions and orders of such Deputy Magistrate shall be subject to the same rules, as respects appeals, as are or may be provided in the case of the orders and decisions of Covenanted Assistant Magistrates.

V. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held to

Nothing in the Act to disqualify one Officer from holding both Offices.  
disqualify any Uncovenanted Officer appointed under this Act from holding at the same time the Offices of Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate.

VI. A Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate appointed under this Act shall not be dismissed from Office without the sanction of the Governor in Council. Whenever there may be reason to believe that a Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate is disqualified by neglect, incapacity, or corruption, for continuance in Office, a report shall be submitted by the Collector or Magistrate, through the proper channel, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council, who shall be competent to suspend such Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate, and order a further inquiry into his conduct, or to direct his immediate dismissal, as may appear just and proper.

W. MORGAN,  
Clerk of the Council.

Notice

Is hereby given by the Collector of Land Revenue in Bombay, under Act No. XI. of 1853, that the obstruction to the safe navigation of the Harbour, caused by a portion of the WRECK of a "COTIA" (a native coasting vessel) lying off the Mazagon Bunder, is to be removed within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be removed by the said Collector, under the authority of the said Act. Dated the 24th December, in the year of our Lord 1856.

F. HUTCHINSON,  
Collector.

आह्वानम्.

शने १८५३ ना अगीत्यारमां आश्र प्रमांले मुंमधमधे-नी नमीननां मेहेमुपनो अवेकर अहोरपपर आपे छे ने, भांगेला कोठीमानो अक भाग मन्गाम अंदर पासे पडेवो छे तेथी अंदरमां सधामतीथी वांहेणुने आववा नवाने हरकत थाय छे ते आनथी अक महिनानी अंदर ते हरकत दुर करी नहीं तो सहई आश्रना आधारी सहई अवेकर पोते दुर करी.

सही.  
अक. हाथीनशान,  
अवेकर.

तारीख २४ भी माहे डिसेंबर शने १८५६ इसवी.

जाहिरनामा.

सन १८५३ चे ११ वे आक्ट अन्वये मुंबईतील जमीनाचे वसुलाचे कलेक्टर जाहिरखबर देतात की फुटलले कोठीयाचा एक भाग माजगांव वंदरानवीक पडला आहे त्या मुळ वंदरांत गलवतास सलामत जाण्या येण्यास हरकत होय तो हरकत आजपासून एक महिन्याचे आंत दूर करावी नाही तर सहई आक्टचे आधारावरून सहई कलेक्टर खून दूर करतील.

सही.  
एफ. हचोसन,  
कलेक्टर.

तारीख २९ वी माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी.

VENAYEK WASSOOEW,  
Oriental Translator to Govt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following STATEMENT, showing the WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY (whether of Construction or Repair) executed in the RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE, during the Year 1855, either wholly or partially at the cost of PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS; and, in the latter case, showing the extent of contributions from private sources:—

Districts.	Place where Constructed.	Description of the Works.	Cost of each Work, and the Proportions of Cost defrayed by Government and by Private Individuals respectively.			Names of Private Individuals who have either wholly or partially defrayed the Cost of each Work.						
			Private Contribution.	Government Contribution.	Total Cost.							
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
MALWAN.....	Malwan .....	Repairing a Tank called Dongoorley .....	372	0	0	976	12	3	1,348	12	3	Inhabitants of Malwan.
	Vingorla .....	Construction of a Well .....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	Ditto of Vingorla.
VIZIADROOG .....	Dhopeshwur .....	Repairing a Road 58 cubits long, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits high, and 4 cubits broad.	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8	0	0	Bheemabace, Widow of Mahadajee Narayen, Surdeshpande of Prant Rajapoor.
	Hurdee .....	Repairing a Road 187 cubits long, 4 cubits broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit high.	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15	0	0	Abajee Mahadeo Sinkur, of Rajapoor.
	Terwun .....	Repairing a Road 30 cubits long, and 4 cubits broad; also draining a Tank.	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	Gopal Sudaseo Palekur, and Bhaoo Bullal Funsulkur, of Terwun.
	Rajapoor .....	Repairing a Road .....	151	0	0	.....	.....	.....	151	0	0	Merchants of Rajapoor.
	From Kharepatun to Rajapoor .....	Construction of Road .....	84	1	0	367	6	0	451	7	0	Merchants and Inhabitants.
	Patagaon .....	Draining a Well and making a Parapet .....	8	0	0	42	0	0	50	0	0	Inhabitants of the Village.
	Mond .....	Constructing an Aqueduct .....	143	12	0	80	0	0	223	12	0	Ditto ditto.
	Poorul .....	Repairing a Road 13,212 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and from 6 to 12 inches high.	175	0	0	.....	.....	.....	175	0	0	Ditto ditto.
	Pudel .....	Repairing a Road 8,000 feet long, from 5 to 9 feet broad, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	Ditto ditto.
	Mootat .....	Repairing a Road 21,807 feet long, and from 6 to 9 feet broad.	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0	Ditto ditto.
	Kasardey .....	Repairing a Road 758 feet long, and 9 feet broad.	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	Ditto ditto.
	Tamhaney .....	Repairing a Road 1,800 feet long, from 8 to 9 feet broad, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	Ditto ditto.
	Koorgowney .....	Repairing a Road 8,262 feet long, 9 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0	Ditto ditto.
	Kharepatun .....	Repairing a Road 570 feet long, from 15 to 16 feet broad, and 1 to 2 feet high.	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	Venaik and Seoram Moreshwur, Dhakrus, and Gunnesh Bullal, Deshpande and Shetia, of the Peith.
	Ditto .....	A Stone and Chunam-built Bridge over the Nulla.	63	11	2	.....	.....	.....	63	11	2	G. Scott, Esq., and Inhabitants of the Village.

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Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	48 3 0		48 3 0	Ditto ditto
Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	54 8 7		54 8 7	G. Scott, Esq., and Vittul Venack, Chinto Gungadhur, Seoram and Binkur Moreshwur, Dhakrus.
Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	47 0 0		47 0 0	G. Scott, Esq., and Mussulman In- habitants of the Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 1,050 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 2 feet high.	60 0 0		60 0 0	Vithul Moreshwur, Dhakrus of the Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 252 feet long, 9 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	15 0 0		15 0 0	Bheo Goorow, and others of the Village.
Ditto	A new Well with Parapet	174 15 3		174 15 3	Suruswuteebacc, Widow of Moro Bullal Dhakrus.
Ditto	Cleaning and repairing a Well	30 0 0		30 0 0	Sectaram Shunker Tamane, Mahal- kurée, and Seoram Moreshwur, Dhakrus.
Pudel	Cleaning and repairing 2 Wells and 1 Tank	25 0 0		25 0 0	Inhabitants of the Village.
Poorul	Cleaning a Tank	15 0 0		15 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Teerlot	Cleaning a Well	2 0 0		2 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	Repairing a Well and a Tank	10 0 0		10 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wadey	Repairing a Road 225 feet long, 7 feet broad, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.	10 0 0		10 0 0	Jugonath Bhut bin Seoram Bhut, Nanay of the Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 15,000 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 1 foot high.	15 0 0		15 0 0	Bhikajee bin Malojee Bandkur, and other Bhundarees of the Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 862 feet long, from 4 to 6 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	8 0 0		8 0 0	Ballumbhut Burvé, and other Inha- bitants of this Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 600 feet long, from 6 to 8 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	5 0 0		5 0 0	Sudshet bin Babshet Telee, and other Inhabitants of the Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 800 feet long, from 4 to 6 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	8 0 0		8 0 0	Janardhun Gunesh Fudkey, and other Inhabitants of the Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 2,315 feet long, from 4 to 8 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	25 0 0		25 0 0	Ballumbhut bin Narayen Bhut, and other Inhabitants of the Village.
Ditto	Cleaning a Tank	7 8 0		7 8 0	Inhabitants of the Village.
Nadun	Repairing a Road 876 feet long, from 4 to 7 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	10 0 0		10 0 0	Anunt Josee, Seoram Bapoojee Velunkur, and other Inhabitants of the Village.
Ditto	Repairing a Road 600 feet long, from 1 to 7 feet broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot high.	8 0 0		8 0 0	Inhabitants of the Village.
RUTNAGHERRY	Rutnagherry	79 0 5	75 0 0	154 0 5	Government Servants and other Inhabitants of Rutnagherry.
Hatkumbie	Ditto ditto	12 12 0	80 0 0	92 12 0	Richard Spooner, Esquire.
Naneej	Ditto ditto	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	Richard Spooner, Esquire, and other Inhabitants of neighbouring Vil- lages.
From Bhatay to Poorngud	Repairing a Road	67 12 4	24 5 3	92 1 7	Inhabitants of several Villages.
Town of Rutnagherry	Construction of a Road 660 feet long, 9 feet broad.	15 0 0	40 0 0	55 0 0	Richard Spooner, Esquire.
Carried over. Rs.		2,360 3 9	1,760 7 6	4,120 11 3	

Districts	Place where Constructed.	Description of the Works.	Cost of each Work, and the Proportions of Cost defrayed by Government and by Private Individuals respectively.			Names of Private Individuals who have either wholly or partially defrayed the Cost of each Work.
			Private Contribution.	Government Contribution.	Total Cost.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
RUTNAGHERRY	Town of Rutnagherry	A Stone and Chunam-built Bridge over the Nulla.	Brought over. Rs. 2,360 3 9	1,760 7 6	4,120 11 3	Richard Spooner, Esquire, and Inhabitants of the Rutnagherry Town.
	Ditto	Ditto ditto three Bridges ditto.	74 2 3	164 0 0	238 2 3	
	Ditto	Construction of a Road 800 feet long, and 9 feet broad.	50 0 0	60 0 0	110 0 0	
	Lanjeh	A Stone and Chunam-built Bridge over the Nulla.	181 0 0	149 11 3	330 11 3	Inhabitants of several Villages.
	Ditto	Wooden Bridge	17 8 0	.....	17 8 0	Ditto ditto.
	From Lanjeh to Rajapoor	Repairing a Road	10 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0	Chintamanrao Deshmookh, Inamdar of Waked.
	From Kondgaum to Moorshee	Ditto ditto	27 10 9	75 0 0	102 10 9	Ragh Shet Pathray, Junardhun Dajee Puranjpay, and Appa bin Ballojee Sungur.
	Dabhohle	Ditto ditto	35 1 0	75 0 0	110 1 0	Kassinath Bhaskur, Gudray Sukharan, Mahadeo Katkur, Jugonath Sheoram Katkur, and Wasoodeo Hurry Atlay.
	Makhjun	Ditto ditto	1 8 0	8 2 3	9 10 3	Gunesh Vittul Tandoolkur, and Baba Sendi Khote, of Makhjun.
	ANJUNWELL	Smngmeshwur	Repairing an Aqueduct	116 15 3	100 0 0	216 15 3
Between Chiploon and Kondmulla		Repairing a Road about 1,140 cubits in length.	7 8 6	49 3 3	56 11 9	Inhabitants of the several Villages.
Between Chiploon and Ebrumpoor		Repairing a Road about 948 cubits in length.	115 10 9	.....	115 10 9	Ditto ditto.
From Veldoor to Palshet		Repairing a Road about 9½ miles in length.	144 12 3	71 9 0	216 6 3	Ditto ditto.
SOOWURNDROOG	From Sawurdi to Kondmulla	Repairing a Road about 8,278 cubits in length.	4 5 6	74 0 0	78 5 6	Ditto ditto.
	Between Adey and Kelsee	Two Bridges, and four Pavements	43 7 6	37 4 6	80 12 0	Ditto ditto.
	Hurnee	Repairing a paved Road	93 0 0	82 0 0	175 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Total... Rupees			3,293 5 6	2,789 5 9	6,082 11 3	

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,  
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1856.



गाळीत्याने	त्याची मजाली मने	मंत्राचा प्रकार.	कार्ये मंत्राच्या दिने सोडून पद्धतीची मनीती करिता			कार्ये मंत्राच्या दिने उभ्या मंत्राची मनीती करिता	
			मंत्राची मनीती करिता	पद्धतीची मनीती करिता	उभ्या मंत्राची		
नां.प.	मंत्राची मजाली मने		४	५	६	७	
१	२	३					
पीपळडिगी	मजाली	७८८ पुग मंत्रा प ६ पुग संवत्सरा स्याजी मना मंत्रा मंत्रु.	२	०	०	२	०
मीता.	मा. मंत्रे.	१००० पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन	२०	०	०	२०	०
मीता.	उभय रंग पणे.	१११ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	३०	०	०	३०	०
मीता.	मो. पावणा.	१२२ पुग मंत्रा क ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन	२२	०	०	२२	०
मीता.	मीता.	१३३ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन	६३	११	२	६३	११
मीता.	मीता.	मंत्रापर उभय रंग पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन	४८	३	०	४८	३
मीता.	मीता.	मीता.	२४	८	७	२४	८
मीता.	मीता.	मीता.	४७	०	०	४७	०
मीता.	मीता.	मीता.	६०	०	०	६०	०
मीता.	मीता.	१०० पुग मंत्रा प ६ पुग संवत्सरा पुग मंत्रा स्या	१२	०	०	१२	०
मीता.	मीता.	१११ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	१७४	१२	३	१७४	१२
मीता.	मीता.	१२२ पुग मंत्रा क ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	३०	०	०	३०	०
मीता.	पडे.	१३३ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	२२	०	०	२२	०
मीता.	पुळ.	१४४ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	१२	०	०	१२	०
मीता.	तीर मंत्रे.	१५५ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	२	०	०	२	०
मीता.	मीता.	१६६ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	१०	०	०	१०	०
मीता.	जडे.	१७७ पुग मंत्रा ट पाखीन ६ पुग संवत्सरा पाखीन ६ पुग	१०	०	०	१०	०

१००

१००

श्रीता.	श्रीता.	जिंउरस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	१२	०	०	०	०	०	१२	०	०	गांपजेनाछणा.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	१००० पुगसंघपए पुगसंघपक पुगसंघपस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	१२	०	०	०	०	०	१२	०	०	श्रीमन्नीधीनभ्रलोणीछंडप्रपगांजंतीर
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	८८२ पुगसंघपव्यार पाखीन जहा पुगसंघप	८	०	०	०	०	०	८	०	०	भंडाजीमेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	गा.पाखीनक पुगसंघपस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	८	०	०	०	०	०	८	०	०	छळंभगधरेपगांजंतीरछित्मेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	६०० पुगसंघपए पाखीन ८ पुगसंघपगा.पा-	६	०	०	०	०	०	६	०	०	उठेहोगधीनछळहोगेपुपगांजंतीर
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	खीनक पुगसंघपस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	६	०	०	०	०	०	६	०	०	छित्मेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	८०० पुगसंघपए पाखीन ८ पुगसंघपगा.	८	०	०	०	०	०	८	०	०	भ्रमदरिगणेहाभ्रउठेपगांजंतीरछित्
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	पाखीनक पुगसंघपस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	८	०	०	०	०	०	८	०	०	मेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	८३३६ पुगसंघप पाखीन ८ पुगसंघपगा.पा-	२३	०	०	०	०	०	२३	०	०	छळंभगधीनभरांणभ्रगणांजंतीर
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	खीनक पुगसंघपस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	२३	०	०	०	०	०	२३	०	०	छित्मेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	तळ्यांतीरगाळ मदीम.	७	८	०	०	०	०	७	८	०	गांजंतीरमेमंनी.
श्रीता.	भडणा.	८७६ पुगसंघपए पाखीन ७ पुगसंघपगा.	९०	०	०	०	०	०	९०	०	०	श्रिंतभ्रेणीएणीपरामधपुणीपेइणभ्रप
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	पाखीनक पुगसंघपस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	९०	०	०	०	०	०	९०	०	०	गांजंतीरछित्मेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	६०० पुगसंघपपाखीन ७ पुगसंघपगा.पा-	८	०	०	०	०	०	८	०	०	गांजंतीरमेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	खीनक पुगसंघपस्यन्वीमनामतमेतु.	८	०	०	०	०	०	८	०	०	
उत्तमगीजी	उत्तमगीजी.	मैमरीधर्महाळा.	७६	०	२	७६	०	०	१०४	०	२	पुमरीममधपुत्तमगीशेचीरछित्मेमंनी.
श्रीता.	छातयेंघे.	श्रीता.	१२	१२	०	८०	०	०	६२	१२	०	गिन्धईसुगरईसिंठेठर.
श्रीता.	भण्णीष	श्रीता	२२	०	०	७६	०	०	९०	०	०	गिन्धईसुगरईसिंठेठरपहोभ्रजेगांजंतीरमेमंनी.
श्रीता	भोगपाखीन	उत्तयान्वीमनामतमेतु.	६७	१२	४	२४	२	३	६२	१	७	श्रीतेमगाएजेमेमंनी.
श्रीता	पुणगडळछित्.											
श्रीता	मउछाउत्तमगी.	६०० पुगसंघपए पुगसंघपस्ताछंठीम.	१२	०	०	४०	०	०	२३	०	०	गिन्धईसुगरईसिंठेठर.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	भ्रव्यापरचगणीपन्कीन्यान्वापुइछंठीम.	९०	८	०	८	०	०	१०	८	०	गिन्धईसुगरईसिंठेठरमउछाउत्तमगीतीरमेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	भ्रव्यापरचगणीपन्कीन्यान्वापुइछंठीम.	७५	२	३	१०४	०	०	२३०	२	३	श्रीता.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	६०० पुगसंघपए पुगसंघपस्ताछंठीम.	६०	०	०	६०	०	०	११०	०	०	श्रीता.
श्रीता.	मंभे.	भ्रव्यापरचगणीपन्कीन्यान्वापुइछंठीम.	१०९	०	०	१४६	११	३	३३०	११	३	श्रीतेमगाएजेमेमंनी.
श्रीता.	श्रीता.	मंभ्रणीपुइ.	१७	८	०	०	०	०	१७	८	०	श्रीता.
श्रीता.	मंभ्यापाखीन	उत्तयान्वीमनामतमेतु.	९०	०	०	७६	०	०	८२	०	०	श्रीतामणनापठेहामुथिअमेणेजेईममह.
श्रीता.	नाभ्रउछंती.	श्रीता.	२७	९०	६	७६	०	०	९०२	९०	६	नाभ्रहोगपाछरेपभ्रदरिहाणीपुंजवेपयसा
श्रीता.	मंभ्यापाखीन											धीनछळोणीउभग.
श्रीता.	मुंणीपछंती.											

ताळींमासिं अप.	फ्यागींमणीं ममेफुंल्यागीं मणानिंअप.	मयन्याममरु.	वरुंममयन्याथिंन्यांजिनअमनाकींमितींकींरुवा पनेंमनींमितींकींरुवा.			वरुंममयन्याथिंन्यांजिनअमनाकींमितींकींरुवा पनेंमनींमितींकींरुवा.						
			मिमितींकींरुवा कींरुवाती.	मयन्याकींरुवा कींरुवाती.	थेसंवरुंमितीं.							
१	२	३	४	५	६	७						
उत्तमगीं.	हाफोळ.	उस्त्यान्वीमरामतमेरु.	३२	१	०	७२	०	०	११०	१	०	मणींमयन्याथिंन्यांजिनअमनाकींमितींकींरुवा पनेंमनींमितींकींरुवा. गणेशपिठरांजिनअमनाकींमितींकींरुवा चावपरींरुवापरींरुवापरींरुवा मितींमगांयलेमिमितीं.
मितीं.	मगणव.	मितीं	१	८	०	८	२	३	८	१०	३	
मितीं.	उंगमेश्व.	नगरान्वीमरामतमेरु.	११६	१२	३	१००	१	०	२१६	१२	३	
किंमपेठ.	नीपळीणपमेरुं मळ्यानेंवरुंमयाव.	११४० वातमंघजुस्त्यान्वीमनामतमेरु.	७	८	८	२८	३	३	२६	११	८	
मितीं.	नीपळीणपमेरुं मडुनेंवरुंमयाव.	किंमपेठे ८४८ वातमंघजुस्त्यान्वीमनामतमेरु.	११२	१०	८	०	०	०	११२	१०	८	
मितीं.	पेठेठोरपाळींन पाठशेतापंथी.	किंमपेठे ८४८ वातमंघजुस्त्यान्वीमरामतमेरु.	११४	१२	३	७१	८	०	२१६	१२	३	
मितीं.	जापड्यापाळींन मिंडमळ्यापंथी.	किंमपेठे ८४८ वातमंघजुस्त्यान्वीमरामतमेरु.	४	२	८	७४	०	०	७८	२	८	
कीपण्ठिमी	चडेपमेळणींने वरुंमयाव.	४३३४४४गींमणींयारुंघंकींमेरु.	४३	७	८	३७	४	८	८०	१२	०	
मितीं.	घर्षीं.	मरुंउघंकींउस्त्यान्वीमरामतमेरु.	६३	०	०	६२	०	०	१७२	०	०	
थेसंवरुंमितींयसपेठे.			३२८३	२	८	२१०२	२	८	६०८२	११	३	

तुमिथिंरुवा मथेठिंशेठारुंमवठेठेठिं.  
मुममपंथींरेमुंघंथीं.

थेसंवरुंमितींयसपेठे.  
थेसंवरुंमितींयसपेठे.



**BOMBAY HARBOUR.**

Notice is hereby given, that a fixed Green Light will be shown on the Dolphin Rock on and after the night of the 1st January 1857.

From high-water mark of spring-tides the height will be 20½ feet to the centre of the Light, and 36½ feet at low-water mark of spring-tides.

It will bear from the Sunken Rock Floating Light N. 41° E., distant 1'89" miles. Pilots or others, after rounding the Rock Light Vessel at a cable's length, should steer so as to pass the Dolphin Light at the same distance, keeping it on the Port side.

J. W. YOUNG, Comdr. I. N.,  
Master Attendant.

Master Attendant's Office,  
Bombay, 10th October 1856.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that Lists of ARTICLES required by the Superintendent of Stationery are now open for inspection at this Office.

Tenders will be received in this Office on the 16th January next, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, one for a period of six months, commencing from the 1st February to 31st July next, and the other for a period of one year, from 1st August 1857 to 31st July 1858.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes,—“Tenders for the Supply of Stationery,”—and they will be opened at 12 o'clock on the 16th January next, in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality, for prompt payment.

The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees 1,000 will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into can be seen, and any other particulars can be ascertained, at this Office daily (Sundays excepted).

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay,

In charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 24th December 1856.

**आह्वान.**

आह्वान नुं स्टेशनरीना सुपरिन्टेंडेंटने ले सांमान लेधुंमे छे तेनी धुंमादी साहेब मोहोरुंकी कुयेरीमां लोकोने लेवा साहे उधाडी मुकुडी छे.

तारीख १ ली माहे इप्रवादीथी ते तारीख ३१ मी शुद्ध सने १८५७ मुधी छ महिनानी मुदत मुधी तथा तारीख १ ली आगस्ट सने १८५७ थी ते तारीख ३१ मी शुद्ध सने १८५८ मेक वरशानी मुदत मुधी वपते वपते ले ले सामान लेधुंते ते पुरो पाउवा विरोना अरले तारीख १९ मी जनेवारी शने १८५७ ने दीने आमे कुयेरीमां वेरो.

मोहोरुंके अरले आमे कुयेरीमां मोकुलवा. ते

अरलेना लापोशुं उपर स्टेशनरीनी सांमान पुरो पाउवा विरोना अरले आह्वानुं लेधुंमे अने ते तारीख १९ मी जनेवारी शने १८५७ ना रोले वार वागते ले अरलेदार हार हरो तेनी शाने उधाडो.

अवल जतनी सांमान रोडुं नाहुं आपाथी शीमा भावथी पुरो पडरो ते अरलेमां लपुं.

अरलेनी साथे इपिथा २०० नो अवेन अनामत राभुंने लेधुंमे ते अवेन कुशरनांमां उपर सडी इरवा आनाकानी अथवा दील इरथी सरकार दाभ्य थारो तथा लेने अरले मंगुुर थारो तेले कुशर वरावर जलववा साहे इपिथा १००० अनामत राभुंवा लेधुंमे.

कोधुंमे अरले २६ इरवानुं अरले हरेरो नहीं.

कुशरनांमानो मुशदी रविवार शिवाय अरोले आमे कुयेरीमां लेवाने. मगरो तथा जिणुं कोधुं पुछुं हरो तो ते पथुं भावम थारो.

सडी.

मेक. हाचीनसन,

मुंजुंको इलेकुटर, इंचार्ज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २४ मी माहे डिसेंबर शने १८५६

धुंमिनी मुकुंम मुंजुं.

**आह्वाननामा.**

ऐसा जे स्टेशनरीचे सुपरिन्टेंडेंट यांस जें सामान पाहिजे त्याच्या यादी साहेब मौसुफ यांचे कचेरींत लोकांस पाहाण्याकरितां हल्लीं खुल्या ठेविल्या आहेत.

तारीख १ ली फेब्रुवारी सन १८५७ तागाईत तारीख ३१ वी जुलई सन १८५७ साहा महिन्याचे मुदतीपर्यंत व तारीख १ ली आगस्ट सन १८५७ तागाईत तारीख ३१ वी जुलई सन १८५८ एक वर्षांचे मुदतीपर्यंत वेळोवेळीं सामान जसजसें लागेल त्याप्रमाणे तें पुरविण्याविषयींचे अर्ज तारीख १६ वी ज्युनिवारी सन १८५७ रोजीं ह्या कचेरींत घेतील.

मोहरबंद अर्ज ह्या कचेरींत पाठवावे त्या लाखोट्यावर स्टेशनरीचें सामान पुरविण्याबद्दल अर्ज असें लिहिलेलें असावें आणि तें तारीख १६ वी ज्युनिवारी सन १८५७ चे रोजीं बारा वाजतां जे अर्जदार हजर असतील त्यांच्या समक्ष उघडतील.

उत्तम प्रतीचें सामान रोख नाणें दिव्हे असतां निदान कोणते दराने पुरवितील तें अर्जांत लिहावें.

अर्जां बराबर २०० रुपये ऐवज अमानत ठेविला पाहिजे तो ऐवज करारनाम्यावर सही करण्यास विलंब अथवा टाळाटाळ केल्यास सरकार दाखल होईल व ज्या मनुष्याचा अर्ज मंजूर होईल त्याणे करार बराबर चालविण्याकरितां एक हजार रुपये अमानत ठेविले पाहिजेत.

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करण्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहीत.

करारनाम्याचा मसुदा ह्या कचेरींत रविवार खेरीज करून दररोज पाहावयास मिळेल व दुसरें काही पसणें असल्यास तेंही मालुम होईल.

सही.

एफ. हचीनसन,

मुंबईचे कलेक्टर, इंचार्ज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २४ वी माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मुकाम वेवई.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,  
Oriental Translator to Govt.

**Notice.**

*Rules for the Receipt of Bullion in the Bombay Mint.* (Published under the authority of the Mint Committee.)

1. Tenders of GOLD or SILVER BULLION will be received from individuals at the Bombay Mint, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted), provided the parcel of Gold is of not less than Fifty Tolas weight, and of Silver One thousand Tolas weight, and provided it be of a malleable quality, adapted for coinage.

2. Bullion or Coin must be tendered by the proprietor in the following form, lithographed copies of which will be supplied on application at the Mint:—

To the MINT MASTER, Bombay.

SIR,

I beg to tender for coinage, at the Mint rate, the undermentioned Bullion, for which request you will have the goodness to grant me a Bullion Certificate, payable at the Treasury at Twenty days' sight after the Bullion has been received and registered, and its actual out-turn value ascertained at the Mint.

Marks on Boxes.	Mark on Silver.	No. of Boxes.	Description of Bullion.	Assumed Amount in Tolas.	Actual Weight in Troy lbs.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Bombay,

185 .

3. All Gold and Silver Bullion and Coins that may be tendered to the Mint for coinage must be melted and cast into Bars by the Mint Premelting Establishment, prior to their being received or assayed.

4. No transfer of Bullion from the name of one proprietor to that of another can be permitted after it has once been tendered to the Mint. No Bullion can be withdrawn previous to registry, except sweepings and spillages of Bullion actually melted, without the payment of a fee of Rupees two for each Pass prepared for the purpose.

5. It is to be understood that, until the Bullion or Coin has been thus delivered at the Mint Scales in the Bullion Receiving Room, it is in the custody and at the risk of the importer, to whom, however, every facility shall be afforded for securing it in the Bullion Strongholds.

6. On the receipt of the Assay Report, an account current, which has been verified by the Assistant Bullion Keeper, showing the produce of the Bullion or Coin with reference to its weight and value, after deducting the authorised amount of Mint Duty, of Refining and of Premelting charges, shall be submitted to the importer for his examination and signature, when a Bullion Certificate on the General Treasury, prepared in the Mint Master's Office, shall be delivered to him,

authorising the holder to receive the amount at (20) twenty days' sight.

7. The Seignorage on Gold Bullion or Coin shall be at one per cent. of the standard value. The Seignorage on Sicca Rupees shall be one per cent. There shall be no Seignorage on short weight Madras, Furruckabad, or Company's Rupees.

The Seignorage on all other descriptions of Silver Coins and Bullion shall be two per cent.

8. The Refinage charge on Silver below six dwts. in assay worse than the Indian Standard shall be at the rate of 4 per cent. per dwt. of worseness. The Refinage charge on Gold shall be at the rate of one-half per cent. for every five carat grains of worseness below the Indian Standard.

9. The Premelting charge on Gold shall be at the rate of Company's Rupees three and annas twelve per one thousand tolas of Standard Gold, and on Silver at the rate of one Company's Rupee per one thousand standard tolas.

10. Importers of Bullion or Coin shall be at liberty to withdraw the same after registry, within the day following the receipt of the Assay Report, but at no later period, on payment of an Assay fee of four Rupees for each Assay of Gold, and two Rupees for each Assay of Silver; and the Premelting charges above mentioned in the event of the Bullion tendered having been premelted.

11. Should Bullion, after being premelted, prove to be brittle, and not adapted for coinage, it shall be returned to the proprietor, and passed out of the Mint, under a written Pass signed by the Mint Master, and by the Assistant Bullion Keeper, and the proprietor shall pay the charge for premelting the same at the prescribed rate calculated on the gross weight in tolas.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,  
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 23rd December 1856.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received in this Office, on the 8th proximo, for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY BROWN PAPER, in such quantities as may be from time to time required during a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st February 1857.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes, and they will be opened at 12 o'clock on the 8th proximo.

The Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which the article will be supplied, according to the sample kept in this Office, for prompt payment.

The Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion in executing the agreement; and a deposit of Rs. 500 will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the agreement.

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

The form of agreement to be entered into can be seen, and any other particulars can be ascertained, at this Office daily (Sundays excepted).

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay,

In charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 22nd December 1856.

**अहिर नायु.**

अहिरुं ले तारीख १ ली इध्रवारी राने १८५७ थी आर महिनानी मुदतखुधी वपते वपते ओधुम्मे ते प्रमांखे गांभडी अर्जी कागण पुरा पाउवाविरोना अरने आवता महिनानी तारीख ८ मी ने दिने आम्मे कुयेरीमां खरो.

मोहोरबंद अरने आम्मे कुयेरीमां मोकुलवा तथा ते अरने आवता महिनानी तारीख ८ मी ने दिने आर वागते उधाउरो.

आम्मे कुयेरीमां नमुना छे ते प्रमांखे सहू कागण रोकुडं नायां आपाथी ओछांमां ओछा शीमा भावथी पुरा पउरो ते अरनेमां लपुं.

अरनेनीशाये शो इपैमा अपेव अनांभत रापवो ते अपेव करारनांभडपर सही करवा विंअय अथवा आनाडंणी करो तो सरकर दापल थारो. तथा ले मांखुसनो अरने मंगूर थारो तेखे करार अशबर पलववा साइ शीया ५०० अनांभत रापवा ओधुम्मे.

कोधम्मे अरने २६ करवानुं काखुं डेहेरो नहीं.

करारनांभानो सुरादो आम्मे कुयेरीमां रविवार शिवाय दररोन जेवाने भणरो तथा भिखुं कांठ पुखुं हरो ते पखु मांभ थारो.

सही.

अ. हचीनसन,

मुंअधनो कुवेकर, इंध्याज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २२ मी माहे डिसेंबर राने १८५६

धिसवी मुकाम मुंबई.

**जाहिरनामा.**

ऐसाजे तारीख १ ली फेब्रुवारी सन १८५७ पासून बारा महिन्याचे मुदतीपर्यंत वेळोवेळीं लागतील त्याप्रमाणे गांवठी खर्ची कागद पुरविण्याविषयींचे अर्ज येते महिन्याची तारीख ८ रोजी या कचेरीत घेतिल.

मोहोरबंद अर्ज या कचेरीत पाठवावे व ते अर्ज येते महिन्याची तारीख ८ रोजी बारा वाजतां उघडतील.

या कचेरीत नमुना आहे त्याप्रमाणे सदरू कागद रोख नाणे दिल्ले असतां कर्मांत कमी कोणते भावाने पुरवितील ते अर्जांत ल्याहावें.

अर्जा बराबर १०० रुपये ऐवज अमानत ठेवावा तो ऐवज करारनाम्यावर सही करण्यास दिरंग अथवा टाळाटाळ केल्यास सरकार दाखल होईल व ज्या मनुष्याचा अर्ज मंजूर होईल त्याणे करार बराबर चालविण्याकरितां ५०० रुपये अमानत ठेविले पाहिजेत.

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करण्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहीत.

करारनाम्याचा मसुदा या कचेरीत रविवार खेरीज करून दर रोज प्राहावयास मिळेल व दुसरें काहीं पुसणे असल्यास तेंही मालूम होईल.

सही.

एफ. हचीनसन,

मुंबईचे कलेक्टर, इंध्याज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २२ वी माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,  
Oriental Translator to Govt.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

**KURRACHEE BAR.**

Notice is hereby given, that the Bar off Kurrachee Harbour has been entirely re-surveyed since the close of the South-West Monsoon, and that the deepest channel over the East extreme of the Bar has been again buoyed with the same buoys as heretofore used.

These two large buoys in one line show the deep water-track into the inner harbour; but to the left of these buoys (sailing inwards) there is a smaller buoy painted red, and surmounted with a staff and white ball, which indicates a patch having only nine feet on it at low-water spring-tides. Sailing ships should pass to the eastward of it, giving it a berth of from 50 to 100 yards before hauling up for the inner channel buoy.

By order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,

E. F. T. FERGUSON, Lieut. I. N.,  
Indian Naval Draftsman.

I. N. Draftsman's Office,  
Bombay, 20th October 1856.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills..... 8 per cent.  
On Private Bills at or within 3 } 10 ditto.  
Months ..... }

**INTEREST.**

On Fixed Loans on Government } 8 per cent.  
Notes and Railway Shares.. }  
On Open Loans on ditto..... 9 ditto.  
On Cash Credit Accounts..... 9 ditto.  
On Loans on Security of Goods.. 10 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 75 per cent., on Railway Shares three-fourths the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods three-fourths the approved value.

*Loans on Goods, &c.*

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

*Government Agency.*

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates; also the purchase or sale of the same, and realises the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the interest, dividends, and principal by Bills of Exchange payable in England to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 18th December 1856.

**TENDERS FOR COAL.**

Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 TONS of COAL, or of any smaller quantity, not less than 50 tons, for Mint use.

The Coal is to be the best steam coal, and certificates of its quality and description, with a sample, should be forwarded with the tender.

The rate tendered should include all landing and other charges, and also the expense of weighing and of storage on the Mint premises.

The coal shall, if deemed necessary by the Mint Master, be subject to the inspection and approval or otherwise of a Committee of Government Officers, and be at the risk of the tenderer until actual delivery and receipt at the Mint.

The form of tender below given should be adopted without alteration, and Government reserves to itself the right to reject, without assigning reason, any tender, although it may appear to be the lowest.

(Form of Tender.)

To the MINT MASTER, Bombay.

Srr,

With reference to the Notice in the Bombay Gazette dated the 9th October 1856, we hereby tender, for the service of Government, Coal of the undermentioned description, and at the price hereunto annexed :—

Description of Coal.	Per what Ship.	No. of Tons.	Price per Ton of 20 cwt. including all charges.			Amount in Words.
			Rs.	a.	p.	

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

We are, &c.

Bombay (Date).

J. H. BURKE, Captain,  
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 9th October 1856.

**जिल्हा नमु.**

झोम्बला पुरा पाडवा विरोना अरन्जे.

झेड्डुंल्ले टेंकशालनां कामसाइ ५०० टन अथवा झोम्बलां झोम्बला ५० टन झोम्बेला पुरा पाडवा विरोना अरन्जे मीठ मास्तर वेसे.

याहना अंन लाम्बेक सारा अयव लतनां झोम्बेला लोडम्बे अने ते डेहेवा छे तथा कृष्ण लतना छे अने विरोनी सरट्टिफिकेट तथा तेने नमुने अरन्जे साथे भोडकलवा.

अरन्जभां भाव लपवे ते झोम्बेला क्रीनारे उत्तारवानो तथा लोष्पीने टेंकशालनां भरी आपवा वगेरे सर्वे अर्थ शुधां लपवे.

मीठ मास्तरने लडेर पडसे तो सरकारी अंमलदारनी कामेठी पासो झोम्बेलानी तपास करवीने परांइ करीने वेसे अने टेंकशालनां झोम्बेला लोष्पीने सोपवामां आपवरो तांहां शुधीनु लोष्पीने अरन्जदारने साथे रेहेसे.

अरन्जेनी नीचे नमुने लाम्बे छे ते प्रमाणे झोम्बेकर न करतां अरन्ज करवी लोडम्बे अने अंकादी अरन्जभां लपवेला दर सर्वेथी कमी हसे तो आपलु तेनु कारुथु कड्यावगर ते अरन्ज रद करवाने सरकार मुपत्यार छे.

अरन्जेनी मसुदा.

मुंयधना मीठमास्तर साहेब लोष्पीने.

सने १८५६ दिसीनीना अक्टोबर महीनानी नवमी तारीख.

ना मुंयधना लतना वर्तमानपत्रमां लडेर अप्पर छापी छे ते लडरथी नीचे लोष्पीने लतना तथा भावथी झोम्बेला सरकारी काम साइ आपवाने अने राल छीम्बे.

झोम्बेलानी लत.	झोम्बेला वाडि-क्यावा (वि) आपवा.	अंमलक टन.	सर्वे अरन्ज मुधां २० टन अरन्जेनी टनना भाव.	अंके.
			इ. आ. वे.	

सदरहु लडेर अप्परमां लपेती सर्वे सर्वो अमारे कुञ्जल छे.

अरन्ज करनारनी सही.

मुकाम मुंयधिता.

मीठ मास्तर कपतान जेम्स हेनरी बर्क साहेब वाहादुरनी सही.

**जाहिरनामा.**

कोळसे पुरविण्या विषयी अर्ज.

ऐसा जे टांकसाळेंतील कामाकरितां ५०० टन किंवा कमीत कमी ५० टन कोळसें पुरविण्याविशींचे अर्ज मिंट मास्तर घेतिल.

वाफेचे यंत्रालायक चांगले उत्तम प्रतीचे कोळसे असावेत आणि ते कसे आहेत व कोणते प्रतीचे आहेत याविशींचीं सर्टिफिकेटें व त्याचा नमुना अर्जा बराबर पाठवावा.

अर्जांत दर लिहिणे तो कोळसे किनाऱ्यास उतरण्याचे व जोखून टांकसाळेंत भरून देण्याचे खर्चा सुध्दां ल्याहावा.

मिंट मास्तर यांस जरूर वाटेल तर सर्कारी अंमलदाराचे कामेठी जवळून कोळशाची पाहणी करून पसंत करून घेतिल आणि टांकसाळेंत कोळसे सोपऊन देण्यांत येत तोंपर्यंत त्याचें जोखीम अर्जदाराचे माथी राहिल.

अर्जांचा खाली नमुना लिहिला आहे त्या प्रमाणे काहीं फेरफार केल्या वांचून अर्जा केली पाहिजे आणि एखादे अर्जांत लिहिलेला दर सर्वानून कमी असेल तथापि कारण सांगितल्या वांचून तो अर्ज रद्द करायास सरकार मुखत्यार आहे.

अर्जांचा मसुदा.

मुंबईचे मिंट मास्तर साहेब यांस.

सन १८५६ दिसवीच्या अक्टोबर महिन्याच्या नव्वे तारखेच्या मुंबई ग्याझेट या नावाच्या वर्तमानपत्रांत जाहिरखबर छापली आहे त्यावरून खाली लिहिलेले प्रकारचे व दराने कोळसे सर्कारी कामाकरितां देण्यास आम्ही राजी आहोंत.

कोळशाचा प्रकार.	अंमलक टन.	सर्वे खर्चा सुध्दां यीस व्हड वडवाचे टनांचा भाव.	रकम अक्षरीं.
		इ. आ. वे.	

सदरहु जाहिर खबर लिहिलेल्या सर्व शर्ती आम्हास कबूल आहेत.

मुा मुंबई तारीख

अर्ज करणाराची सही.

मिंट मास्तर कपतान जेम्स हेनरी बर्क साहेब वाहादुर यची सही.

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,  
Oriental Translator to Govt.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.																Total—exclusive of Still-born.					
	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	"	"	Respiratory System.	"	Alimentary System.	"	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.		Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Venereal.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c.	1		1		4				1	3						3					13
Brahmun.	1		1		3	1				2											8
Lingnet and Bhatia	1				5																5
Hindoo of other Caste	2	31		6	58	3		7	25		1	2	14				1	4			152
Hindoo Out-caste		1	1		12			1	10			1	1								27
Moosulman	3	4	1		45	1		8	16			1	6						1		83
Parsee		1			3			2	5		1		2				1	1			16
Jew																					
Native-Christian.					4	1		2	2									1			10
Indo-European						1			2												3
European.		1				1	1	1	4				1								9
Negro-African					4				1												5
Other and Unknown Caste					1																1
Total.	6	40	3	7	139	8	1	22	70		2	4	27				3	5	1		332
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years.	82	4	1	123	10	1	31	44		2	2	11	1	3	3						319

A. H. LEITH,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 31st December 1856.

**DIRECTIONS**

**FOR APPROACHING THE SAND HEADS IN BOTH MONSOONS.**

**SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.**

The South-West Monsoon may be considered to commence on the 15th March, on which date the Pilot Vessels take up their station near the buoy on the Pilot's Ridge as described below. The South-West Monsoon is over by the end of September.

2nd.—False Point Light House is in latitude 20° 19½' north, and longitude 86° 47' east; and a buoy is placed in 21½ fathoms on the Pilot's Ridge, in latitude 20° 49½' north, and longitude 87° 42' east: the buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House north 59° 49' east, true, and distant 59½ miles.

3rd.—A vessel, therefore, after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go into less than 10 fathoms) should bring it to bear about west-south-west 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12 fathoms; then steer east-north-eastward, when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge: she should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms, when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels, as their cruising ground is immediately to the north-east of the Light Vessel stationed during the South-West Monsoon in close proximity to the buoy on the Ridge.

4th.—The soundings to seaward of the Pilot's

Ridge are, in general, a greenish or olive-coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it; whilst those on the Ridge are of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, or a reddish or rusty brown colour.

5th.—Vessels approaching the station are earnestly warned to be careful in avoiding collision when communicating with either the Light, or supplying Pilot Vessels; and, on making the former at night, they are strongly recommended to heave to, at a proper distance, till day-light, by which measure they will avoid the probability of passing the supplying Pilot Vessels in the darkness of the night.

6th.—The Eastern Channel Light Vessel is in latitude 21° 4' north, and longitude 88½° 14' east, and therefore bears from the buoy on the Pilot's Ridge north 63° 26' east, true; and distant 32½ miles: The Eastern Channel Light Vessel, from the 15th March to the 15th September, burns a blue light every half hour and a maroon every quarter hour during the night, commencing at 7 p. m.; and her standing light is a plain light.

7th.—The Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel shows from the 15th March to the 15th September a plain standing light, and burns a blue light every hour, and a maroon at the intermediate half hours.

8th.—It is important to observe the difference as to the blue lights and maroons shown by the Eastern Channel and the Ridge Light respectively, as, if this is attended to, a vessel, out in her reckoning, or uncertain of her position, cannot possibly mistake one for the other.

**THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.**

9th.—This monsoon, which constitutes the fine



# General Orders.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 26th December 1856.*

No. 972 of 1856.—Captain C. F. Kneller, of the 11th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

*Bombay Castle, 27th December 1856.*

No. 973 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of the Army School Regulations, the following Establishment for the Military Central and Normal Schools, at Poona :—

1 Superintendent of Army Schools .....	Rank, Pay, and Allowances already fixed.
1 Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools. . .	} On the Pay and Allowances of a 1st Class Schoolmaster, as laid down in the Army School Regulations, with rank as Warrant Officer.
1 2nd Class Schoolmaster .....	
1 3rd Class Schoolmaster .....	} On the Pay and Allowances of these grades, laid down in the Army School Regulations.

Assistant Schoolmasters (4th Class) to be hereafter appointed, in the proportion of one to every fifteen Students in excess of one hundred Europeans.

A Moonshee on Rupees 40 per mensem, and a Pundit on Rupees 15 per month, are also sanctioned for the Normal School.

An Assistant Schoolmaster for each of the Sanitaria at Poorundhur and Mount Aboo is sanctioned.

The hours of attendance at the Schools will be regulated by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 974 of 1856.—The following Notification, issued from the Political Department under this date, is republished for general information :—

### NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing, for general information, the following Despatches received from Major General Stalker, C.B., Commanding the Expedition to the Persian Gulf, from Rear Admiral Sir H. Leeke, K.H., R. N., and from Commander Jones, I. N., Political Agent with the Field Force, announcing the Surrender of Bushire on the 10th instant.

The Island of Karrack was occupied by the British Forces on the 4th instant, without opposition.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will feel most sincere pleasure in drawing the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to the gallantry displayed by Major General Stalker, C.B., and Rear Admiral Sir H. Leeke, K.H., and by the Officers and Men under their Command, during these important operations.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute be fired at Noon this day in honour of the Capture of Bushire and the Occupation of Karrack.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

*Bombay Castle, 27th December 1856.*

From Major General F. STALKER, C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Field Force,  
To H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

*Head Quarters, Field Force, Bushire, 12th December 1856.*

SIR,—I have the satisfaction of reporting to you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the British Flag has been hoisted on the walls of Bushire, which, as well as the Island of Karrack, is garrisoned by our Troops.

I have the honour at the same time to forward copy of my letter of this day's date to the Adjutant General, and I trust that the amount of duty of all kinds with which I am overwhelmed will plead my excuse for any deficiency of detail.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) FOSTER STALKER, Major General,  
Commanding Expeditionary Field Force.

FROM Major General F. STALKER, C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Field Force,  
TO the ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Bombay.

*Head Quarters, Field Force, Bushire, 12th December 1856.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the complete success which, under the protection of Almighty God, has attended our Arms. The British Flag waves over the walls of Bushire. The place, infinitely stronger than I had any reason to believe from the information I had received, surrendered on the appearance of our Troops before it on the 10th instant. The previous day we had a smart affair in dislodging the enemy from a strong position they occupied in the old Dutch Fort of Reshire. The casualties on this occasion, though numerically small, were principally among the Officers, and, I regret to say, included Brigadier Stopford and Lieutenant Colonel Malet, 3rd Light Cavalry, killed; Captain Wood, Lieutenants Utterson and Warren, 20th Regiment, wounded, the two latter since dead (Captain Wood, though severely wounded, is doing well). The lesson the enemy received on this occasion, together with the bombarding of the works, the imposing appearance of the Troops in line, and of the Fleet, was doubtless the cause of their want of spirit

in surrendering the strongly fortified town of Bushire, in which \* 6 others have since been discovered. we have found 59 guns,\* with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores. The Governor of the place, and the Commander of the Troops, came out and gave up their swords. They and one of the principal officials are now in my Camp, and will be sent to Bombay. The garrison, to the number of 1,500 or 2,000 men (a large number having previously effected their escape, and very many others having been drowned in attempting to do so), grounded their arms in front of our line, and were next morning escorted by the Cavalry some distance into the country and set free. Every assistance and co-operation has been rendered by the Fleet: a heavy fire was opened in the early morning, and kept up spiritedly for some hours, till the place surrendered. At Reshire also, the previous day, all the co-operation possible was rendered by the Fleet. And my very best thanks are due to Sir Henry Leeke, the Officers and Seamen, for their unwearied exertions in landing the Troops, which, owing to the absence of any other boats than those of the Fleet, was a work of much labour, occupying the greater part of three days and two nights. The Force landed at Hallila Bay, about 12 or 13 miles south of Bushire, without any serious opposition—a body of 300 or 400 men, who appeared, being scattered by the fire of the gun-boats. There being no carriage cattle, the Troops were landed without tents or baggage of any description—three days' rations being carried in the haversacks. The hardships which the Men have been called upon to undergo have been endured most cheerfully, and I cannot say too much in their praise. Being still without our baggage, I have been unable as yet to obtain the Reports called for from the several Officers Commanding Brigades, Regiments, and Detachments; but I shall do myself the honour to enclose them for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I ought to have mentioned that on approaching Bushire the Enemy were observed to occupy in some force an entrenched position, with a strong Redoubt about a mile and a half from the walls, and commanding the wells from which the main supply of water for the town is derived. This position was precipitately abandoned on my line being formed. It also had sustained a bombardment from the Fleet.

I would beg especially to mention the unwearied exertions and valuable aid rendered to me, from the landing at Hallila Bay to the taking of Bushire, by my Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Younghusband; Captain Wray, the Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Hill, Commanding Engineers; Captain Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General; and Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintending Surgeon.

Brigadier Stopford and Lieutenant Colonel Malet died leading on their Men in the most gallant style. Brigadier Honner, Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel



Shepherd, who succeeded to the Command of the 1st Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Trevelyan, Commanding the Artillery Brigade; and Lieutenant Colonel Tapp, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, have earned my warmest thanks for the manner in which their arduous duties have been carried; as also Captain Pottinger, Brigade Major of Artillery, whose exertions were conspicuous; and my best thanks are equally due to Major Sterling, Commanding H. M.'s 64th Regiment; to Captain Macleod, who succeeded to the Command of the 20th Regiment; to Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, Commanding 2nd European L. I.; to Major Manson, Commanding 4th Rifles; to Captain Hough, Commanding 2nd Belooch Battalion; to Captain Forbes, who succeeded to the Command of the 3rd Light Cavalry; to Major Blake, Commanding 4th Troop H. A.; to Captain Hatch, Commanding No. 3 Light Field Battery; to Captain Gibbard, Commanding No. 5 Light Field Battery; and to Captain Dickinson, Commanding the Sappers and Miners.

I have also derived every possible assistance from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hunter; Major Ballard, Head of the Intelligence Department; Major Boyé, the Deputy Judge Advocate General; Captain Rigby, who has acted as my Persian Interpreter; Captain Finimore, Commissary of Ordnance; Captain Collier, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Shewell; and Lieutenant Holland, Deputy Assistant Quartermasters General; Major Barr, Paymaster; and Lieutenant Willoughby, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards; Major Taylor, of the Persian Embassy; and Mr. Johnstone, of the Indian Navy, also rendered most efficient service (having attached themselves to my personal Staff); and to Mr. Johnstone's knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, with the unwearied zeal he has exhibited, I am much indebted.

In fine, nothing could have surpassed the admirable spirit exhibited by the Officers and Men of all ranks, and the utmost praise is due for their zeal, devotion, and gallantry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. STALKER, Major General,  
Commanding Expeditionary Field Force.

From Rear Admiral Sir HENRY J. LEEKE, K.H., R. N., Commanding Naval Force,  
Persian Gulf Expedition,

To the Right Honorable LORD ELPHINSTONE, G.C.H., Governor of Bombay.

*Honorable Company's Steam Frigate "Assaye," at anchor off Bushire,  
10th December 1856.*

MY LORD,—It becomes my pleasing duty to report to your Lordship in Council, that after a bombardment, which commenced this morning at 8 o'clock between the Persian Batteries and the Men-of-War of the Indian Navy, and lasted on both sides until nearly an hour after noon, that the town of Bushire has been taken, and the Flag of our Sovereign is now flying on the citadel.

It was determined that the disembarkation of the Troops should take place in Hallila Bay, about 10 miles south of the town. All was ready on the morning of the 7th instant, and the gun-boats in advance to cover the landing, when a number of the Enemy were discovered in a date-grove about 200 yards to the left of the beach; the boats opened fire, and, after the exchange of a few shots, the Enemy retired. Here the famous Chief, the son of Baucher Khan, was killed by a shell from one of the advanced boats, and, I trust, gave a check to, and prevented the approach of, a large number of Persian Troops, who would have very much harassed the Army while landing.

On the following day I paid a visit to General Stalker at the Camp, and on parting I promised him that I would keep close to the shore in this ship, and support the left of the Army on its approach to the Fort of Reshire (about 4 miles from this place), where it was supposed, from the information we had received, the Enemy, in number from 1,500 to 2,000, would receive our Troops, and make a powerful resistance. On my nearing the Fort, this information was confirmed, and we saw it perfectly full of Persian soldiers, who were drawn up ready for the attack. At this moment, I was about 1,700 yards from them, when we commenced firing shell,—many, dropping within the trenches and committing much slaughter, obliged the Persian Troops to fly, with the exception of about 800, who made a resolute stand, and were driven out by the Troops in one of the most brilliant and gallant charges I ever witnessed. Here the Troops halted for the night.

I then pushed on for this roadstead, and at daylight this morning, seeing the Persian Army drawn up near the wells (their centre supported by a high fortified Tower and Redoubt), it was my duty to dislodge them; and for this service I ordered the vessels named in the margin, under the command of Lieutenants Tronson, Worsley, Chitty, and Giles, and eight heavy-armed gun-boats under Lieutenant Stradling, to place their ships in position to attack it. This was done in a most gallant way, and in the course

"Falkland," Sloop.

"Ajdaha," Steam-frigate.

"Berenice."

"Victoria," Steam-sloop.

of an hour I had the satisfaction to see the whole of the Persian Troops in full retreat to the town, but in perfect order and with great coolness, supported by their Artillery. A boat, with a white flag, was now seen approaching the ship, and on one of the Chiefs arriving on board, a request was made by the Governor of the town for a delay of operations for twenty-four hours, to offer terms. This I instantly refused, in consequence of his having fired on one of our small steamers, bearing a flag of truce the day before. Half an hour was given him to get out of the way of our shot; and the ships having been placed in line of battle, my Flag-ship in the centre, the action commenced, and continued on both sides for two hours, when, observing two batteries outside the town, one a kind of miniature Malakhoff, harassing the "Semiramis" and "Feroze," I directed our fire towards them, and in three hours they were perfectly silenced, and the guns dismounted. A Tower on the NW. angle of the Fort, and a masked battery below the Residency Flagstaff outside the walls, kept up a constant and steady fire upon the "Semiramis" and "Feroze." It was necessary to silence them also; and seeing that both ships were much damaged by their steady aim, the foremost guns of this ship were ordered to be directed towards them, and in the course of an hour both batteries ceased firing.

I was now anxious to make an opening in the wall of the town, that the Troops might have nothing in their way, if General Stalker, on his arrival, determined upon carrying the place by assault. Our fire was therefore directed to the SW. angle, and the breach commenced by knocking down a part of the Tower and the embrasure, in which a gun was mounted, as well as the lower part of the wall. The fire from their batteries at this time gradually slackened, and at this moment the Flagstaff in the town was hauled down in token of submission, and the place surrendered.

The Army was by this time close to the town, and it was a source of the greatest pleasure to me to feel that we had cleared away every obstacle that presented itself on their onward march, the more so as they had lost so many gallant fellows the day before when storming the Fort of Reshire.

The ships of the Fleet have suffered considerably in their hulls, masts, and rigging, from the fire of the enemy's guns: the "Semiramis" and "Feroze" have some shot through them, but nothing to prevent all being ready for sea in a day or two. I am most happy to add, that no person has been touched, nor has any casualty occurred during the four hours and a half we were under fire; how this has happened is miraculous, for the grape shot, which fell at every instant around and abreast the gun-boats, and the round shot over and about our ships, was very severe, and proved that our Enemy were more formidable than they were supposed to be even by those who had known the town years before, there being 59 guns mounted on the batteries.

It now becomes a pleasing part of my duty to bring to the notice of your Lordship in Council the very great assistance I have received from Commodore Ethersey (who met me off the Island of Kishim, and from his knowledge of this place gave me much valuable information), Captains Jenkins and Young, Commanders Macdonald (in charge of all the Transports) and Rennie, and Acting Commanders Foulerton and Adams, the latter the Captain of this ship, the Officers, Petty Officers, and Seamen of the Fleet under my Command; nor can I ever forget their gallant conduct in this day's battle, or their cheerfulness and activity in carrying out my orders, and in moving their ships into position abreast of the batteries, and I am sure the Government will think with me that this was no easy task to perform, for most of the vessels drew from 15 to 16 feet water, and we had to take them (at high water) some way through soft mud to get near enough to the Forts, and this under a heavy fire.

Where all have so ably and gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to particularise individuals, but I desire to express my warm thanks to Captain Griffith Jenkins, the First Captain of this ship, for the very great assistance he has afforded me throughout the whole of the operations, and particularly during the action. He was the first Officer, assisted by Major Hill, of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Clarkson, the First Lieutenant of my Flag-ship, to enter the town and hoist the British Flag.

I trust, my Lord, it will not be taking too much upon myself to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of General Stalker and his brave Army, the more so as I have had the

honour of being associated with them for many weeks, and have been an eye-witness of all their proceedings from the day of landing, as well as on their advance to the town. In doing so I offer the humble tribute of a British Admiral to the brave General, his Officers, and Soldiers, whose dashing conduct on the day of storming the Fort of Reshire can never be forgotten.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council the excellent manner in which the Commanders and Officers and Crews of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, named in the margin, have conducted their ships during the time they have been with the Fleet. They are at all times ready for any hard work, and have rendered me very essential service, and I beg to express my sincere thanks to them collectively and individually.

"Precursor,"  
 "Pottinger,"  
 "Chusan,"  
 "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy."

To the Masters commanding the Merchant ships (named in the margin), and their Officers and Crews, especially to the Commander of the "Result," Captain Cow, whose kind and considerate conduct in bringing off the wounded did him honour, I tender my best thanks for their active exertions. All did their duty, and vied with each other, day and night, which ship should do the most in landing the Troops, horses, and stores.

"Result,"  
 "Abdullah,"  
 "Alabama,"  
 "Madge Wildfire,"  
 "Dakotah,"  
 "Fairlie,"  
 "Hydree,"  
 "Mirzapore,"  
 "Melbourne,"  
 "Merse,"  
 "Maria Grey,"  
 "Arthur the Great,"  
 "Rajah of Cochin,"  
 "Clifton,"  
 "Thames City,"  
 "Wansfield,"  
 "Sindian,"  
 "Bombay,"  
 "Rhoderic Dhu,"  
 "Philo,"  
 "Sibella."

In conclusion, may I again request your Lordship's notice of the gallant Officers who have given me so much assistance and support during the time I have been fitting out the Persian Gulf Expedition:—by their exertions nearly 10,000 persons, with all their Camp equipage, provisions, guns, and stores, and 1,100 horses, have been landed on the shores of Persia, without the slightest accident, and, with the exception of 5 horses, without a casualty of any sort; and by to-morrow evening the Troops will have their tents pitched, cooking things ready, and every arrangement to give them comfort and shelter from the cold weather and rains of the winter. The Indian Navy being a service of seniority, precludes promotion, and, unlike their brethren of the Army, they can gain

nothing of advancement to a higher rank; but if, in bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council their good and meritorious conduct upon this as well as every other occasion, I have the good fortune to render a service to those who have so thoroughly done their duty, it will be a source of the greatest gratification to me.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed) HENRY J. LEEKE, Rear Admiral R. N., Commander in Chief I. N.,  
 and Commanding the Naval Force, Persian Gulf Expedition.

From Commander FELIX JONES, I. N., Political Agent with the Forces, and  
 Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

*Residency in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, 13th December 1856.*

SIR.—My last despatch made known my retirement from Bushire. I now continue the report of my proceedings to the present date, in connection with the Expeditionary Force in this Gulf.

2. On the 29th November a detachment of the Fleet, as per margin, first hove in sight of Bushire, and dispelled the prevailing idea that the Force would not quit the shores of India. This illusion I had been able to maintain perfect to the last moment, though the object I had contemplated of an immediate descent on the Coast failed, from the Fleet being scattered in various parts of the Gulf. It was not indeed until the 6th instant that they were sufficiently collected to admit of direct operations being commenced; but, in the mean time,

"Feroze," Steam-frigate, towing  
 two Merchant Ships and Corvette  
 "Falkland."

the Island of Karrack was occupied and formed into a Military depôt, as reported in my despatch to Major General Stalker, under date 4th instant.

3. The day subsequent to the arrival of the first ships the Governor of Bushire wrote to me officially on the subject of the display before the town; but, as I was then about proceeding to meet the General some miles off at sea, an answer to his inquiries was delayed, as shown in the accompanying letters. On the 3rd December, the Governor General's Proclamations were sent to him officially, with the sanction of the Major General Commanding the Force. To these there was no reply.

4. On the 6th instant the Fleet moved down to Hallila Bay, which Commodore Ethersey had pronounced the best suited for the debarkation of the Force, and no spot could have been better selected. Dispositions were made for landing the Force on the following morning, when it was effected in admirable order, though not unobserved by the Enemy, small parties of whom were driven from their lurking-places in the date-groves by the fire of the gun-boats and well directed shot from the Steam-frigate "Ajdaha."\*

\* Commanded by Lient. Worsley.

5. Shortly after noon the Force was enabled to advance from the beach, and take up an extended front before the Enemy, seen at intervals watching our movements, a few miles in advance. Great difficulties, however, had to be contended with in landing the Cavalry horses and Artillery equipage, from a paucity of Native boats, which I had failed in procuring from the Arab coast, owing to the impracticability of dealing with the people in moments of emergency and need. These difficulties were, however, readily surmounted by the skill and activity of the Indian Naval Officers and Men, whose exertions on this occasion merit the highest praise. These exertions were fully appreciated by their associates in arms, not less active in their endeavours to get at the Enemy with the least possible delay.

6. Forty-eight hours sufficed to put the Troops in motion northward; the ships of war, led by the Admiral, advancing along the coast to their support. This was on the morning of the 9th, and by noon the Enemy were observed to be in some force in the village of Reshire. Here, amid the ruins of old houses, garden-walls, and steep ravines, they occupied a formidable position. But, notwithstanding their firmness, wall after wall was surmounted, and finally they were driven from their last defence (the old Fort of Reshire), bordering on the cliffs at the margin of the sea. This was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy then only flying in despair down the cliffs, where many met their death in their endeavours to escape through the ravines of the south. The nature of the ground, however, rendered pursuit difficult to the horse, though many were cut up in a chase of some distance. Details of this spirited affair will be given by the proper Officers. I shall therefore merely observe, that the Enemy received at first a lesson he will not readily forget, for the tribe families of Dashti and Tungestoon comprising its ranks are regarded as the most brave as well as the most skilled in the defence of posts like Reshire, where regular Troops cannot work with full effect. Brigadier Stopford, C.B., met his death here, and other loss was experienced. The wounded were received into the ships the same evening, and provisions were thrown into the Camp from seaward during the night.

7. It had been agreed upon that I should proceed in person to the town of Bushire in a small steamer with a flag of truce, bearing the accompanying copy of a Summons to surrender, with the terms offered to the Garrison. While the above was enacting, I proceeded on this errand, with the humane object also of receiving such of the merchants and townspeople as might be desirous of shelter in the Fleet. This was quite in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India in regard to the inhabitants of Bushire; and the Major General, the Admiral, and myself were induced to believe that my presence near them might tend to avert much bloodshed. In this, however, we were disappointed, for, on passing through the intricate channel leading to the town, two batteries, at a distance of 500 yards, opened upon the "Assyria," bearing the flag of truce, in defiance of all usage of war. Deeming it might be a mistake, I caused the vessel to stop, but a second and a third shot passing close to us, I was compelled to retrace my steps, and, even then, two more guns were discharged. I could scarcely account for this conduct, having taken some pains to explain the meaning of a flag of truce, in the event of warfare, before quitting the town; but, while relating the circumstance to Rear Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, a flag of truce from the shore was reported, and the bearer (Mirza Ismail, Collector of Customs in the town) came off with a written apology from the Governor, who, with the Chief Officers of the Garrison, were stated to have been outside of the walls examining into the condition of the exterior defences at the time: every regret was expressed, the act was attributed to the ignorance of an Artillery-man, with hopes that it would be overlooked. To this the Admiral and self replied, that so far as we were personally concerned, we were willing to credit the statements of the Governor and accept the apology,

though the act itself, in whatever way originating, must stigmatise the Persian Government and its Officers in the eyes of all civilized States. Mirza Ismail returned with a Summons to the shore.

8. While this was going on, a note from the Major General Commanding announced his intention of advancing on the town the following morning, and the Admiral disposed his Fleet in order of battle, for first dismantling the newly-erected outworks, and then moving with the view to breaching the south wall of the town. The following morning, as the tide served, the ships were in the positions assigned them. A second flag of truce had come off begging twenty-four hours' delay, but this was promptly rejected, and at near 8 o'clock the signal was hoisted to engage. Shot and shell were aimed at the Redoubt south of the town, but with little effect, owing to the great range, though eventually the Enemy, assembled there to oppose the Troops, were dislodged, and beat a retreat with their guns into the town. The ships, in the mean time, had moved upon the town, and such was the ardour displayed to get close in to the works, that every ship was laid aground at the turn of high-water, and for four hours continued to cannonade the defences, which were active in replying the whole time. Many of their guns, however, were not of sufficient calibre to reach the ships, but the perseverance of the Persian gunners in firing from the more heavy pieces was admired by every one. Their shot told very often on the hulls of the "Victoria," "Falkland," "Semiramis," and "Feroze," which latter vessels, under Captain John Young and Commander James Rennie (if comparisons are admissible where all exerted themselves alike), had the posts of honour for the day. Details of the affair it is unnecessary for me to enter upon. It will suffice for me to report that some of the guns being silenced, on the approach of the Army under Major General Stalker, C.B., to breach the wall on the gate side before assault, the Persian Flagstaff was felled in token of submission. This was at noon. The Persian Flag has since been recovered by myself, and presented as a joint trophy to the Chiefs conducting the combined operations in this Expedition, who, with every Officer and Man in it, whether Soldier or Sailor, have certainly won for themselves an honorable name.

9. After surrender, some little hesitation was shown on the part of the Governor and Garrison to come out of the town: an assuring note, coupled with the threat of an assault in half an hour, was, however, sent in by a freed captive; and on the expiration of the time that Officer was seen issuing with his suite from the gate. I moved forward with a party to receive and conduct him to Head Quarters, where, after tendering his sword, he met with a gracious reception from the Major General and Rear Admiral Commanding the Forces. Shortly afterwards, the Sirhang, or Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant, submitted, the entire Garrison at the same time laying down their arms on my proceeding into the town with assurances of safety from the Major General Commanding in Chief. The British colours were then hoisted at 4.30 P. M. on the Residency Flagstaff by Lieutenant Clarkson, of the Indian Navy, the Troops under orders to garrison the town moving at sunset into the place.

10. Since the occupation I have been engaged with my Assistant, Lieutenant Disbrowe, in giving confidence to the townspeople, securing the magazines, granaries, and other public stores, endeavouring to re-open the bazars, and in adopting measures for the public safety, as well as in taking steps for obtaining supplies. Owing to the distrust naturally prevailing amongst suspicious people quite new to us, and generally ignorant as to our usages and institutions, we have some difficulty to contend with. Time, however, will aid to dispel fears, to restore confidence, and eventually, I hope, secure to us all we require. I must not conceal, however, that our chief local supplies of fresh meat, grain, &c. must be drawn from Busreh and Bagdad, and boats are not readily procurable. A large quantity of coal should therefore be stored both here and at Busreh, for the use of steamers, those of small size being best adapted for this service; they should not fail us, for in any case to ensure cattle living, the voyage should be shortened as much as possible by their taking boats in tow.

11. No intelligence of any kind has come in from the interior; but I may be able to glean some in a few days. All is, however, quiet in the town and districts at the present time.

12. I beg to enclose copy of a Proclamation, with appended Articles, which forms the basis of our future administration in these tracts. These will doubtless require emendation as we progress in the government of a strange people, but they seem to me at present best adapted to work upon, and have accordingly received the sanction of the Major General Commanding in Chief of the Force.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) FELIX JONES,

Political Agent with the Forces, and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

*Bombay Castle, 29th December 1856.*

No. 975 of 1856.—The leave of absence granted by G. G. O., dated 11th April last, No. 349, to Assistant Surgeon C. J. Sylvester, Civil Surgeon, Sholapore, on medical certificate, was extended to the 30th June 1856, on the same account.

No. 976 of 1856.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

	<i>Date of arrival at Bombay.</i>
Lieutenant General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., Infantry, unattached ..	22nd December 1856.
Captain J. Pogson, 17th Regt. N. I. ....	21st December 1856.
Captain H. Shewell, 2nd European Regt. L. I. ....	} 22nd December 1856.
Captain R. M. Hammond, 20th Regt. N. I. ....	
Captain E. P. Arthur, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry (Lancers) .....	
Captain C. R. W. Hervey, 2nd European Regt. L. I., Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee .....	
Captain M. S. Green, 16th Regt. N. I., Second in Command 2nd Regt. Sind Irregular Horse .....	
Lieutenant R. Litchfield, 21st Regt. N. I. ....	} 21st December 1856.
Lieutenant W. A. Armstrong, 3rd European Regt. ....	
Lieutenant W. A. Park, Adjutant 3rd European Regt. ....	} 22nd December 1856.
Lieutenant D. H. Hickman, 5th Regt. N. L. I. ....	
Lieutenant A. G. St. John Mildmay, 3rd European Regt., Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana .....	
Sub-Conductor John Jackson, Commissariat Department .....	21st December 1856.

No. 977 of 1856.—The undermentioned Ensigns, of the Infantry, are permanently posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies, and Regimental rank is assigned to them as follows:—

Rank and Names.	Regimental Rank.	To what Corps Posted.
• Ensign Colville Frankland .....	11th Sept. 1856.	12th Regt. N. I., as 2nd Ensign.
Ensign Gordon Forbes Birdwood .....	21st ditto ..	23rd Regt. N. L. I., as 2nd Ensign.
Ensign Maurice Tweedie .....	21st ditto ..	13th Regt. N. I., as 2nd Ensign.
Ensign Walter Leckie Hallett .....	21st ditto ..	27th Regt. N. I., as 2nd Ensign.
Ensign Thomas Trueman .....	21st ditto ..	3rd European Regt., as 4th Ensign.
Ensign Edward Huwe Townsend Tyndall .....	21st ditto ..	7th Regt. N. I., as 2nd Ensign.
Ensign John Jopp .....	21st ditto ..	29th Regt. N. I., as 2nd Ensign.

No. 978 of 1856.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Captain J. D. Williams, of the 28th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General Southern Division of the Army, during such time as Major Curtis may be officiating at Poona for Major Boyé, or until further orders.

No. 979 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 8th December 1856, No. 1520:—

“Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, conveyed in letter No. 155, dated 1st October 1856, Paragraph 3, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that Officers employed as Assistants or Deputy Assistants and Adjutant General, and Quartermaster General, or as Town or Fort Majors, or Majors of Brigade, if under the rank of Captain, shall take rank and precedence as the Junior Captains in the Brigade or Garrison in which they are serving.”

The above order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 980 of 1856.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have appointed Mr. George Francis Blowers, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon this Establishment, subject to the usual conditions and to his being found qualified agreeably to the prescribed test.

No. 981 of 1856.—Lieutenant C. W. Wahab, 14th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 982 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon J. G. Stewart, M.D., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 983 of 1856.—Lieutenant James Thompson, of the 58th Regt. Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for three years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

*Bombay Castle, 30th December 1856.*

No. 984 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 30th November 1856.*—By Major Honner, appointing Lieutenants Lewis and Bannerman, until further orders, the former, in addition to his duties of Interpreter, to perform also those of Adjutant, vice Wilson, and the latter to act as Quartermaster to the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., vice Lewis.

*Dated 2nd December 1856.*—By Lieutenant Colonel MacDougall, appointing Lieutenant Collier, until further orders, to act as Adjutant to the 21st Regt. N. I., vice Langborne, promoted.

*Dated 3rd December 1856.*—By Major General Wilson, appointing Captain Henderson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., to perform the duties of Assistant Quartermaster General of the Southern Division, during the absence of Captain Pollexfen, on leave, or until further orders.

*Dated 5th December 1856.*—By the same Officer, directing Captain Jameson, of the 29th Regt. N. I., in addition to his duties of Acting Aide-de-Camp, to perform those of Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Southern Division of the Army, on the departure of Major Curtis, until the arrival of his successor, or until further orders.

No. 985 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

*Dated 23rd November 1856.*—By Lieutenant Colonel Hume, directing Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sadashew Humraj, on the arrival of the Troops at Bhooj, to receive medical charge of the 4th Company 3rd Battalion Artillery and 17th Regt. N. I., until further orders.

*Dated 30th November 1856.*—By Brigadier Hobson, appointing Captain Wilson, of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., to act as Brigade Major and Commissariat Agent at Baroda, during the absence of Captain Sandwith, on Civil Employ, or until further orders.

*Dated 8th December 1856.*—By Brevet Colonel Macan, appointing Lieutenant Preston, Acting Line Adjutant, Shikarpoor, to receive also the charge of the Treasure Chest, and to act as Superintendent of Bazars at that Station, with effect from the 7th October last, until further orders.

No. 986 of 1856.—The following appointment is made :—

*29th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant N. Kirkland, to be Adjutant, vice Nuttal, promoted.

No. 987 of 1856.—Mr. Frederick William Heathfield is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay 22nd December 1856.

No. 988 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 8th December 1856, No. 1521 :—

“The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following Revised Rates of Pensions from Lord Clive’s Fund, for the Widows of Warrant Officers, authorised by the Honorable the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders :—”

	Rates per Month.
Commissaries .....	Rs. 37 4 4
Deputy Commissaries and Senior Apothecaries.....	} „ 18 10 2
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissaries..	} „ 15 2 1
Conductor .....	} „ 14 14 6
Riding Master .....	} „ 14 14 6
Apothecaries .....	} „ 9 5 1
Sub-Conductors.....	} „ 9 5 1
Stewards .....	} „ 6 4 0
Assistant Apothecaries.....	} „ 6 4 0
Assistant Stewards .....	} „ 6 4 0

No. 989 of 1856.—Lieutenant Keays, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is appointed to the Commissariat Charge at Aden, and Lieutenant Mignon on being relieved by Lieutenant Keays, will proceed forthwith for duty in Bombay.

*Bombay Castle, 31st December 1856.*

No. 990 of 1856.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted extensions of leave, for the periods specified, to the undermentioned Officers :—

Major W. J. Morris .....	} 6 months.
Captain W. S. Suart .....	
Captain W. H. Palin .....	
Lieutenant William Buchanan .....	
Lieutenant C. J. Steuart .....	
Lieutenant C. H. Clay .....	
Ensign E. R. Anderson .....	
Conductor Mairs .....	

No. 991 of 1856.—The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department :—

Lieutenant Gray, Senior Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and now employed in the Persian Gulf, is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary to the Force, from the 20th October last.

Captain Lodwick, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, from the 3rd November last, vice Captain Dunsterville, nominated Assistant Commissary General with the Field Force in the Persian Gulf from that date.

No. 992 of 1856.—The following Order is confirmed :—

*Dated 14th November 1856.*—By the Commander in Chief, appointing Lieutenant G. F. Hogg, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers, to be Quartermaster and Interpreter to the 2nd Belooch Battalion, during its employment on Foreign Service, with effect from the 8th idem.

No. 993 of 1856.—Ensign T. S. Fraser, of the 14th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 994 of 1856.—Mr. Colville Frankland is admitted into the Service from the 26th instant, in conformity with his appointment, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet for the Infantry. His Rank has already been settled by G. G. O. No. 955 of the 20th instant.

No. 995 of 1856.—Lieutenant R. E. Glasspoole, of the 6th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 996 of 1856.—The services of Lieutenant T. T. Haggard, Acting Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Committee duty.

No. 997 of 1856.—The name of Assistant Surgeon F. J. N. Musgrove is henceforth to be borne on the Muster Rolls of the Bombay Army as “Musgrave.”

No. 998 of 1856.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors :—

*Date of Arrival at Bombay.*

Captain O. Bourdillon, 25th Regt. N. I. ....	} 26th December 1856.
Lieutenant G. H. Stone, Regiment of Artillery.....	

No. 999 of 1856.—The following Native promotion is made :—

*Date of Rank.*

*Corps of Tent Lascars.*

Senior 1st Tindal Nursoo Nagapa to be Syrang on the Extra Establishment, in room of Extra Syrang Shaik Shurfooden, transferred to the permanent Establishment. . . . 12th December 1856.

No. 1000 of 1856.—The following promotions are made :—

*3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Eyre to be Major, Lieutenant R. F. Wren to be Captain of a Troop., and Cornet J. G. Malcolmson to be Lieutenant from the 9th December 1856, in succession to Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) G. G. Malet, killed in Action.

*20th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign T. Kettlewell to be Lieutenant, from the 9th December 1856, vice Lieutenant M. C. Utterson, killed in Action.

Ensign E. T. Webb to be Lieutenant, from the 10th December 1856, vice Lieutenant W. B. Warren, deceased from wounds received in Action.

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

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

*Secretary to Government.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 30th December 1856.*

No. 199 of 1856.—Mr. Duncan Bebb King, Volunteer, arrived from England on the 21st instant by the Ship "Owen Glendower."

*Bombay Castle, 31st December 1856.*

No. 200 of 1856.—Mr. Parry Jones, Clerk, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for fifteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

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

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

*Secretary to Government.*

## Civil Appointments, &c.

*POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 31st December 1856.*

Under the leave of absence granted, on the 30th of August last, to Lieutenant Colonel G. LeGrand Jacob, Political Agent in Kutch, that Officer delivered over charge of the Agency to his Assistant, Captain S. N. Raikes, on the 15th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel George Malcolm, Commandant of the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse, resumed Command of the Regiment on the 17th instant, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 3rd ultimo.

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

H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

*TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,*

*REVENUE.*

*Bombay Castle, 29th December 1856.*

Mr. W. Raymer, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

*Bombay Castle, 30th December 1856.*

Mr. A. S. Spens, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the next Vernacular Examination Committee.

*Bombay Castle, 31st December 1856.*

Mr. G. W. Campbell to be a Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Messrs. Robertson, Peile, and Ramsay, of the Civil Service, have been allowed to proceed from Tanna to the Presidency, to appear before the next Vernacular Examination Committee.

Mr. E. D. Neave, First Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is allowed a further extension, to the 10th proximo, of the leave of absence on medical certificate, granted to him on the 8th ultimo.

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

H. YOUNG, *Offg. Chief Secretary.*

*GENERAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 29th December 1856.*

Mr. T. C. Loughnan returned to his duty in the Bombay Civil Service, on the 22nd December 1856, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.



*Bombay Castle, 30th December 1856.*

The Honorable the Court of Directors have permitted Mr. Thomas William Carson to resign the Bombay Civil Service, and have appointed Mr. Henry Martyn Thelwall to be a Member of the said Service.

*Bombay Castle, 31st December 1856.*

The services of Surgeon S. M. Pelly, Civil Surgeon of Nassick, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 27th December 1856.*

Lieutenant R. S. Sellon, of the Engineers, is appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer in the Southern Province.

*Bombay Castle, 31st December 1856.*

Serjeant Assistant Overseer Bennett having joined the Office of the Executive Engineer at Kurrachee, under date the 15th December 1856, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 10th idem is cancelled.

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

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,**

**CIVIL.**

First Grade Apprentice Ram Churran, 28th Regt. N. I., is transferred to the Civil Hospital, Sholapore.

First Grade Apprentice Ezekiel Isaac, general duty, Cambay, is appointed to the Jail Hospital, Rajkote.

First Grade Apprentice Babajee Jadow, Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, is appointed to the Jail Hospital at that Station.

First Grade Apprentice Sewa Sye, Jail Hospital, Hyderabad, is appointed to the Bandora Charitable Dispensary.

Acting Second Hospital Assistant Jacob Solomon, Marine Battalion, is appointed to the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad.

Second Grade Apprentices Antonio de Souza, of the Meethebye Hormusjee's Charitable Dispensary, Coorla, and Elija Samuel, of the Civil Hospital, Tanna, are directed to exchange appointments.

The following promotions are ordered in the Vaccinating Department, Eastern Division, Guzerat:—

Apprentices Gunputrow Govind and Hunmalidass Gordhundass are promoted to the rank of Assistant Vaccinators, vice Eduljee Jewajee and Pudumsing Mallsing, discharged.

Ichashunker Kirpashunker and Lakheswur Ghelabhae are admitted into the Service as Apprentices, to fill vacancies in the Eastern Division, Guzerat.

The following arrangements are ordered in the Vaccinating Department, Western Division, Guzerat:—

Senior Apprentice Rowasunker Kerpasunker is promoted to the rank of Assistant Vaccinator, vice Cheegun Moteechund, discharged.

Atmaram Nuthooram is admitted into the Service as an Apprentice, to fill the vacancy.

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

*Bombay, Medical Board Office, 30th December 1856.*

**MILITARY**

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

**1856 ARRIVALS.**

- 23rd Dec.—Captain James Burke, Engineers, from leave, from Mahableshwur.
- 26th " Lieutenant G. H. Stone, Artillery, from sick leave, from England.
- " " Cadet C. Fraunkland, Infantry, to join, from England.
- " " Captain B. Bourdillon, 25th Regt. N. I., from sick leave, from England.

- 26th Dec.—Major G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad.
- 27th " Major Henry Lye, 13th Regt. N. I., from sick certificate, from Hyderabad.
- 28th " Major W. F. Curtis, 1st Light Cavalry (Lancers), on duty, from Poona.
- 29th " Colonel E. Greco, C.B., Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
- " " Lieutenant W. H. Blowers, 29th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.
- " " Lieutenant T. R. Teschemaker, Artillery, on sick certificate, from Kholapore.
- " " Assistant Surgeon W. Niven, H. C. Steam Frigate "A-saye," on duty, from Persian Gulf.
- " " Lieutenant C. M. Ducat, 17th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.
- " " Major R. Phayre, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
- 30th " Superintending Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, Medical Staff, from duty, from Panwell.
- " " Captain C. S. Whitehill, 3rd European Regt., on duty, from Poona.

**1856 DEPARTURES.**

- 23rd Dec.—Captain C. W. Walker, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, to join, to Tanna.
- 24th " Captain M. J. Soppitt, 12th Regt. N. I., to join, to Deesa.
- " " Surgeon C. White, Deputy Inspector General H. M.'s Hospitals, on duty, to Deesa and Mount Aho.
- 25th " Lieutenant Colonel H. Jacob, 22nd Regt. N. I., to join, to Malliaum.
- 26th " Lieutenant J. Shekleton, Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
- " " Assistant Surgeon C. McDowell, Horse Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
- 29th " Captain J. W. Cottell, 26th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
- " " Captain D'Oyly Compton, 29th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
- " " Superintending Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, Medical Staff, on duty, to Panwell.
- 30th " Lieutenant and Adjutant W. A. Park, 3rd European Regt., to join, to Poona.
- " " Captain J. D. McAndrew, 78th Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.

*Bombay, Town Major's Office,  
31st December 1856.*

**WE** beg to intimate that Mr. FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE retired from our FIRM on 31st ultimo, and that his Son, Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, has this day been admitted a PARTNER.  
*Bombay, 1st Jan. 1857. WALLACE & Co.*

**NOTICE.**—LONDON, MORLAND, and LONDON, Military Tailors and Accoutrement Makers, 7, New Burlington Street (late of 17 Jermyn Street), London, beg to acquaint the Officers of the Bombay Army and others that, from this date, Messrs. PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., 1, Military Square, Bombay, will act as their Agents for the receipt of Monies, and to whom only Accounts are to be paid when not remitted direct to London.  
*London, November 19th, 1856.*

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**

*Bombay Agency.*

**EXCHANGE.**

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are —

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 1½d.	"
" " 2 " "	2s. 1d.	"
" " 1 " "	2s. 0½d.	"
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d.	"
On Scotland on demand	2s. 0½d.	"
On Ireland " "	2s. 0½d.	"
Circular Notes " "	2s. 0½d.	"
On Paris at 3 days' sight	2s. 0½d.	"

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

**COMMISSION.**

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

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

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

*Bombay, 31st December 1856.*

**LONDON & EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.**

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

**BOMBAY BRANCH.**

The Bombay Branch of this Corporation transacts business on the following terms:—

**INTEREST.**

On Deposits for 1 month	3 per cent.
2 months	3½ " "
3 do.	4 " "
6 do.	5 " "
12 do.	6 " "

Bank Post Bills will be given for sums deposited on the above terms. The Bank does not reserve the right of paying of deposits till the expiry of the term for which they have been received.

On Current Accounts
 2 per cent. |

On deposits for 15 days, and thereafter requiring 15 days' notice previous to withdrawal
 3 per cent. |

On deposits payable at call, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on all sums withdrawn
 ¼ per cent. |

Deposits may be withdrawn without the usual notice if taken in the Bank's bills on London at the advertised rates of the day.

No Cheques cashed nor money received under Rs. 10.

**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills	7 per cent. per annum.
On Private Bills at 15 days	8 " "
" " 1 month	9 " "
" " 2 " "	10 " "
" " 3 " "	11 " "

Private Bills secured by Government Paper will be discounted at reduced rates. Rebate on uncovered Bills is allowed at Government rate.

**CASH CREDIT**

Granted on Government or other approved Securities, for sums ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30,000, at 7 and 9 per cent. per annum respectively.

**EXCHANGE.**

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 1½d.	"
" " 2 " "	2s. 1d.	"
" " 1 " "	2s. 0½d.	"
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d.	"
Bills on Scotland at 30 days' sight	2s. 0½d.	"
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d.	"

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 Remittances payable to "The London and Eastern Banking 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 term at which the Bills are to be drawn.

**COMMISSION.**

On the Purchase or Sale of Government or other Securities
 One-Half per Cent. |

On the Collection of Foreign Bills, &c.
 One-Half per Cent. |

On realising Interest or Dividends
 One-Quarter per Cent. |

If the funds realised on account of Constituents are to be remitted in Bills of the Corporation, no Commission will be charged.

The Bank grants Drafts on Calcutta, Agra, Simla, Delhi, &c.

C. F. BARCLAY, Sub-Manager in charge.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st December 1856.

**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. 1,000, or £100, at the Reduced Rates

Age.	CIVILIANS.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
	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	23	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.

*By Authority.*

*Will be published on or about the 8th instant.*

THE **BOMBAY ARMY LIST,**  
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1857,

WITH  
**A LIST OF SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,**  
CORRECTED UP TO THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1857;  
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, *January 1st, 1857.*

**Post Office Notifications.**

**OVERLAND MAIL.**

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "PEKIN," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at the usual Office hour, 6 P. M.

An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed either *via* Marseilles or *via* Southampton, may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *via* Marseilles, or *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., with Inland Postage, must be prepaid as heretofore.

Letters for the United Kingdom, Foreign Europe, and for places in the Mediterranean, if insufficiently paid by Stamps, will be forwarded to London *via* Southampton; and Letters for places in Egypt will be detained, and treated as Unclaimed Letters.

Post Office Packets for COCHIN, CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on the 1st February 1857, at the usual Office hour, 6 P. M.; an After-Packet being kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "VICTORIA," will be closed about 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected about the 5th proximo.

*Bombay Post Office, 31st December 1856.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Post Master.

**NOTICE.**

A MAIL for BUSHIRE, per Contract Steamer "PIONEER," will be closed to-morrow evening, the 1st proximo, at 5 o'clock.

*Bombay Post Office, 31st December 1856.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Post Master.

**NOTICE.**

From and after the 1st January 1857 the Mails for Khandeish, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, will be closed at the same hour (6 P. M.) as all other Mails, and not at the hour stated in the Postal Notice of the 8th October 1856.

*Bombay Post Office, 24th December 1856.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Post Master.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is given, for public information, that OVERLAND Letters will be ready for delivery at the Post Office about two hours after the Steamer has anchored, which is known by the hauling down of the Steamer Flag.

The Delivery will be made generally in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour from the receipt of the last Mail Box.

*Bombay Post Office, 17th November 1856.*

T. GARRETT,  
Officiating Post Master.

LIST OF PACKETS MADE UP during the last Week at the Bombay Post Office, for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone .....	27th December .....	Surat.
„ Carnac .....	30th ditto .....	Do.

*Bombay Post Office, 31st December 1856.*

W. BLOWERS,  
Post Master.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 1348.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT—POST OFFICE,

*The 9th September 1856.*

In modification of the List published by order of the Government of India, in this Department, dated the 29th September 1854, it is hereby declared that Secretaries to Municipal Boards, Commissions, or Committees, are not authorised to send Letters, Packets, or Parcels by Post, on the Public Service, without payment of Postage.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## NOTICE.

It is notified for general information, that under instructions from the Director General of the Post Office in India, the Uniform of the Post Office Delivery Peons throughout the Bombay Presidency is to be green Chupkun, Red Turban and Kumberbund, and Black Leather Belt with round Badge; each Peon will also be supplied with a Bell.

2. The particular attention of the Public is requested to the following Clauses of the Post Office Rules, passed by the Governor General of India in Council:—

*Clause XVII.*—The Delivery Peons are prohibited from going out of their usual course to deliver Letters, Papers, or Parcels, and from delivering them without immediate payment of the exact amount of Postage, and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the Letters, Papers, or Parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office for delivery the following day.

*Clause XVIII.*—Whatever Postage is marked on a Letter, Paper, or Parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaints of overcharge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge, or unnecessary delay in delivering Letters, Papers, or Parcels, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office Stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any Peon, the number on his Badge should be specified.

*Clause XXIII.*—The servants at the several Post Offices are prohibited from giving change to parties sending or receiving Letters in any case.

Post Office prohibited from giving change. To facilitate the delivery of Service and Paid Letters and Papers, when there may not happen to be Unpaid Letters for individuals, the Post Master General begs to suggest the plan of having Letter Boxes affixed at suitable places in offices and private houses.

*Bombay Post Master General's Office, 21st October 1856.*

E. IMPEY,  
Post Master General.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Bhangy Parcels posted for Sind and the Punjab at the Presidency will, if marked "*Per Steamer*," be subject to Ship rates of postage only as far as Kurrachee, viz. :—

Eight Annas for every 100 Tolas. When intermediate land carriage occurs in the transmission of the Parcel, whether preceding or subsequent to conveyance by Ship or Steamer, the land rates for Bhangy Postage will be charged in addition to the Ship rates.

Books and Bhangy Parcels intended for Stations in the Punjab at Overland periods ought to be posted punctually within twelve hours after the arrival of the Mail. The heavy weight of the Letter Mails on the land lines subjects Books and Bhangy Parcels to a detention of several days in Bombay, unless posted in time for the Steamer.

*Bombay Post Office, 15th December 1856.*

T. GARRETT,  
Officiating Post Master.