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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

Preamble.

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 XII.

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 tushseeldars and other local officers for the collection of the Land

Collectors may appoint Abkaree Officers.

Tushseeldars 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

English distilleries not to be constructed or worked without 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

Board of Revenue to prescribe rules for regulating English distilleries.

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

Rate of duty to be levied on spirits.

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

Drawback on exportation.

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

Spirits may be removed for exportation under bond.

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-

Rules to be observed in the exportation of spirits.

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

Duty to be recovered on any deficiency in spirits under bond.

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

Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption.

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 Govern-

Recovery of sums due under bond.

ment 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-

Spirits how to be shipped.

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

Spirits shipped for exportation not to be re-landed.

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 ex-

No drawback on spirits exported to Indian ports or shipped as stores.

ported 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 pre-

Rum shrub, &c., how to be charged with duty; may be exported under the same rules as spirits.

pared 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

Distilleries within twenty miles of Calcutta to be under the Collector of Calcutta.

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 wholesale 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, blang, churru, 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 targe 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 churru, 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, targe, and puchwe, and intoxicating drugs, shall not be sold in larger quantities than are hereunder specified—namely, country spirits one seer; targe or puchwe four seers; ganjah or bhang, or any preparation or admixture of the same, one quarter of a seer; churru or opium, or any preparation or admixture of the same, five tola weight; and the sale of any such quantity as is herein allowed shall be deemed to be a retail sale within the meaning of the Act.

XXXVI. Whenever a license for the retail sale of country spirits, targe, 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 targe 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 any country spirits, or 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. shall apply to the sale by auction of any spirituous liquors, wines, or beer, purchased by any person for his private use, and so disposed of upon such person quitting a station or after his decease.

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 teree, or puchwe, 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. Provided always, that nothing in this Section shall extend to any spirituous liquors, wines, or beer, purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale.

L. The 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 teree, 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 bhang by the cultivators of the plants which produce those drugs respectively. But such cultivators are prohibited from selling any ganjah or bhang to any one other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorised to purchase by pass or license from the

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

Penalty for illegal possession of country spirits, &c.

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

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.

Opium cultivators,

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.

Travellers,

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.

Penalties for possession of excessive quantity of opium by travellers, &c.

LIII. Every licensed vendor, who shall sell or offer for sale opium, adulterated with any foreign substance, not being a preparation or 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, tuihseldar, 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.

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

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

person carrying any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this 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 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Rewards where no fine is realised. 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, to let in farm, for any period not exceeding five years, the duties leviable on the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or any description of such liquors or drugs, in any pargunnah 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 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.

Restrictions with respect to grant of licenses.

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.

Lease may be cancelled.

Compensation to farmers in certain cases.

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.

Recovery of arrears of tax or duty from or by farmers.

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.

Rules respecting the manufacture and sale of spirits, &c. in Military Cantonments.

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.

Mode of making arrest or search within Military Cantonments.

LXXXVII. In the districts in which the poppy is cultivated on account of Government, the Deputy Opium 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.

Powers vested in officers of the Opium Department.

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.

Commencement of Act.

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 ganjah, bhang, churru, 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 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] gallons of proof-spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles or

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-mentioned

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 above-mentioned 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 Dinagore, 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, timber, 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 :—

Preamble.

I. Tolls, at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, may be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, and floats, passing through or within the aforesaid part of the Kurratiya river, at such stations or places as the Lieutenant Governor 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 above-mentioned 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, Bauleahs, and
other Boats for personal
accommodation
Boats of burthen, empty..

4 annas per oar.
At the rate of 2 annas per
100 mds. burthen.

Ditto ditto laden
with bricks, files, and
earthen-ware; straw,
grass, reeds, and fire-
wood, fruit, and vegeta-
bles

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. Regu-
lation XXVIII. 1802 of the
Madras Code are applicable to lands under Ryotwar
Settlements; It is enacted as follows:—

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 collect-
ed according to the provi-
sions of this Act: and every
Collector and other Revenue Officer is hereby indem-
nified for anything heretofore done for the recovery
of arrears of such Revenue in accordance with the pro-
visions 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

incorporation and regulation
of Joint-Stock Companies
and other Associations should be amended, and that
the members of Joint-Stock Companies and other Asso-
ciations 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 subscrib-
ing their names to a memo-
randum 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
Penalty on partnerships
exceeding a certain number. partnership, in any part of
the territories in the posses-
sion and under the Government of the East India Com-
pany, 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 with-
out the joinder in the action or suit of any other mem-
bers of the partnership.

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

1. The name of the proposed Company;
2. The part of the said territories in which the re-
gistered 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 pro-
posed 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 liabi-
lity, 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 al-
ready 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 iden-
tical with that by which a subsisting Company is regis-
tered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calcu-
lated 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 obliga-
tions 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 iden-
tity 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.

Register of Shareholders.

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 painted 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—

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

Audit.

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

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.

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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.

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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.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven shareholders.

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.

Evidence of proceedings at Meetings.

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.

Legal Instruments of Company.

Contracts how made.

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.

Deeds.

Execution of deeds.

XLVII. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hoondie 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.

Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Hoondies.

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.

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-

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tlement 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 Definition of "the Court," 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 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 authorised 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 transferor against all existing and future debts of the Company.

2. In the case of a limited Company, every transferee shall indemnify the transferor 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 petition 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,

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.

tarily 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, sequestrated, 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, sequestrating, 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, sequestrated, 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 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 immoveable, 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 such 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 requisitions, 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, under 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-

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 sub-scriber.
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 transferor, 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:—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	III. PROPERTY held by the Company.	Showing:—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	1 The total amount received from the Shareholders; showing also:—				4 Immoveable Property, distinguishing—				
	(a.) The Number of Shares..				(a.) Land (describing tenure)..				
	(b.) The Amount paid per Share ..				(b.) Buildings..				
	(c.) If any Arrears of Calls, the Nature of the Arrear, and the names of the Defaulters.				5 Moveable Property, distinguishing—				
	Any Arrears due from any Director or Officer of the Company to be separately stated.				(c.) Stock in Trade ..				
	(d.) The Particulars of any forfeited Shares.				(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:—			IV. DEBTS owing to the Company.	6 Debts considered good for which the Company hold Bills or other Securities.				
	2 The Amount on Loans on Mortgage or Debenture Bonds.				7 Debts considered good for which the Company hold no Security.				
	3 The Amounts of Debts owing by the Company, distinguishing—				8 Debts considered doubtful and bad ..				
	(a.) Debts for which Acceptances have been given.				Any Debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated.				
	(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.			V. CASH AND INVESTMENT	9 Showing:—				
	(f.) Debts not enumerated above.				The Nature of Investment and Rate of Interest.				
VI. RESERVE FUND.	Showing:—				10 The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing Interest.				
	The Amount set aside from Profits to meet Contingencies.								
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.

1. The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."
2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in
3. The objects for which the Company is established are
4. The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."
5. 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.

Articles of Association of the
Company, Limited.

It is agreed as follows :—

1. No shareholder shall transfer his shares, without the consent of the Directors expressed in writing.

2. If any shareholder feels aggrieved with the refusal of the Directors to allow him to transfer his shares, the matter shall be settled by arbitration.

3. Calls on the shares of the Company, not considered as paid-up shares, shall be made at such time as the Directors think fit; but no call shall exceed one hundred Rupees per share.

4. The Company shall not be obliged to register the transferee under the regulations numbered 13 and 14 in the Table B, unless he is approved by the Directors; but, in the event of their disapproving, the matter may be decided by arbitration.

5. The regulations of Table B, as to general meetings, numbered 23, 24, and 26, shall not apply.

6. The first general meeting of the Company shall be held on the first day of _____ next, and subsequent general meetings shall be held on the first day of _____ in every succeeding year, or if that day is a Sunday on the succeeding Monday.

7. An extraordinary general meeting may be summoned at any time by any two shareholders of the Company.

8. All matters in question between the shareholders shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed by

9. The regulation of Table B as to votes of shareholders, numbered 39, shall not apply; and every shareholder shall have one vote in respect of every share that he holds.

The several persons hereinafter named, subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, shall be the first Directors of the Company, that is to say, A. B., B. C., C. D., E. F., G. H., and I. J.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers.

1. A. B.
2. B. C.
3. C. D.
4. E. F.
5. G. H.
6. I. J.
7. K. L.

Witness to the above signatures.

A. B.

TABLE D.

TABLE OF FEES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed 10,000 Rupees	50	0	0
For every 10,000 Rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 Rupees, after the first 10,000 Rupees, and up to 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of	2	8	0
For every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees, after the first 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of	0	8	0
For Registration of any increase in the Capital of a Company for every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees up to 10,00,000 Rupees in the whole.....	2	8	0
For every 10,000 Rupees, or part of 10,000 Rupees, beyond the first 10,00,000 Rupees, an additional fee of	0	8	0
For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered other than the Memorandum of Association, a fee of	2	8	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of....	2	8	0

FORM E.

Summary of Capital and Shares of the

Company, made up to the day of

Nominal Capital Co.'s Rupees divided into

Shares of Co.'s Rupees	each
------------------------	------

Number of shares taken up to the day of

There has been called up on each Share, Co.'s Rupees

Total amount of calls received, Co.'s Rupees

Total amount of calls unpaid, Co.'s Rupees

Total amount of shares forfeited, Co.'s Rupees.

List of persons holding shares in the

Company, on the day of

and of persons who have held shares thereon at any time during the year immediately preceding the day of showing their names and addresses and an account of the shares so held.

[illegible]

FORM F.

FORM OF TRANSFER OF SHARES.

I of
(a) in consideration of the
sum of paid to
me by of
(a) These words will be
omitted, if no consideration is
paid.
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, repre-
sentatives, 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 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.

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.

Legislative Council.

20th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 19th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV. OF 1856.

An Act to provide for the Dissolution of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund Society, and the Distribution of the Funds belonging thereto.

Whereas, by articles of agreement dated the 12th day of May 1820, a Society was established for raising a Fund called "The Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund," the interest, dividends, and proceeds of which Fund are thereby directed to be applied in making provision at certain specified rates for the widows and children of the subscribers or their nominees; and it is thereby declared that such provision shall be made solely out of the interest and dividends of the said Fund: and whereas a petition has been presented to the Legislative Council by certain directors, members, and beneficiaries of the Society, stating that the said interest, dividends, and proceeds have for many years been insufficient to make the provision intended by the articles of agreement, and that the reduction of the pensions is so great as to amount to a disappointment of the expectations of the founders of the Fund, and virtually a failure to accomplish the object of the Fund; and praying that an Act may be passed to wind up the affairs of the said Society: and whereas no provision is made in the deed for the dissolution of the said Society and the distribution of the Funds belonging thereto, and it is expedient to make provision for the same by law; It is enacted as follows :—

I. On the petition to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal of a majority of the Directors of the said Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund, or of any ten Members of the Society

and Pensionaries on the said Fund, praying for the dissolution of the said Society, and the winding up of the affairs of the said Fund, it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court to make order for the same on the said petition, as fully as if the petitioners proceeded by Information or Bill, and as if there were parties defendants; and as fully as if the Deed of the said Society provided for the winding up of the said Fund: and it shall be lawful for the said Court to make order for ascertaining and declaring the rights which attach

on the said Fund, and for taking the accounts of the said Fund, and for the apportionment, division, and distribution of the said Fund; and for the ascertainment of the nature and number of the different claims on the said Fund, and of the persons having or entitled to make the said claims; and for the payment of the proper costs of the Directors of the said Society, and of all parties conducting or otherwise concerned in the matter of the said petition and subsequent proceedings for winding up the said Fund.

II. It shall be lawful for the Court, in such way as they may think fit, to obtain the assistance of an accountant or actuary, the better to enable the Court to determine any matter relating to the division and distribution of the Fund, and to act upon the certificate of such person; and in case it shall be deemed necessary to make any reference to the Master in Equity of the said Court in the matter of such petition, it shall be lawful for the said Court to order that the Master in Equity shall be at liberty in like manner to obtain the assistance of an accountant or actuary.

III. In the cases of pensioners, or persons entitled to become pensioners, who shall consent to commute their pensions, it shall be lawful for the Court to order that the amounts to be paid in commutation shall be settled, invested, or paid, in such manner as will give the several persons therein interested the full benefit thereof.

IV. In the cases of pensioners, or persons entitled to become pensioners, who shall refuse to commute their pensions, it shall be lawful for the Court to order a sufficient sum to be set apart for payment of uncommuted pensions. The said Court may also sanction and give effect to any arrangement which it may deem just and sufficient for the future payment of any commuted sum or uncommuted pensions, by any Life Insurance Company willing to undertake the payment of such pensions.

V. The guardians of minors pensioners, and of minors, if any, entitled to become pensioners on the said Fund, shall have full power and authority to consent on their behalf to commute the pensions of the minors for a fixed sum; and said Court shall have full power and authority to give effect to such consent, and to make such order as the said Court may deem just for the application of the said commuted sum for the future benefit of the infant: and if there be no guardian, the mother, during her widowhood, may act as guardian unless, the Court shall otherwise order; and, if necessary, the Court may appoint a guardian for any minor.

VI. In dividing and distributing the funds of the Society, every part thereof which shall not be awarded by the Court to members, or representatives of deceased members, may, if the Court shall think fit, be applied for the benefit of pensioners, or persons entitled to become pensioners, whether they shall consent to commute their interests or not.

VII. With a view to expedite the distribution of the surplus of the said Fund over and above what may probably be necessary to provide for the pensions, the said Court shall have full power and authority at any time to order payment of a dividend of the said probable surplus, to the persons entitled to the same, although the exact surplus and the exact amount of charges may not then be ascertained.

VIII. For the purpose of winding up the said Fund, and finally closing the accounts thereof, the like proceedings shall be had for the bringing in of claimants on the said Fund as in ordinary administration suits for bringing in creditors and other persons; and claimants, being pensioners, or entitled to be pensioners, who may neglect to come in, in a due course, or within the time limited for that purpose, shall be deemed to have consented to commute their pensions; and a final distribution may be made of the said Fund.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

20th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 19th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXV. of 1856.

An Act to comprise in one Act the Provisions necessary for the Assessment and Collection of Municipal Rates and Taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas it is expedient to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of certain rates and taxes to be imposed by special Acts for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for raising funds for Municipal purposes; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The provisions of this Act, save so far as they may be expressly varied or excepted by the special Act, shall apply to the assessment and collection of the rates and taxes imposed by such special Act, and to the Commissioners appointed thereby for the conservancy and improvement of such Town, or of any station of the said Settlement; and such special Act, and such provisions of this Act, as shall not be expressly varied or excepted by the special Act, shall be construed together as forming one Act.

II. The Commissioners may from time to time appoint such officers as they shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this and the special Act, and may, from time to time remove any of such officers, and appoint others in their places, and may, with the sanction of the local Government, pay such salaries and allowances to the said officers respectively as the Commissioners shall think reasonable. Provided that no person shall be appointed to or removed from any office, the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred Rupees, without the sanction of the local Government.

III. The rate or rates imposed upon houses, buildings, and lands, according to the annual value thereof, in any of the said Towns, or in the said Settlement, by the special Act, shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter provided.

IV. The estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to the rate might reasonably be expected to let from year to year shall, for the purposes of the rate, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

V. For the purpose of such assessment as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall from year to year cause a valuation to be made of all houses,

Valuation to be made and entered in a book.

buildings, and lands liable to the rate. Such valuation, estimated as is hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property, or, if the occupier, and not the owner, is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier; a designation of the property either by name or number sufficient to identify the same, together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate, and the amount of the rate assessed thereon.

VII. When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the said book, and also in any notice or other proceeding under this Act, as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the property on which the rate is assessed, without further description.

Description of owner or occupier if name unknown.

VII. In order to enable the Commissioners to arrive at a fair valuation of any houses, buildings, or lands liable to the rate, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require the owner or occupier of such houses, buildings, or lands to furnish them with returns of the rent or annual value thereof; and for the like purpose, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time to enter and inspect such houses, buildings, or lands, after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of such their intention to the occupier thereof; and whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return; and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any one of the Commissioners, or any person appointed by them as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting any such houses, buildings, or lands, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Power to enter houses, &c.

VIII. When the valuation has been completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the said book containing the valuation and the rate assessed, or a copy of the said book, may be inspected, in the *Government Gazette* (if any), and by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Town or station, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the same; and the person in whose custody such book may be shall permit every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book, and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee; and any such person who wilfully neglects or refuses to permit the same shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty of fifty Rupees.

Public notice of valuation to be given.

IX. The Commissioners shall, at the time and in the manner in the preceding Section mentioned, give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation of any property previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All complaints against such valuation and assessment shall be made on or before the day fixed in the notice; and all complaints so made shall be inquired into by the Commissioners, and such amendments

Notice of time of revising assessment.

shall thereupon be made in the said book as to the Commissioners shall appear just and proper.

X. After the complaints have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the said book shall be authenticated by the signatures of two of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signatures that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said book entered, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein; and thereupon, and subject to such alterations and

After revision, assessment book to be signed.

Rate assessed to be deemed the rate for the whole year.

amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole year in and for which the assessment is made, and such year shall commence on the 1st day of January.

XI. Provided always, that the Commissioners, upon the representation of parties or other information, may at any time amend the said book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or any property liable to the rate; or by striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rate, or by reducing the amount of the rate: and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the rate, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the time when the person interested first received notice thereof.

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

XII. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new book every year, but the Commissioners may adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the book for the preceding year, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following. Provided always, that public notice of such valuation and assessment shall be given in the manner prescribed in Section VIII. of this Act; and the provisions of the said Section and of the three following Sections shall be applicable to the said valuation and assessment, and to the book or books in which it is contained.

XIII. The taxes imposed upon vehicles and animals, in any of the said Towns or in the said Settlement, by the special Act, shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter provided.

XIV. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of such taxes, a description of the vehicles and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the taxes assessed thereon.

XV. In order to enable the Commissioners to make such list, the Commissioners, or any officer authorised by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of such taxes a schedule, to be filled up with such information respecting the vehicles and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the taxes. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed, and dated, and returned to the office of the Commissioners, by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of such taxes; and whoever refuses, neglects, or omits, duly to fill up and return such schedule within one week from the receipt thereof, or knowingly gives therein any incorrect or false return, shall be liable, on conviction before a

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

List of persons liable to the tax to be entered in a book.

Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XVI. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of such taxes, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed. If the person summoned shall, without lawful excuse, fail to appear in pursuance of the summons, or shall refuse to answer any lawful question of the Commissioners, or knowingly give an incorrect answer, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XVII. Appeals against any rate or tax assessed under the provisions of this or the special Act, shall be heard and determined, in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, by two Magistrates, in the Town of Bombay by the Court of Petty Sessions, and in the said Settlement by Her Majesty's Court of Judicature. But no such appeal shall be heard, unless the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners; and no appeal against a rate assessed by the Commissioners under Section X. shall be heard, unless complaint has been previously made to the Commissioners, as hereinbefore provided. The mode of proceeding in such appeals shall be the same as that prescribed for the determination of matters referred to two Magistrates, by Act XIV. of 1856, or as near thereto as may be. Provided that such Magistrates, and such Court of Petty Sessions may, if they shall think fit, state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

XVIII. Every such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the accrual of the cause of complaint, which shall, in respect of any rate, be deemed to accrue on the date of the certificate of the Commissioners in the said book, or, in case of any subsequent amendment of the said book under the provisions of Section XI., upon the receipt by the person aggrieved of notice of such amendment; and in respect of any tax the cause of complaint shall be deemed to accrue upon the receipt by the person aggrieved of a bill for the sum claimed from him.

XIX. The assessment by the Commissioners of any rate or tax, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under Section XVII., shall be final and conclusive.

XX. When any rate or tax is due, the Commissioners shall cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property or thing for which the rate or tax is charged. If the bill be for any tax, it shall also contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

XXI. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within five days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the form (A) contained in the Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within five days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause for non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and if no appeal shall have been preferred, such sum with all costs may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, or, if the defaulter be the occupier of any

house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, under a warrant in the form (B) in the Schedule, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioners.

XXII. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under any such warrant, and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in the form (C) contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein mentioned.

XXIII. If the warrant is not in the mean time discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold under the orders of the Commissioners, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The fees payable upon distrains under this Act shall be such as are set forth in the Table of Fees in the said Schedule.

XXIV. The goods and chattels of any person from whom any rate or tax is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in the payment of the money due from such person.

XXV. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house, building, or land remains unpaid, after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building, or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and, in such case, the occupier may deduct from the next and following payments of his rent the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him. Provided that no arrear of rate which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land, for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

XXVI. No distress levied by virtue of this or the special Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto; nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XXVII. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realise by distress the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate or tax, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XXVIII. Every notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand regarding any assessment, rate, or tax, or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family; or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicu-

ous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.
Provido. Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the Town or Station, every such notice, summons, or notice of demand shall be deemed to be duly served if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

XXIX. No assessment, and no charge or demand of rate or tax, made under the authority of this or the special Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment; provided the directions of this Act and of the special Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this or the special Act shall be quashed or set aside for want of form in any Court of Justice.

XXX. Whoever wilfully obstructs or molests the Commissioners, or any of them, or any of their officers or servants, in the performance of their respective duties under this Act, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXI. Every officer employed by the Commissioners to assist in the execution of this and the special Act, who accepts, or obtains, or attempts to obtain, any fee or gratuity whatsoever, other than his authorised salary or allowances, for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or who shall be in any wise concerned or interested in any bargain or contract made by the Commissioners, shall be removed from his office, and shall be incapable of being afterwards employed by the Commissioners, and shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXXII. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under the direction of the Commissioners, for anything done or intended to be done under the powers of this or the special Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and of his attorney or agent in the cause; and upon the trial of any such action, the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action except such as is stated in the notice so delivered; and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant; and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given shall, before action brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

XXXIII. The Commissioners shall, as soon after

Commissioners to publish the first day of January in every year as may be practicable, prepare a detailed statement, showing the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the past year, and also a report of their proceedings during that year; and such statement and report shall be printed and published for general information. The accounts of the said funds shall be audited annually by such person as the Local Government shall appoint.

XXXIV. For better enabling the Commissioners to ascertain the amount of fines and penalties payable to them on account of the Municipal Fund under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1856, or of the special Act, or of any other law, there shall, in every month, be furnished to them, by the authority adjudicating the same, a summary of all convictions under the said Acts, or under any such other law, during the preceding month.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, to borrow and take up at interest, on the credit of the rates and taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, under the special Act or any other Act passed in that behalf, or of a portion of them, any sums of money necessary for defraying any expenses incurred or to be incurred by them in the execution of any such Act or of Act XIV. of 1856; and for the purpose of securing the repayment of any sums so borrowed, together with such interest as aforesaid, the Commissioners may mortgage and assign over, to the person by or on behalf of whom such sums shall be advanced, the rates and taxes or the portion of them upon the credit of which such sums shall be borrowed. Provided always, that the money borrowed under the authority of this Act shall be borrowed only for works of a permanent nature, and shall not at any time exceed in the whole ten times the average annual sum received and collected on account of the Municipal Fund.

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

The word “Magistrate” shall mean any Magistrate of Police acting for the place where the matter requiring the cognisance of a Magistrate arises.

The word “Town” shall include all places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty’s Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The word “Station” shall mean any one of the Stations of Prince of Wales’ Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the dependencies thereof.

The word “Owner” shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such land or premises were let to a tenant.

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

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

“Person.” The word “Person” shall include a corporation.

SCHEDULE.

A.

Notice of Demand.

Take notice, that the Municipal Commissioners demand from you the sum of _____ due from* [you] as owner (or occupier) of (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) for the months of _____

185 ; and that, if the sum due is not paid into the said Commissioners' Office at _____

or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within five days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same, with costs.

(Signature of one of the Municipal Commissioners.)

Date _____

B.

Distress Warrant.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant).

Whereas _____ of _____

has not paid, or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of, the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) (or rates and taxes) mentioned in the margin, for the months of _____ 185 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said _____ and five days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said _____

(or, as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of _____ Rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within five days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of _____ Rupees, and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said _____

you are to certify the same to us, together with this warrant.

(L. S.) *The Municipal Commissioners',*

And signature of one of the Municipal Commissioners.

C.

Form of Inventory and Notice.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above inventory for the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) mentioned in the margin, for the months of _____ 185 ; and that, unless you pay into the Office of the Municipal Commissioners the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing the warrant of distress.)

Date _____

Table of Fees payable in Distraints under this Act.

Sum Distrained for.	Fee.	
	Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees	1	0
10 " 15 "	1	8
15 " 20 "	2	0
20 " 25 "	2	8
25 " 30 "	3	0
30 " 35 "	3	8
35 " 40 "	4	0
40 " 45 "	4	8
45 " 50 "	5	0
50 " 60 "	6	0
60 " 80 "	7	8
80 " 100 "	9	0
Above 100 "	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

20th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 20th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXVI. of 1856.

An Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying Rates and Taxes, in the Town of Madras.

Whereas the provisions contained in Statute 33 Geo.

III. c. 52 s. 158, and Act XXII. of 1841 of the Government of India, for making and levying an assessment on houses, buildings, and grounds in the Town of Madras, and for disposing of the money thereby raised for certain Municipal purposes, are defective and insufficient, and it is expedient to provide more ample funds for the conservancy and improvement of the said Town, and to constitute Commissioners for raising and administering such funds; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The 158th Section of the Act of Parliament 33 Geo. III. c. 52, Act XXVIII. of 1836 and Act XXII. of 1841 of the Government of India, are repealed, except as to any assessment which shall be unpaid, and as to any proceeding for the recovery of the same which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

II. The assessment on houses, buildings, and grounds, payable under the Present assessment to remain in force until revised. Statute 33 Geo. III. c. 52 s. 158, and Act XXII. of 1841, shall, until revised and altered under the provisions of this Act, remain in full force and effect, and shall be levied and recovered as a rate payable under this Act.

III. Act XXV. of 1856, entitled "An Act to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," is incorporated with this Act; and in constructing the said Act as incorporated with this Act, the expression "the special Act" shall mean this Act, the expression "the Commissioners" shall mean the Municipal Commissioners.

Act XXV. of 1856 incorporated.

* In the case of a demand under Section XXV., state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

cial Commissioners constituted by this Act, and the expression "the Local Government" shall mean the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

IV. There shall be three Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of Madras under Act XIV. of 1856, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall be removable at his pleasure.

V. The Governor in Council shall appoint one of the said Commissioners to be President of the Board of Commissioners.

VI. The Commissioners appointed under this Act shall be styled "The Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras," and shall by such name be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

VII. The Municipal Commissioners shall meet once in every week at least. The attendance of two Commissioners shall be necessary to constitute a meeting. At a meeting of two Commissioners, on questions on which they are divided in opinion, if the President be one of them, his voice shall decide; otherwise the question shall be reserved for the decision of the three Commissioners.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioners may receive such allowances out of the funds to be raised under this Act as shall be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council. Provided that the allowances for any Commissioner shall not exceed the rate of ten thousand Rupees a year, if the Commissioner holds no other appointment or occupation; or the rate of four thousand Rupees a year, if he holds any other appointment or occupation.

IX. Houses, buildings, and lands in the said Town shall be liable to an annual rate, to be fixed, from time to time, by the Governor in Council, not exceeding seven and a half per cent. of the annual value of the houses, buildings, and lands subject to the rate. The rate fixed by the Governor in Council shall be published, from time to time, in the *Government Gazette*.

X. The said rate shall be assessed for every year within the first quarter of the year, and shall be due and payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, and lands, from and after the end of the said first quarter.

XI. Houses, buildings, and lands in Fort St. George, and any houses, buildings, and lands without the Fort occupied by Troops composing the Garrison of Fort St. George, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, shall not be liable to the rate.

XII. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house, building, or land, the annual value whereof is less than fourteen Rupees, if the same be the sole ratable property of the owner.

XIII. When any house or building shall have been vacant for not less than sixty consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the rate for that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house or building may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house or building, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof to

the Commissioners; and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

XIV. A tax shall be imposed upon all carriages, carts, bandies, horses, ponies, and mules, kept within the said Town, and upon all carriages, carts, bandies, horses, ponies, and mules, used upon the roads of the said Town, and kept at any place not more than three miles distant from the limits thereof, at the rates specified in the annexed Schedule; and shall be payable quarterly by the owners or persons in charge of the same.

XV. Provided that the several vehicles and animals hereinafter mentioned shall be exempt from the tax, namely—

Gun-carriages, and ordnance carts and waggons.

Cavalry horses, and horses of the Mounted Police.

Horses belonging to Officers doing Regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one horse for each Officer.

Conservancy carts, horses, ponies, and mules, belonging to the Commissioners.

Vehicles and animals kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bond fide* dealers in such vehicles and animals.

XVI. Every person, who may have owned or had charge of any vehicle or animal kept within the said Town for a period exceeding thirty days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter. If the period do not exceed thirty days, no tax shall be chargeable for that quarter. Provided that, when any person owning or having charge of any vehicle or animal shall transfer the same to another person, he shall give notice thereof to the Commissioners within one week from the date of such transfer; or, if he fail to give such notice, shall be liable to the whole tax for the quarter, although the period during which he may have owned or had charge of such vehicle or animal shall not have exceeded thirty days.

XVII. When a carriage shall have been under repair at a carriage-maker's for more than thirty days in any quarter, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days the said carriage may have been under repair.

XVIII. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and others persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the taxes specified in the Schedule.

XIX. Every carriage of the description rated in the Schedule at one Rupee eight annas, kept and let out for hire within the said Town, and every cart or bandy and used within the said Town, and every such carriage let out for hire and used within the said Town, and every cart or bandy used within the said Town, if such carriage, cart, or bandy be kept at any place within three miles from the limits thereof, shall be registered in the Office of the Commissioners, with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear, in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct, the number of such registration. The registration shall be made, and the numbers assigned annually upon such day in each year as the Commissioners shall appoint. Any person becoming possessed within the year of any such carriage, cart, or bandy, which has not been registered, may obtain registration on application to the Commissioners at their Office. When

any registered carriage, cart, or bandy, is transferred within the year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred. A fee of four annas shall be paid for each registration.

XX. Whoever keeps any such carriage, cart, or bandy, required to be registered by the provisions of the last preceding Section, without being so registered, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees; and the Commissioners, or any Officer duly authorised by them, may seize, or cause to be seized, any such carriage, cart, or bandy, (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may deliver them over to the Police; and all Police Officers are hereby required, on the application of the Commissioners, or their Officer as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the carriage or other vehicle as aforesaid be not claimed, or if the fine be not paid within ten days, such carriage or vehicle, together with the animals seized with it, may be sold by auction, by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale, and the overplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners.

XXI. If any person to whom a Schedule shall have been sent under Section XV. of the incorporated Act shall bring, or cause to be brought upon the roads of the said Town, any carriage, cart, or bandy, horse, pony, or mule, kept at any place not more than three miles distant from the limits of the said Town, without having entered the same in the said Schedule, such person shall be liable to the penalty provided in the said Section.

XXII. Any person keeping, within three miles from the limits of the said Town, any carriage not required to be registered by the provisions of this Act, if he can satisfy the Commissioners that such carriage has not been used on the roads of the Town more than fifteen days in any quarter, shall be entitled to a remission of the tax for that quarter. Provided that, if such person have more than one such carriage, and his carriages, one with another, have been used on the Town roads more than fifteen days in the quarter, though no one of them has been used more than fifteen days, he shall be entitled to the remission for only one such carriage.

XXIII. Bills and notices of demand may be served on persons keeping carriages beyond the limits of the Town, either in the manner provided in the incorporated Act, or by delivery of the same to the driver of the carriage, when such carriage is found within the limits of the Town.

XXIV. Nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to render liable to the said tax any person residing and keeping any carriage, cart, or bandy, horse, pony, or mule, at a distance of more than three miles from the limits of the said Town, on account of the same being brought for a temporary purpose upon the roads of the said Town; or to require that any hack carriage, cart, or bandy, belonging to any such person, and kept as aforesaid, when brought upon the roads of the said Town for a temporary purpose, should be registered.

XXV. All monies received by the Commissioners by virtue of this Act, or of Act XIV. of 1856, or of any other Act, and all monies which may be assigned by Government for purposes of

conservancy and improvement in the said Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called "the Municipal Fund of Madras," and shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Commissioners, and shall be applied to the purposes of this Act, and of the incorporated Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

XXVI. All fines and penalties levied under this Act, or the incorporated Act, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund.

XXVII. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the first of January 1857.

SCHEDULE.

	Rs. per quarter.
For every 4-wheel carriage on springs, drawn by 2 horses...	4 8 0
For every 4-wheel carriage on springs, drawn by 1 horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under 13 hands...	1 8 0
For every 4-wheel carriage without springs...	1 8 0
For every 2-wheel carriage on springs...	2 4 0
For every 2-wheel carriage without springs, cart, or bandy...	0 12 0
For every horse...	2 4 0
For every pony under 13 hands, or mule...	0 12 0
Ponies under 11 hands, and children's carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed 24 inches in diameter, exempt.	

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

20th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 20th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVII. OF 1856.

An Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying Rates and Taxes, in the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment of Commissioners for the conservancy and improvement of the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and for assessing and levying rates and taxes for certain Municipal purposes in the said stations; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Act IX. of 1848 is hereby repealed, except so far as it repeals any other Act, and except as to any assessment or tax which shall be unpaid, and as to any proceeding for the recovery of the same which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

II. The Municipal Committees, and other persons heretofore appointed or acting under Act IX. of 1848, shall carry this Act into execution until other persons shall be appointed or elected under the provisions herein contained; and the assessment and taxes payable under the said Act shall, until duly altered, respectively remain in full force and effect, and shall be levied and recovered as rates and taxes payable under this Act.

III. Act XXV. of 1856, entitled "An Act to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Act XXV. of 1856 incorporated with this Act."

Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," is incorporated with this Act; and, in construing the said Act as incorporated with this Act, the expression "the special Act" shall mean this Act, the expression "the Commissioners" shall mean the Municipal Commissioners constituted by this Act, and the expression "the Local Government" shall mean the Governor of the said Settlement.

Construction.

IV. At each of the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, there shall be a Committee of not more than five persons, who shall be called respectively "The Municipal Commissioners of Prince of Wales' Island," "The Municipal Commissioners of Singapore," and "The Municipal Commissioners of Malacca," and who shall respectively by such name be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

Municipal Commissioners incorporated.

V. At each of the said stations, the Resident Councillor shall be one of the Municipal Commissioners, one shall be appointed by the Governor of the Settlement, and three shall be elected by the rate-payers in the manner hereinafter provided. The Resident Councillor shall be the President of the Commissioners.

Official and elected Commissioners.

VI. Every rate-payer, whose annual payment of rates under this Act shall amount to Forty Rupees and upwards, shall be qualified for election as a Municipal Commissioner for the station at which he resides and where the property for which the rates are paid is situate.

Qualification for election as a Municipal Commissioner.

VII. Every rate-payer, whose annual payment of rates under this Act shall amount to the sum of Twenty-five Rupees and upwards, shall be entitled to vote in the election of the three elective Commissioners of the station where the property for which the rates are paid is situate.

Voters' qualification.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioners of each station shall, previously to an election under this Act, cause to be prepared correct lists of the persons qualified to be elected and qualified to vote for the election of Commissioners; and these lists shall be published, and shall be open to public inspection at the Office of the Commissioners between the hours of ten in the morning and three in the afternoon on every day (Sundays excepted) between the thirty-first of October and the day of election, when the said lists shall be taken to the place of election for the use of the Sheriff or his Deputy. The said lists may be revised or amended by the Court of Judicature of the station on the application of any person qualified to vote at any such election, provided that such application be made at least ten days before the day of election.

Revision.

IX. Elections under this Act shall be made on one of the first seven days of December under the superintendence of the Sheriff of the Settlement or of one of his Deputies, who shall appoint the day and place of election within each station, and shall give public notice of the same fifteen days at least before the day appointed.

X. The voting shall begin at the hour of ten in the morning, and shall end at the hour of five in the afternoon of the appointed day.

Time of voting.

XI. At the time and place appointed for the election, the Sheriff or his Deputy shall attend, with a

Voting tickets.

closed box, with an opening for the reception of voting tickets. Every voting ticket shall bear the signature of the voter, and the names of the persons for whom he wishes to vote.

XII. Every voter, having written on his voting

Manner of voting.

ticket the names of the persons for whom he wishes to vote, and having signed the same, shall personally attend at the place of election, and shall deliver his voting ticket to the Sheriff or his Deputy, who, on being satisfied of the identity of the person tendering the voting ticket with the person whose signature it bears, and that the name of such person is registered in the list of persons qualified to vote, shall deposit such voting ticket in the closed box.

XIII. As soon as the election is completed, the

Sheriff to declare who are elected. Sheriff or his Deputy, in the presence of the voters, or such of them as shall be present, shall ascertain the number of votes given for each person; and the Sheriff or his Deputy shall thereupon publicly declare the names of the three persons for whom the greatest number of votes has been given, and shall declare such persons to be duly elected Municipal Commissioners of the station.

XIV. In case any one of the persons so elected

Refusal to serve.

shall refuse to serve as a Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff or his Deputy shall, immediately after such refusal, declare the name of the person for whom the next greatest number of votes has been given, and shall declare such lastmentioned person to be duly elected a Municipal Commissioner in the place of the person first elected. Provided always, that no person shall be competent to be elected a Municipal Commissioner of either of the said stations, unless the number of votes given in his favour shall exceed ten.

Minimum of votes requisite for election.

XV. In case there shall be an equal number of votes for any two or more persons at any such election, the Governor of the Settlement, or, in his absence from the station at which such election is being made, the Resident Councillor, shall give a casting vote for one or more of such persons having an equal number of votes.

Casting vote.

XVI. In case it shall be found impracticable to obtain by election three Municipal Commissioners at any of the said stations from refusal to act, failure of election, or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Settlement, or, in his absence from the station, for the Resident Councillor, to appoint some person, being a qualified rate-payer, to be a Municipal Commissioner; and such appointment shall be as valid and effectual as if the person so appointed had been elected in manner hereinbefore provided for.

XVII. If from death, resignation, or any other

cause, a vacancy shall happen before the time of a new election, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Settlement, or, in his absence from the station, for the Resident Councillor, to declare the person for whom, next after the elected Commissioners, the greatest number of votes was given at the last election, to be a Municipal Commissioner; or if there be no person for whom the prescribed number of votes was given, to appoint some person being a qualified rate-payer.

XVIII. The names of the persons elected at every

election shall be certified by the Sheriff or his Deputy to the Resident Councillor of the station, who shall cause notice thereof, together with the names of the official and appointed

Commissioners, to be published in such manner as the Governor of the Settlement may direct.

XIX. The Commissioners at each of the said stations shall enter upon their office on the first day of January after their election and appointment, and shall hold their office for one year. Appointments to fill up vacancies shall have effect only for the remaining portion of the year within which they are made.

XX. The Commissioners shall hold their first meeting at such time and place as shall be fixed by their President, and their subsequent meetings at such times and places as they shall themselves appoint; and at every such meeting all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes. Three Commissioners shall constitute a quorum, and the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, who shall be chosen by the Commissioners present, shall have a second or casting vote on all questions on which the Commissioners are equally divided in opinion.

XXI. An annual rate not exceeding 10 per centum of the annual value shall be imposed upon all houses and buildings, and not exceeding 5 per centum upon all lands within each station, and shall be payable by the owners thereof by half-yearly instalments. The rate shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor of the Settlement.

XXII. Houses and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship or for charitable purposes, hospitals, barracks, and lines for soldiers, Courts of Justice, and Police Offices and stations, jails, and convict lines, shall not be liable to the rate.

XXIII. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house, building, or land, the annual value whereof is less than twelve Rupees, if the same be the sole ratable property of the owner, or any house or hut which shall be occupied rent-free by any labourers employed at a plantation.

XXIV. When any house or building shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the rate for that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house or building may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house or building, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof to the Commissioners, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

XXV. A tax shall be imposed upon all carriages, waggons, carts, and all horses, ponies, mules, and elephants kept in each of the said stations, and shall be payable quarterly in advance by the owners or persons having charge of the same at the following rates per annum, namely:—

	Rs.
For every four-wheeled Carriage on springs	24
For every two-wheeled Carriage on springs	18
For every Waggon drawn by man or beast	16
For every Cart drawn by any description of cattle .	12
For every Cart drawn by man	8
For every horse, pony, or mule	4
For every elephant	20

Provided that the several vehicles and animals hereinafter mentioned shall be exempt from the said tax, namely—

1. Gun-carriages and Ordnance carts and waggons.

2. Horses belonging to Officers doing Regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each Officer.

3. Conservancy carts, horses, ponies, and mules, belonging to the Commissioners.

4. All vehicles and animals kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, provided the same be in the hands of *bonâ fide* dealers in such vehicles or animals.

5. Waggons and carts kept within estates or plantations, and not used upon the public roads, having the name of the owner painted upon some conspicuous part thereof in letters not less than two inches in length, and registered at the office of the Commissioners.

6. All animals kept within estates or plantations, and not used upon the public roads.

7. Ponies under 11 hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed 24 inches in diameter.

XXVI. Every carriage kept and let out for hire, and every waggon and cart kept and used within any of the said stations, shall be registered and numbered.

Carriages, &c. to be registered and numbered. The said stations, shall be registered in the Office of the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of such registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct. The registration shall be made and the numbers assigned annually, upon such day in each year as the Commissioners shall appoint. Any person becoming possessed within the year of any such carriage, waggon, or cart, which has not been registered, may obtain registration on application to the Commissioners at their Office. When any registered carriage, waggon, or cart is transferred within the year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred. A fee of four annas shall be paid for each registration.

XXVII. Whoever keeps within any of the said stations any such carriage, waggon, or cart, required to be registered by the provisions of the last preceding Section, without being so registered, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees; and the Commissioners, or any officer duly authorised by them, may seize or cause to be seized any such carriage, waggon, or cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may deliver them over to the Police; and all Police officers are hereby required, on the application of the Commissioners or their officer as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the carriage or other vehicle as aforesaid be not claimed, or if the fine be not paid within ten days, such carriage or vehicle, together with the animals seized with it, may be sold by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners.

XXVIII. All monies received by the Commissioners by virtue of this Act, or of Act XIV. of 1856, or of any other Act, at each of the said stations, shall form a fund, which shall be called the "Municipal Fund" of the station at which the same shall have been so received; the Municipal Fund of each station shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Commissioners of such station, who shall in the first instance appropriate such sum as may be declared by the Governor of the Settlement to be necessary for the payment and maintenance of the Police force constituted according to Section VII. of Act XIII. of 1856, and for the payment of the Office establishments of the Magistrate and of the Commissioner of Police (but not including the salary of any such Magistrate or Commissioner), such sum to be paid at the times and in

the manner which the Governor may direct ; and shall apply the residue to the purposes of this Act, and the incorporated Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

XXIX. All fines and penalties imposed, and all fees and poundage, levied by the Court of Quarter Sessions or by any Magistrate, and all tolls received at any public ferry, shall be paid to the Commissioners of the station at which the same shall have been imposed, levied, or received, and shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund of such station.

XXX. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the first of January 1857.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

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.

नोटीस.

म्हणुं ने स्टेशनरीना सुपरिन्टेंडेंटने ने सांमान लेधुम्मे छे तेनी ध्मिआदी साहेम मोहोरशुद्धनी कुयेरीमां लोकोने जेवा साइ उधाडी मुद्रेदी छे.

तारीख १६ी माहे फेब्रुवारीथी ते तारीख ३१ मी जुलई सने १८५७ सुधी छ महिनानी सुदत सुधी तथा तारीख १६ी आगस्ट सने १८५७ थी ते तारीख ३१ मी जुलई सने १८५८ मेक वरशानी सुदत सुधी वषते वषते ने ने सामान लेधुम्मे ते पुरो पाडवा विरोना अरले तारीख १६ मी ज्येनेवारी राने १८५७ ने दीने आम्मे कुयेरीमां लोरो.

मोहोरशुद्ध अरले आम्मे कुयेरीमां मोडवना ते

अरलेना लाभोयउपर स्टेशनरीनो सांमान पुरो पाडवा विरोना अरले अलेधुं लपपुं लेधुम्मे अने ते तारीख १६ मी ज्येनेवारी राने १८५७ ना रोने वार वागते ने अरलेदार हानर हरो तेनी रामे उधाडो.

अवल जतनो सांमान रोडुं नाखुं आपाथी शीमा भावथी पुरो पाडो ते अरलेमां लपपुं.

अरलेनी साथे इपिया २०० नो अवेन अनामत राखयो लेधुम्मे ते अवेन कुशरनामांउपर सही करवा आनाकांनी अथवा दीव कुयेरी सरकार दायत थारो तथा जेनो अरले मंजुर थारो तेणु कुशर यशमर यजववा साइ इपिया १००० अनामत राखवा लेधुम्मे.

कोधुम्मे अरले २६ करवानुं जरणु केहेरो नही.

कुशरनामांनो मुशरो रविवार शिवाय हरोन आम्मे कुयेरीमां जेवाने भगरो तथा भिजुं कंध पुछुं हरो तो ते पणु भावत थारो.

सही.

मेक. हाथीनरान,

मुंयधनी कुलेकटर, इंचार्ज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.
तारीख २४ मी माहे डिसेंबर राने १८५६

इसवी मुद्रांम मुंयध.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे स्टेशनरीचे सुपरिन्टेंडेंट यांस जें सामान पाहिजे त्याच्या यादी साहेब मौसुफ यांचे कचेरीत लोकांस पाहाण्याकरिता हल्ली खुल्या ठेविल्या आहेत.

तारीख १ ली फेब्रुवारी सन १८५७ तारीख ३१ वी जुलई सन १८५७ साहा महिन्याचे मुदतीपर्यंत व तारीख १ ली आगस्ट सन १८५७ तारीख ३१ वी जुलई सन १८५८ एक वर्षांचे मुदतीपर्यंत वेळोवेळी सामान जसजसे लागेल त्याप्रमाणे तें पुरविण्याविषयींचे अर्ज तारीख १६ वी ज्येनेवारी सन १८५७ रोजी ह्या कचेरीत घेतो.

मोहरबंद अर्ज ह्या कचेरीत पाठवावे त्या लाखाट्यावर स्टेशनरीचें सामान पुरविण्याबद्दल अर्ज असे लिहिलेले असावे आणि तें तारीख १६ वी ज्येनेवारी सन १८५७ चे रोजी वारा वाजतां जे अर्जदार हजर असतील त्याच्या समक्ष उघडतील.

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

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

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करण्याचें कारण सांगणार नाहीत.

करारनाम्याचा मसुदा ह्या कचेरीत रविवार खेरीज करून दररोज पाहावयास मिळेल व दुसरे काही पुसणें असल्यास तेंही माळुम होईल.

सही.

एफ. हचीनसन,

मुंबईचे कलेक्टर, इंचार्ज स्टेशनरी डिपार्टमेंट.

तारीख २४ वी माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई.

VENAYEK WASSOODREW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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.

SIR,

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.

બહારના મુ.

કોમ્પા હા પુરા પાડવા વિરોધા અરજી.

એલેક્ઝાન્ડ્રી ડેકાશલાના કામસાર ૫૦૦ ટન અથવા ઓછામાં ઓછા ૫૦ ટન કોમ્પા હા પુરા પાડવા વિરોધા અરજી મીંટ માસ્ટર પાસે.

પાડના અંત લાગેક સારા અવલ બતના કોમ્પા હા અંતે અને તે કહેવા છે તથા કહી બતના છે. એ વિરોધી સરટિફિકેટ તથા તેનો નમુનો અરજ સાથે મોકલવા.

અરજમાં બાવ લખ્યા તે કોમ્પા હા કીનારે ઉતારવાનો તથા બેખાને ડેકાશલામાં બરી આપવા વગેરે સર્વે અર્થ શુધાં લખ્યા.

મીંટ માસ્ટરને જરૂર પડે તો સરકારી અંમલદારની કામેટી પાસે કોમ્પા હાની તપાસ કરાવીને ખરાંદ કરીને લેસે અને ડેકાશલામાં કોમ્પા હા બેખાને સાપવામાં આવશે તાંહાં શુધીનું બેખામ અરજદારને માથે રહેશે.

અરજનો નીચે નમુનો લખો છે તે પ્રમાણે કોમ્પા હા કરનાર ન કરતાં અરજ કરવી બેખા અને એકાદી અરજમાં લખેલા દર સર્વેથી કમી હશે તો એપણે તેનું કારણ કહ્યાવગર તે અરજ રદ કરવાને સરકાર મુખ્યાર છે.

અરજનો મસુદા.

મુખ્યારના મીંટ માસ્ટર સાહેબ નેગ.

સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીના અગ્રેયર મહીનાની નવમી તારીખ.

ના મુખ્યારના વર્તમાનપત્રમાં બહારખર છાપી છે તે ઉપરથી નીચે લખેલી બતના તથા બાવથી કોમ્પા હા સરકારી કામ સારે આપવાને અમે રાજ છીએ.

કોમ્પા હાની બત.	ફાળા વાળે કોમ્પા હા આપવા.	અમુક ટન.	સર્વે અરજ મુખાં ૨૦ હજાર જેટલા ટનનો બાવ.			અંક.
			ર.	આ.	પે.	

સરહુ બહારખરમાં લખેલી સર્વે સર્તી અમારે કમુલ છે.

અરજ કરનારની સહી.

મુકામ મુખ્યારના.

મીંટ માસ્ટર કપતાન જેમસ હેનરી બર્ક સાહેબ બાહારની સહી.

જાહિરનામા.

કોલસે પુરવિણ્યા વિષયી અર્જ.

એસા જે ટાંકશાહ્લીતીલ કામાકરિતાં ૫૦૦ ટન કિંવા કમીત કમી ૫૦ ટન કોલસે પુરવિણ્યાવિશીંચે અર્જ મિંટ માસ્ટર ઘેતીલ.

વાફેચે યંત્રાલયક ઇંગલે ઉત્તમ પ્રતીચે કોલસે અસાવેત આણિ તે કસે અહેત વ કોળતે પ્રતીચે અહેત યાવિશીંચીં સર્ટિફિકેટ વ ત્યાચા નમુના અર્જા બરાબર પાઠવાવા.

અર્જીત દર લિહિણે તો કોલસે કિનાયાસ ઉતરણ્યાચે વ જોલૂન ટાંકશાહ્લીત બહુન દેણ્યાચે સર્વાં સુધાં ત્યાહાવા.

મિંટ માસ્ટર યાંસ જરૂર વાંટેલ તર સર્કારી અંમલદારાચે કમીટી જવલૂન કોલસાચી પાહણી કરૂન પસંત કરૂન ઘેતીલ આણિ ટાંકશાહ્લીત કોલસે સોપકન દેણ્યાંત યેત તોપર્યંત ત્યાચેં જોલૂમ અર્જદારાચેં માર્યાં રાહીલ.

અર્જીચાં ચાલીં નમુના લિહિલા અહે ત્યા પ્રમાણે કાંહીં ફેરફાર કેલ્યા વાંચૂન અર્જી કેલી પાહિજે આણિ એવાદે અર્જીત લિહિલેલા દર સર્વાંહુન કમી અસેલ તથાપિ કારણ સાંગિતલ્યા વાંચૂન તો અર્જ રદ કરાયાસ સરકાર મુખ્યાર અહે.

અર્જીચા મસુદા.

મુબરકે મિંટ માસ્ટર સાહેબ યાંસ.

સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીચા અક્ટોબર મહિન્યાચા નવે તારચેચા મુબરકે ગ્યાસેટ યા નાવાચા વર્તમાનપત્રાંત જાહિરખબર છાપલી અહે ત્યાવરૂન ચાલીં લિહિલેલે પ્રકારચે વ દરને કોલસે સર્કારી કામાકરિતાં દેણ્યાસ આમ્હી રાજી આહોંત.

કોલસાચા પ્રકાર.	અમુક તરફ અમુક ટન.	અમુક ટન.	સર્વે લખેલાં વોચ ફંડે હવેટાચે ટનાં ચા બાવ.	રકમ અ-ક્ષરી.

સરહુ જાહિર ખબર લિહિલેલ્યા સર્વે સર્તી આમ્હાસ કબૂલ અહેત.

મા મુબરકે તારીખ

અર્જ કરનારાચી સહી.

મિંટ માસ્ટર કપતાન જેમસ હેનરી બર્ક

સાહેબ બાહાર યાચી સહી.

VENAYEK WASSOODAW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ending 31st ultimo, of Rupees Forty (40) per Share, being at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after Tuesday the 13th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed from this date until the payment of the Dividend as above.

Bombay, 3rd January 1857.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART, Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 31st December 1856.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
To Proprietors' Capital	52,25,000 0 0	By Government Securities.....	35,71,000 0 0
„ Bank Notes and Post Bills in Circulation	62,75,347 14 6	„ Loans and Cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Securities.....	36,63,632 15 8
„ Deposits and all other Liabilities.....	23,56,480 1 10	„ Bills Discounted	35,24,869 13 9
„ Reserved Surplus Fund, including Net Profit for the Half-Year	2,63,573 13 4	„ Other Securities	2,33,553 6 3
		„ Cash on hand.....	31,27,345 10 0
Rupees	1,41,20,401 13 8	Rupees	1,41,20,401 13 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

<i>To</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
To Six Months' Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, paid on the 17th July 1856	2,61,250 0 0	By Balance of Reserved Surplus Fund, on the 31st December 1855	38,433 0 8
„ Six Months' Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on the 13th instant	2,09,000 0 0	„ Net Profit of the Year ending 31st December 1856, after paying all the Current Expenses of the Bank ..	4,86,390 12 8
„ Balance of Reserved Surplus Fund	54,573 13 4		
Rupees	5,24,823 13 4	Rupees	5,24,823 13 4

(Errors excepted)

S. W. READ,
Acting Head Accountant.

Published for the information of the Proprietors,

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.**DISCOUNT.**

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

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares..	8 per cent.
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.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Syed Jumaloodin (<i>alias</i> Goolam Khazah vullud Cazeer Meer Mahomed Aukhee) and Syed Goolam Baba vullud Cazeer Meer Mahomed Aukhee.	None	Mahomedans..	Without the Fort, near Nagpada.	17th	Dec.	1856
Mahadoo Ballajee ..	A Pearl Dealer	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Old Hunuman Gully.	23rd	"	"
Cowasjee Jewanjee ..	A Carpenter in the employ of Nowrojee Rustomjee, Engineer.	Parsee	Within the Fort, in Peeta Walla's Molla.	24th	"	"
Trimbuck Canojee and Ragoba Crustnaje.	Coach Makers.....	Hindoos	Without the Fort, on the Girgaum Road, near Chowpatty.	2nd*	Jan.	1857
Jeejee <i>alias</i> Wittabaee, Woman.		Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, on Girgaum Road.	2nd	"	"
William Barron	A Proof Reader in the Bombay Education Society's Press.	European....	Without the Fort, at Byculla.	3rd	"	"
Noorbaee, Widow ..		Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Memon Street.	3rd	"	"
Dinnanath Jugonnathjee.	A Clerk in the Accountant General's Office.	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort, on the Girgaum Road (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	3rd	"	"
Nasserwanjee Merwanjee.	Lately carried on business as a Petty Trader.	Parsee	Lately within the Fort, in Hormusjee Wadia's Chawl (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	5th	"	"
Pillajee Jugonnathjee	A Clerk in the Deputy Commissary General's Office.	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort on the Girgaum Road, (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"
Shapoorjee Nasserwanjee.	Tavern-keeper	Parsee	Without the Fort, in Khetwady.	"	"	"

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Dinnanath Jugonnathjee	3rd Monday....	January instant	11 o'clock.
Nasserwanjee Merwanjee.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Pillajee Jugonnathjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ruttonjee Pestonjee	1st Monday....	February next	Ditto.
Jugjeewun Goculdass	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Noorbaee, Widow	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Syed Jumaloodin (<i>alias</i> Goolam Khazah vullud Cazeer Meer Mahomed Aukhee) and Syed Goolam Baba vullud Cazeer Meer Mahomed Aukhee.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hajee Aga Surraff (<i>alias</i> Hajee Aga bin Mahomed)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shapoorjee Nasserwanjee.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Trimbuck Canojee and Ragoba Crustnaje..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jeejee <i>alias</i> Wittabaee, Woman	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.

Joseph Wilson	3rd Monday in January instant,	of 14	per cent.
Govind Rowjee	Ditto	ditto	of 10
Manockjee Cowasjee	Ditto	ditto	of 4
Jorajee Dollajee	Ditto	ditto	of 3
Nasserwanjee Merwanjee	Ditto	ditto	of 2½
John Harvey	Ditto	ditto	of 1½
Kurrimoola Nuzmoodin	Ditto	ditto	of 1½
Ezakiel Bowhill	Ditto	ditto	of ¼

J. A. McKENZIE,

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of January 1857.

Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિક્ટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરો જે ધારો કરીને ફરવો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબમાંના હલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું ક્રમાંક.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરસા.
રાધમ્મિદ જમાલુદ્દીન ઉરકુંકુંનઈ.....	મુસલમાન.	હીંદુ.	કોટખાર નાગપાડા આગળ.	૧૭ મો	ડિસેમ્બર.	૧૮૫૬.
ગુલામ ખાનવલદ કાજી મીરમહંમદઆખી તથા રાધમ્મિદ ગુલામ બાબાવલદ કાજી મીરમહંમદ આખી.						
માધુબાળાજી	મોતીનો વેપારી.....	હીંદુ.	કોટખાર જુની હરમાં ગલીમાં.	૨૩ મો	એવ.	એવ.
કાવરાજી જીવંજી.....	સુધાર નવરોજી રસ્તંમજી ધંજનેરની ચાકરીમાં.	પારશી.	કોટમધે પીઠાવાળાના મોલામાં.	૨૪ મો	એવ.	એવ.
ત્રિંબકજી કાનોજી તથા રાધોબા કૃષ્ણજી.	ગાડી ધડનારા	હીંદુ.	કોટખાર આપાટી આગળ ને ગીરગાંમના રસ્તાઉપર.	જાનેવારી.	૧૮૫૭.	
જીજીઉરકુંકું વિદ્યાબાઈ.....		હીંદુ.	કોટખાર ગીરગાંમના રસ્તા ઉપર.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ઉલીઅમ બેરંન	મુંબઈનાં ઈજ્યુકેશન સોસાયટીનાં છાપખાનામાં છાપેલું વાંચનાર.	ધરોપીઅમં.	કોટખાર બાએખાલા ઉપર.	૩ જો.	એવ.	એવ.
નુરબાઈ વિધવા.....		મુસલમાન.	કોટખાર મેમંજી મોલામાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
દીનાનાથ જંગનાથજી ...	આક્રોન્ટેટ જનરાલની હાશીરામાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાડાઉપર કોટખાર ગીરગાંમના રસ્તાઉપર ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
નશરવાંનજી મેરવાંનજી ..	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર પરચુંરણ વેપાર કરતો હતો.	પારશી.	થોડા દાડાઉપર કોટખાર હોર-મજી વાડીઆની ચાલીમાં ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૫ મો.	એવ.	એવ.
પિલાજી જંગનાથજી ...	દેખીઉડી કમેશારી જનરાલની હાશીરામાં લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાડાઉપર કોટખાર ગીરગાંમના રસ્તા ઉપર ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
શાપુરજી નશરવાંનજી ...	પોચખાનાવાલો	પારશી.	કોટખાર એતવાડીમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટલી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજબૂરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોર્ટનાં આર્કિસિઆલ આશાએનીના તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાઈ કરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
દિનાનાથ જગંનાથજી	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો જાનેવારી.	૧૧૦
નરશવાનજી મેરવાનજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પિલાજી જગંનાથજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રતંનજી પેશતંનજી	૧ લો સોમવાર.	આવતો ફેબ્રુવારી.	એજ.
જગજીવન ગોકળદાસ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નુખાઈ વિધવા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રાધમિદ જમાણુદીન ઉરફ યુલામ ખોજા વલદ કાજી મીરમહંમદ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
આખી તથા રાધમિદ યુલામ ખાખા વલદ કાજી મીરમહંમદ આખી.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
હાજી આગા રાફુ ઉરફ હાજી આગા ખીન મહંમદ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રાધુરજી નસરવાનજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ત્રિંબક કાનોજી તથા રાધોખા કુશ્તુજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જીજી ઉરફ વિઠાખાઈ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આજ આવનાર લેણદારોએ, યોગમાં યોગ સાંભળવાના તણ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગણુનાંમાથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમોરી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શ્રી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમોરી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદારના ઇસ્ટેટમાંથી ફાલા આપવાને કરાવીઆ છે, પહેલી વિગત.

જેજી કિશાન,	૩ જો સોમવાર,	ચાલતો જાનેવારી,	ટકા ૧૪.
ગોવિંદ રાવજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૦.
માણેકજી કાવરાજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૪.
જોરાજી દોલાજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૩.
નરશવાનજી મેરવાનજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૨૧.
જાન હારે,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૧.
કરીમજી નજમુદ્દીન,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૧.
હીજકીએલ ખાઉહીલ,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૧.

જે. એ. મેટ્ટેનજી,

મુંબઈનાં કોર્ટમથે, કોર્ટના ક્લાર્કની આપીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૬ ફી જાનેવારી સને ૧૮૫૭.

કોર્ટના ક્લાર્કની સહી.

(A true translation)

NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Acting Chief Translator.

Notice.

Required for the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT in PERSIA, FOUR CLERKS. Apply at the Quartermaster General's Office, Bombay.

J. HOLLAND, Lieut. Col.,
Quartermaster General.

Bombay, 6th January 1857.

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. 4½ 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 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. FERGUSSON, Lieut. I. N.,

Indian Naval Draftsman.

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

MINT NOTICE.

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

1. Tenders of GOLD or of SILVER BULLION will be received from Merchants or 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 shall not be less than Fifty Tolas in weight, and the parcel of Silver not less than One thousand Tolas in weight, and provided such parcels 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,

beg to tender for coinage, at the Mint rate, the undermentioned Bullion, for which request you will have the goodness to grant a Bullion Certificate, payable at the Treasury at twenty days' sight after the said Bullion shall be 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 proprietor can be permitted after such Bullion has once been tendered to, and actually deposited in the Mint. No Bullion can be withdrawn previous to registry, except sweepings and spillages of Bullion that may have been melted, without the payment of a fee of Rupees two for each Pass permitting such withdrawal.

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

6. On the receipt of the Assay Report, an account current, which shall be verified by the Assistant Bullion Keeper, showing the net produce of the Bullion or Coin with reference to its weight and Assay 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, after which shall

have been obtained, a Bullion Certificate on the General Treasury, prepared in the Mint Master's Office, will be delivered to him, authorising the holder to receive the amount at twenty (20) days' sight, calculated from the date of the registry or final receipt by the Mint of the Bullion.

7. The Seignorage to be levied on the Coinage of Gold Bullion or Coin will be at the long-established rate of one per cent. on the ascertained standard out-turn value thereof. The Seignorage to be levied on the recoining of Silver Sica Rupees will be at the rate of one per cent. on the out-turn value. There will not be any Seignorage levied on the recoining of short-weight Madras, Furruckabad, or Company's Rupees.

The Seignorage to be levied on the Coinage of all other descriptions of Silver Coins and Bullion will be at the rate of two per cent. on the ascertained out-turn standard value.

8. The Refinage charge on Silver below six pennyweights in Assay worse than the Indian Standard will be at the rate of .04 per cent. per pennyweight 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 will 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 Bullion, and of two Rupees for each Assay of Silver Bullion, independent of the payment of the Premelting charges above laid down on the gross weight of such Bullion.

11. Should Bullion, after having 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 charges for premelting the same at the prescribed rate calculated on the gross weight in tolas of the Bullion so rejected.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 23rd December 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE at Poona for EXAMINING CANDIDATES for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT hereby notify that they will, on Monday, the 9th February 1857, be prepared to examine any Candidates in the Test prescribed by the Government Notification dated 23rd June 1856.

Under the authority of Government, they intimate that, for the present, Candidates will not be examined in the Regulations of the Department of Public Works,—no complete Code of which as yet exists,—but that they will, if employed in the Department, be required hereafter to pass an Examination in this subject.

JAMES McDUGALL,
President of the Standing Committee,
and Acting Principal Poona College.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાનારે ડરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
દિનાનાથ જગંનાથજી	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો જાનેવારી.	૧૧૨
નરરાવાનજી મેરવાનજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પિલાજી જગંનાથજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રત્નજી પેશતંનજી	૧ લો સોમવાર.	આવતો ફેબ્રુવારી.	એજ.
જગજીવન ગોકળદાસ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નુરખાઈ/વિધવા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રાધમિદ જમાણીન ઉરફ યુલામ ખોજ વલદ કાજી મીરમહંમદ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
આખી તથા રાધમિદ યુલામ ખાખા વલદ કાજી મીરમહંમદ આખી.			
હાજી આગાં રાફુ ઉરફ હાજી આગાં ખીન મહંમદ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શાપુરજી નસરવાનજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ત્રિબક કાનોજી તથા રાધોખા કુશ્ણજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જીજી ઉરફ વિદ્યાખાઈ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ, યોગમાં યોગ સાંભળવાના તણ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગણનાંમાથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમોરી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમોરી આપીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદારના ઇસ્ટેટમાંથી ફાલા આપવાને ડરાવીઆ છે પહેની વિગત.

જેજફ ઉલરાંન,	૩ જો સોમવાર,	ચાલતો જાનેવારી,	ટકા ૧૪.
ગોવિંદ રાવજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૦.
મણેજી કાવરાજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૪.
જોરાજી દોલાજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૩.
નરરાવાનજી મેરવાનજી,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૨૧.
જાન હારે,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૧.
કરીમજીલાં નજમુદ્દીન,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧.
હીજકીએલ ખાઉહીલ,	એજ.	એજ.	ટકા ૧૧.

જે. એ. મેકેનજી,

કોર્ટના કલાર્કની સહી.

મુખ્યદનાં કોર્ટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આપીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૬ ફેબ્રુવારી સને ૧૮૫૭.

(A true translation)

NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Acting Chief Translator.

Notice.

Required for the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT in PERSIA, FOUR CLERKS. Apply at the Quartermaster General's Office, Bombay.

J. HOLLAND, Lieut. Col.,
Quartermaster General.

Bombay, 6th January 1857.

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. 4½° 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 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. FERGUSSON, Lieut. I. N.,

Indian Naval Draftsman.

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

MINT NOTICE.

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

1. Tenders of GOLD or of SILVER BULLION will be received from Merchants or 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 shall not be less than Fifty Tolas in weight, and the parcel of Silver not less than One thousand Tolas in weight, and provided such parcels 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 I request you will have the goodness to grant a Bullion Certificate, payable at the Treasury at twenty days' sight after the said Bullion shall be 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 proprietor can be permitted after such Bullion has once been tendered to, and actually deposited in the Mint. No Bullion can be withdrawn previous to registry, except sweepings and spillages of Bullion that may have been melted, without the payment of a fee of Rupees two for each Pass permitting such withdrawal.

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

6. On the receipt of the Assay Report, an account current, which shall be verified by the Assistant Bullion Keeper, showing the net produce of the Bullion or Coin with reference to its weight and Assay 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, after which shall

have been obtained, a Bullion Certificate on the General Treasury, prepared in the Mint Master's Office, will be delivered to him, authorising the holder to receive the amount at twenty (20) days' sight, calculated from the date of the registry or final receipt by the Mint of the Bullion.

7. The Seignorage to be levied on the Coinage of Gold Bullion or Coin will be at the long-established rate of one per cent. on the ascertained standard out-turn value thereof. The Seignorage to be levied on the recoinage of Silver Sicca Rupees will be at the rate of one per cent. on the out-turn value. There will not be any Seignorage levied on the recoinage of short-weight Madras, Furruckabad, or Company's Rupees.

The Seignorage to be levied on the Coinage of all other descriptions of Silver Coins and Bullion will be at the rate of two per cent. on the ascertained out-turn standard value.

8. The Refinage charge on Silver below six pennyweights in Assay worse than the Indian Standard will be at the rate of .04 per cent. per pennyweight 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 will 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 Bullion, and of two Rupees for each Assay of Silver Bullion, independent of the payment of the Premelting charges above laid down on the gross weight of such Bullion.

11. Should Bullion, after having 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 charges for premelting the same at the prescribed rate calculated on the gross weight in tolas of the Bullion so rejected.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,

Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 23rd December 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE at Poona for EXAMINING CANDIDATES for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT hereby notify that they will, on Monday, the 9th February 1857, be prepared to examine any Candidates in the Test prescribed by the Government Notification dated 23rd June 1856.

Under the authority of Government, they intimate that, for the present, Candidates will not be examined in the Regulations of the Department of Public Works,—no complete Code of which as yet exists,—but that they will, if employed in the Department, be required hereafter to pass an Examination in this subject.

JAMES McDUGALL,

President of the Standing Committee,
and Acting Principal Poona College.

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 "Corra" (a native coasting vessel) lying off the Maragon Bander, 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.

ਅੰਤਰਿਕਸ਼.

રંતે પૃથક ના આગીઆરમાં આપડ પ્રસાદિ મુંબઈમિયે ન
ની જમીનમાં મેલેસુવનો ક્લેમર જોરેખખર આપે છે, જે,
ભાગિલા કોટીઆનો એક ભાગ મજાનોમ બંદરપાસે પેડલો
છે તેથી બંદરમાં સવાંમતીથી વાંછણિને આપવા જવાને
દરકત થાય છે, તે આજથી એક મહિનાની અંદર તે દરકત
કુર કરાઈ નહીં તો સરદુ આપડના આધારથી સરદુ ક્લેમર
પાતે કુર કરશે.

ਅੰਤਿ

એક. હાથીનારાં ન,
કલેકદર.

તાડીબ ૨૪ માં આડે ડિસેમ્બર ૨૩જે ૧૯૫૬ ઈસવી.

आहिंसाया.

सन् १८५३ चे ११ वे आक्ट्या अन्वये मुंबईतील जमीनीचे वसुलाचे कलेक्टर जाहिरखबर देतात की पुढेलेले कोठियाचा एक भाग माजगाव बंदरातलीकडे पडला आहे त्या मुळे बंदरात गलबतास सलामत जाण्या येण्यास हक्कत होय हे हक्कत आजपासून एक महिन्याचे आत दूर करावी नाहीं तर सदरहू आक्ट्याचे आधारावरून सदरहू कलेक्टर यलात दूर करतील.

सर्वा.

एफ. हचिन्सन,

कालवृत्तः

तारिख २४ वो माहे डिसेंबर सन १८७६ इसवी.

VENYER VASSOPOV,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice.

Tenders for the SUPPLY of IRON WATER TANKS, for the use of the Indian Navy, of 200 Gallons and upwards, will be received by the undersigned.

J. MULLAY,

Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.
Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,
Bombay, 6th January 1857.

Notice.

Tenders for the Supply of Coals, for the use of the Indian Navy, will be received by the undersigned.

J. MULLAY,

Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.
Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,
Bombay, 6th January 1857.

No. 1736 OF 1856-57.

Date of the Remittance List.	From what Pay Office received.	By whom made.	In whose favour.	To what Presidency.	Date of the receipt in the Accountant General's Office, Military Department.	Amount.	Date when forwarded.
1856					1856	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	1856
Nov. 1st	Pay Office Northern Division Army.	Mess President, 1st Gr. Regiment.	Messrs. Pharoah and Co., on account of Mess.	Madras...	December 8th	4 1 10	Dec. 8th
					Rupees	4 1 10	

R. W. LODWICK, Acting First Assistant Accountant,
Military Department.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 5th January 1857.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c.	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
Brahmun.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hindoo of other Caste	1	92	..	14	91	2	..	10	25	..	1	2	13	1	2	..	..	254
Hindoo Out-caste	..	8	1	1	11	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	29
Moosulman	..	8	1	1	39	1	..	5	18	..	1	2	3	1	..	3	..	83
Parsee	..	3	..	..	3	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14
Jew	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Negro-African	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other and Unknown Caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	3	118	2	16	158	6	1	21	58	..	3	4	18	3	3	4	..	415
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years.	..	102	5	1	123	8	..	30	43	..	1	1	11	1	3	3	..	334

A. H. LEITH,

Bombay, 7th January 1857.

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

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 $20^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$ north, and longitude $86^{\circ} 47'$ east; and a buoy is placed in $21\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on the Pilot's Ridge, in latitude $20^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$ north, and longitude $87^{\circ} 42'$ east: the buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House north $59^{\circ} 49'$ east, true, and distant $59\frac{1}{2}$ 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, of 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 $21^{\circ} 4'$ north, and longitude $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} 14'$ east, and therefore bears from the buoy on the Pilot's Ridge north $63^{\circ} 26'$ east, true; and distant $32\frac{1}{2}$ 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

E. L. JENKINS,
Acty. Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1856.

No. 1001 of 1856.—The following Native promotions are made :—

<i>2nd Belooch Battalion.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Jemedar Muddul Khan to be Subedar, and Havildar Shaik Emaum to be Jemedar, in succession to Gool Mahomed, discharged from the Service.	27th November 1856.
Jemedar Petumber to be Subedar, and Havildar Bahadoor Khan to be Jemedar, in succession to Saleh Mahomed, discharged from the Service.	27th November 1856.

Bombay Castle, 1st January 1857.

No. 1 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Extract from the Honorable Court's letter in the Military Department, dated the 16th December 1807 :—

"The frequent applications that have been made to us by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe for advances of money, on loan, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but, in some instances, the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made; and this practice has of late years increased.

"As, under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on furlough, and to receive their Pay, and, in regard to Subalterns, are further indulged with Passage Money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgences of the nature abovementioned. To prevent, therefore, all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in General Orders to the Army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that Officers at home are not hereafter to expect that applications for advances of money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the Service, will be attended to.

"This Regulation is to be considered as extending to the Marine Officers of your Establishment."

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1857.

No. 2 of 1857.—Captain C. S. Whitehill, of the 3rd Regt. European Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for one year and eight months, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in 1850, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 3 of 1857.—Captain C. S. Whitehill, 3rd Regt. European Infantry, is appointed to Command the Invalids of the Honorable Company's Service, of the present season, proceeding to England.

No. 4 of 1857.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 30th November 1856 :—

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant C. M. Lewis, to be Adjutant, vice Wilson, promoted.

No. 5 of 1857.—The following appointments are made :—

Lieutenant F. Cornewall, of the 12th Regt. N. I., to be Adjutant to the Marine Battalion, vice Hewett, who vacates on promotion.

Lieutenant Armstrong, of the 72nd Regt. Bengal N. I., to be Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of His Excellency, vice Cornewall, appointed to another situation.

No. 6 of 1857.—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, No. 1556, dated the 18th of December 1856 :—

"With the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the net pay of the Senior Apothecaries, who are granted the special benefits authorised in General Order No. 7, dated 2nd January 1816, shall be fixed at Rupees (75) seventy-five per month.

2. "This order is applicable to the three Presidencies."

No. 7 of 1857.—Brevet Colonel J. Creagh, of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, is appointed to be a 1st Class Brigadier on the Establishment, vice Brigadier N. Wilson, K.H., who vacates under the operation of G. G. O. No. 628, of the 13th August last.

Brevet Colonel N. Wilson, K.H., of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, is appointed a Brigadier of the 2nd Class with the Expeditionary Force in Persia, vice Brigadier Stopford, killed in Action.

No. 8 of 1857.—Commander A. M. Grieve, of the Indian Navy, is placed at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force at Bushire, for special duty.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1857.

No. 9 of 1857.—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.

No. 10 of 1857.—Assistant Surgeon W. Peach, M.D., Superintendent of Vaccination Eastern Division of Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1857.

No. 11 of 1857.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 15th December 1856.—By Brigadier Hobson, appointing Lieutenant Gordon, of the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 8th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Parker on sick leave to Bombay, or until further orders.

Dated 17th December 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Hume, appointing Lieutenant La Touche to act as Quartermaster to the 17th Regt. N. I. until further orders, vice Ducat.

Dated 19th December 1856.—By Brevet Colonel Bellasis, appointing Lieutenant Kirkland to act as Adjutant to the 29th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Nuttall promoted to Captain, and Lieutenant Wardrop to act as Quartermaster and Interpreter, vice Kirkland.

Dated 19th December 1856.—By Brigadier Wilson, K.H., appointing Captain Bolton, of the 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., vice Major Robertson, to act as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Northern Division of the Army, from the 20th idem, until further orders.

Dated 22nd December 1856.—By Major General Schuler, directing Assistant Surgeon Bloomfield, attached to the 1st Battalion Artillery, to proceed to Nassick and receive charge of the duties of the Civil Surgeon at that Station, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Pelly, or until further orders.

Dated 23rd December 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Maclean, appointing Lieutenant Nimmo to act as Adjutant to the 28th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Lyons appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, or until further orders.

No. 12 of 1857.—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, 19th December 1856, No. 1560:—

“The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following Military letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 185, dated 29th October 1856, with the War Department's Circular and form therein referred to, be published in General Orders:—

‘MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 185 of 1856.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

We forward herewith three copies of a Circular letter issued from the War Department, under date 24th September 1856, No. 1239, with its enclosed forms, granting compensation to Officers for Horses for which passages were not provided at the public expense on the return home of the Army from the East.

We are, &c.,

W. H. SYKES,

And nine other Directors.

London, 29th October 1856.

Circular No. 1239.

124015

1

War Department, Horse Guards, 24th September 1856.

SIR,—The Secretary of State for War, having had under consideration the question of granting compensation to Officers who were not provided with a free passage for their Horses on the return home of the Army from the East, has decided to allow Thirty Pounds per Horse (exclusive of bāt animals) in lieu of such free passage, and to cover any loss sustained by Staff and Regimental Officers in disposing of their Chargers with reference to the General Order issued on the subject, dated Head Quarters, Sebastopol, 26th April last.

But in order that a general rule may prevail, and also to prevent the delay and inconvenience that would ensue from individual claims being forwarded to this Department, unsupported by the necessary documents and certificates, I am directed to request that the following rules may be strictly adhered to:—

Officers of the General Staff to prefer their claims through the Principal Officer of the Department to which they are attached.

Officers of the Personal Staff through the General on whose Staff they were employed.

Majors of Brigade through the General Officer to whose Brigade they were attached.

Officers of the Medical Purveying and other Departments, through their respective Principal Officers.

Chaplains, Officiating Clergymen, and those who held miscellaneous appointments, through the General to whose Division they were attached.

Regimental Officers, through the Officers commanding their respective corps.

The General and other Officers to whom the claims shall be thus sent are requested, after carefully examining them and satisfying themselves that they are just, to embody them in the accompanying Form, and forward the same in duplicate to this Department, all necessary vouchers being attached, and certificates duly signed.

Officers commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, and Corps of the Royal Artillery, &c., are not to include in their Returns any Officers who held Staff Appointments; and I am to urge the necessity of full details, or, in their absence, of satisfactory explanations, being clearly given in each case, as otherwise delay in the settlement of all the claims submitted on the same Form will be the result.

I am to add, that compensation will be allowed only for the number of Horses (bāt Horses excepted) for which, “with an Army in the Field,” the issue of Forage is warranted by Regulation; and it must be shown and certified that Horses were necessarily kept and actually foraged at the public expense within one month prior to the embarkation of the claimants.

It must furthermore be clearly proved by Certificate from the proper Authorities in the East, who issued the Instructions for the embarkation of Horses, that those for which compensation is claimed were not provided with passages at the expense of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

B. HAWES.

To General and other Officers, Commanding,

§c. §c. §c.

124015
1

Claim to Compensation by _____ for Horses, for which Passages were not provided
at the Public Expense on the return Home of the Army from the East.

Rank.*	Name.	Number of Horses, Bât Horses excepted.			Amount at £80 per Horse.	I hereby Certify that a Passage was not provided at the Public Expense for the horse or horses for which I herein claim compensation, and that they were necessarily kept and foraged at the Public Expense, within a month prior to my leaving the East.†	Remarks.‡
		Allowed by Regulation with an Army in the Field.	For which Passages were provided.	For which Compensation is Claimed.			

I hereby Certify that the above Horses were not provided with passages at the Public Expense on the return home of the Army from the East.

To be signed by the Officer under whose authority Passages were provided.

I hereby Certify that the foregoing is a true and correct Statement, and that the Horses for which Compensation is above claimed were necessarily kept and foraged at the Public Expense within a month prior to the Embarkation of the Claimants.

To be signed by the General or other Officer Commanding, or Principal of Department.

* The Regiment to which a Staff Officer belonged should be inserted.

† The Signature of each Claimant is to be inserted in this Column opposite his Claim.

‡ The Name of the Vessel and date of Embarkation of each Claimant to be herein inserted.†

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Military Department."

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1857.

No. 13 of 1857.—The services of the undermentioned Officers are made available for employment in the Public Works Department:—

Captain Daun.....	3rd European Regiment.
Ensign E. H. Ashe.....	8th Regt. N. I.
Ensign H. R. M. van Heythuysen	9th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant A. T. Reid	10th Regt. N. I.
Ensign A. Phelps	11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. N. B. Thoys.. ..	21st Regt. N. I.
Ensign E. M. Smith	21st Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. D. Macleod.....	27th Regt. N. I.

No. 14 of 1857.—Lieutenant T. Rees is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the 16th Regt. N. I., vice Giffard, vacated by having exceeded the period of fifteen months on furlough to Europe.

No. 15 of 1857.—The services of Major T. Eyre, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, who vacates the appointment of Paymaster Northern Division of the Army on promotion, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for duty with his Regiment in the Persian Gulf.

No. 16 of 1857.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel George LeGrand Jacob, of the 28th Regt. N. I., Political Agent in Kutch, have, at his own request, been temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for employment with the Persian Expeditionary Field Force.

No. 17 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the families of Officers serving with the Expeditionary Force in Persia cannot be permitted to join them, or accompany them, there.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1857.

No. 1 of 1857.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

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

Mr. Lakes, Mate, late Agent for the Transport Ship "Bride of the Sea," to be Acting Lieutenant of the "Acbar," on the 16th November 1856, to complete her complement.

Mr. Dowall, Mate, of the "Elphinstone," to be Store Accountant of that Vessel, on the 11th November 1856, there being no other Officer available.

Lieutenant Fraser, of the "Acbar," to the temporary Command of the "Tigris," on the 1st December 1856.

Lieutenant Fraser, Commanding the "Tigris," to perform the duties of the Store Accountant of that Vessel, on the 1st December 1856, there being no other Officer available.

Lieutenant F. Hopkins, of the Indus Flotilla, to reside sick on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from 5th December 1856.

Aden Squadron Order.

Mr. Morland, Midshipman, of the "Mahi," was employed on detached duty in charge of the undermentioned Vessels:—

Buggalow seized at Berbera, from 20th to 28th October 1856.

Barque "Norna," seized at Berbera, from 5th to 9th November 1856.

No. 2 of 1857.—Commander A. M. Grieve, of the Indian Navy, is placed at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force at Bushire, for special duty.

No. 3 of 1857.—In conformity with the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the name of Henry Oceanus Cook be struck off the List of Lieutenants of the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1857.

No. 4 of 1857.—Mr. Midshipman Lewis Gwyn Lewis having completed the prescribed term of service, and passed the examinations required to qualify for a Lieutenant's Commission, is promoted to Mate from the 11th December 1856, the date on which he passed the last of the required examinations.

No. 5 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Officers of the Indian Navy, in Command of Steamers or other Vessels, will consider it their duty invariably to report their arrival at any of the Straits Settlements to the Governor, or, in his absence, to the Resident Councillor of the Settlement, and to make His Honor fully acquainted with the object of the visit.

*By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1857.

Captain W. W. Anderson, Acting Superintendent of the Quota of Gackwar Contingent of Horse in Kattywar, assumed charge of that appointment on the 23rd ultimo.

Lieutenant R. C. Kennedy, Officiating Western Bheel Agent in Khandeish, assumed charge of that appointment on the 26th November last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1857.

Lieutenant A. Bell, Acting Superintendent of Police at Broach, assumed charge of the Office on the 17th ultimo.

Under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, Lieutenant A. Bell, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Broach, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in that Zillah, and under Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851, is also vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, with the exception of the power of review.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.*Bombay Castle, 5th January 1857.*

Mr. G. Inverarity, Collector of Surat, has been allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1857.

With reference to the Government Notification, dated the 26th November last, in the General Department, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow Mr. T. Weeding, Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish, a further extension of leave of absence for fourteen days, from the 1st instant, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. T. Stevenson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Tanna Revenue Survey, has been allowed leave of absence, from the 23rd ultimo to the 22nd instant, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1857.

Khan Bahadoor Hussein Mahomed Furreed to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Tanna.

Rao Bahadoor Balcrishna Hurree to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Rutnagherry.

Mr. W. W. Procter to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Poona.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have passed an examination in the Murathee language :—

Mr. G. Norman.

Mr. R. West.

Mr. W. W. Robertson.

Mr. J. B. Peile.

Mr. A. L. Spens.

Mr. W. Ramsay.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG, *Offg. Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1857.

Lieutenant J. Miles, Acting Adjutant of the Marine Battalion, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Captain C. F. Kneller, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1857.

Assistant Surgeon R. Bayne, M.D., has been permitted to resign his appointment, as Civil Surgeon at Kaira, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Shrencewas Rao Vukeel is appointed Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Dharwar, in the room of Rewunsiddapa, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1857.

Lieutenant W. A. Baker, of the Bombay Engineers, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Superintending Engineer Sind Province, from the 17th November 1856.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1857.

The services of Captain G. A. Lockhart, and Lieutenant H. Gillmore, of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, Assistant Executive Engineers Central Province, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, temporarily, for duty with their Regiment proceeding on Field service.

Mr. J. W. Woodhouse, Assistant Executive Engineer, Sind Province, has been allowed leave of absence for three months from the 24th December 1856, under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Captain Lockhart, Assistant Executive Engineer Central Province, having returned to his Station on the 6th December 1856, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 22nd idem is cancelled.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART, *Secretary to Government.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Kingcome, Registrar of Merchant Seamen, has been allowed leave of absence to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Hayman, I. N., is appointed to act as Registrar of Merchant Seamen, during the absence of Mr. Kingcome, or until further orders, without prejudice to his present appointment as Signal Officer at the Lighthouse.

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

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1857.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd August 1855, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from inquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the Inhabitants of CHANDORE, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI.

of 1850, it would appear that the Townspeople are desirous that Taxes should be imposed for Municipal purposes.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of CHANDORE, from the 1st February 1857, and, under Section VI., to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen Commissioners for giving it effect :—

President.

The Magistrate of the Zillah.

Vice-President.

The Assistant Magistrate in Charge of the District.

Members.

The Mahalkurce.

Narayan Khunderow Goomasta, Deshmook of Holker.

Narayan wulud Moorhar Sett.

• Mahomed Jummaloodeen Kazee.

Nuthoo Shiram Kamther.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1857.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th August 1856, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, from inquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the Inhabitants of MAHIM, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the Townspeople are desirous that Taxes should be imposed for Municipal purposes.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of MAHIM, from the 1st February 1857, and, under Section VI., to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen Commissioners for giving it effect:—

President.

The Magistrate of Tanna.

Vice-President.

The Assistant Magistrate in charge of the District.

Members.

The Mamlutdar of Mahim.
The Foudar of ditto.
Rowjee Appajee Shringarpooray.
Gopal Ram Rao Dandeker.
Moroe Bullal Dandeker.
Govind Ramchunder Dalvy.
Ramdass Dhurmdass.
Gunnesh Mahadeo Koshé.
Crustanajee Janardhun Dandeker.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1857.

Notice

Is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 19th instant, for SUPPLYING, during the ensuing year, the undermentioned ARTICLES for use of the Mint (separate Tenders should be made for each description of Supply):—

- 1st, Miscellaneous Articles.
- 2nd, Clarified Tallow.
- 3rd, Firewood (Aynee or Khairee).
- 4th, Charcoal, Babool, large and small.
- 5th, Copper Annealing Tubes and Pans.
- 6th, Iron and Steel.
- 7th, Files, of sorts and sizes.
- 8th, Litharge.
- 9th, For removing Ashes and Rubbish.

The Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles must specify a rate per cent. above or below a list of prices which will be shown in this Office, at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the Article enumerated. The remaining Tenders must state the rates at which each separate Article will be supplied, and the sum of Rupees two hundred (200) must be deposited for each Tender that may be accepted, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognisances. Samples of the Articles required may be seen, and other information regarding the Contract attained, on application at this Office daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Security will be required for the due performance of each Contract, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay, Mint Engineer's Office,
5th January 1857.

જાહિરનામું.

એહું જે ટંકશાહશાહ નિચે લખેલી નજુરો આવતી શાહમાં પુરી પાડવાવિરોના મોહોર બંદ અરજો આપતા મહિનાની તારીખ ૧૯ મી શોમવારને દિને બાર વાગતાંમુઘી આમ્મે કચેરીમાં લેશે. દરએક નજુરાવિરો જુદી જુદી અર્જ કરતી બેઠકમે.

૧. પરચુરણ નજુરોવિરો અરજ.
૨. ગાલેલી ચરખીવિરો અરજ.
૩. એન તથા ખેરના બાલવાનાં લાકડાં વીરો અરજ.
૪. બાવલના કોમ્પેલા નાનાં તથા મોહિયાવીરો અરજ.
૫. ત્રાંખાનાં નયો તથા કાકાઈઓવીરો અરજ.
૬. લોહું તથા તિખુંવીરો અરજ.
૭. તોરેતેની બતની તથા નાની મોહી કાંનસો વીરો અરજ.

૮. લીથારજ વીરો અરજ.

૯. રાખાડી તથા કચેરી લઈજવા વીરો અરજ.

પરચુરણ સામાનનાં બાવની ઈઆદી આમ્મે કચેરીમાં દેખાંડશે તે બાવદેખર દર રોકેડે આટલા ટકા બસતી અથવા આટલા ટકા ઓછા બાવથી હું સર્વે પરચુરણ નજુરા પુરી પાડવા કમ્પલ છું. એહું પરચુરણ નજુરા વિરોની અર્જમાં લખ્યું બેઠકમે. બાકીની નજરાવિરો અર્જ કરતી તેમાં અમુક નજુરા અમુક બાવથી પુરી પાડીરા એહું લખ્યું બેઠકમે. અને જે અર્જ કમ્પલ થારો તે બદલ રૂપિયા ૨૦૦ અપેલ અનાંમત રાખવો બેઠકમે તે અપેલ સુચલકો લખી આપવા આનાકાની અથવા હીલ ફોથી સરકાર દાખલ થારો. શવારનાં દરા વાગતાંથી તે બપોરનાં ચાર વાગતાં-મુઘી આમ્મે કચેરીમાં પુછેથી જે જે નજુરો બેઠકમે પુછ્યું હશે તે પછુ માલમ થારો.

દરએક ઈબંદો બરાબર બબલવાસાઈ જમીન આપવો પડશે તથા કોઈએ અરજ નાકજુલ ફો હશે તેનું કારણ કહેશે નહીં

બેમસ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન,
મીંટમાસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૫ મી માહે બનેવારી સને ૧૮૫૭ ઈસવી
મુકામ મુંબઈ મીંટ ઈજીનીઅરની કચેરી.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે ટંકશાહે કરતાં ચાલીં લિહેલેલેં જિનસ યેતે સાલીં પુરવિણ્યાવિષયીં મોહોરબંદ અર્જ ચાલતે મહિન્યાવી તારીખ ૧૯ સોમવારચે રોજીં વારાવાજત તોપર્યત હ્યા કચેરીંત ધેતીલ પ્રત્યેક જિનસાવિષયીં અર્જ નિરનિરાલેં કેલા પાહિજે.

૧. કિરકોલ જિનસાવિશીં અર્જ.
૨. ગાલેલે ચરખીવિશીં અર્જ.
૩. એનાચે કિંવા કૈરાચે જઝાડે લાંકડાવિશીં અર્જ.
૪. વામઝીચે મોટે વ લાહાન કોઝાવિશીં અર્જ.
૫. તાંબ્યાચ્યા નઝ્યા વ કઢયાવિશીં અર્જ.
૬. લોચંડ વ તિખ્યાવિશીં અર્જ.
૭. નિરનિરાલ્યા પ્રકારચ્યા વ લાહાન મોઝ્યા કાનસાવિશીં અર્જ.

૮. લિથારજ વિશીં અર્જ.

૯. રાખ આળિ કચરા કાઢૂન નેણ્યાવિશીં અર્જ.

કિરકોલ સામાનાચે દરાવી યાદ હ્યા કચેરીંત દાખવિતીલ ત્યા દરાવર દર શેકડા અમુક ટકે જાજતી કિંવા અમુક

टेके कमी भावने मी सर्व किरकोळ जिनस पुरविण्यास क्वल आहे असे किरकोळ जिनसाविषयीच्या अर्जात लिहिले पाहिजे वाकीचे जिनसाविशीं अर्ज कणें त्यांत अमुक जिनस अमुक दराने पुरवीन असे लिहिले पाहिजे आणि जो अर्ज क्वल होईल त्या बदल २०० दोनशे रुपये एवज अमानत ठेविला पाहिजे तो एवज मुचलके लिहून देण्यास टाळाटाळ अथवा विलंब केल्यास सरकार दाखल होईल. प्रातःकाळच दाहा वाजल्यापामून दोन प्रहरचे चार वाजत तोपर्यंत ह्या कचेरींत विचारिले असतां जे जे जिनस पाहिजेत त्याचे नमुने पाहावयास मिळतील आणि मख्याविशीं दुसरें कांहीं पुसणे असेल तेंही मालूम होईल.

प्रत्येक मख्या बरोबर पार पाडण्याविशीं जमीन दिव्हा पाहिजे व कोणताही अर्ज ना क्वल केला असतां त्याचे कारण सांगणार नाहीत.

सही.

जेम्स हेनरी वर्क, कपतान,
मिंट मास्तर.

तारीख ५ वा माहे जानेवारी सन १८५७ इसवी मु॥
मुंबई मिंट इंजिनियरची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Memorandum.

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

Map of the Dharwar Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch.	Scale.	Price of each.
Ditto Sholapoor ditto ditto.		
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto ditto.		
Ditto Poona ditto ditto.		Rs. a. p.
Ditto Ahmednuggar ditto ditto.		2 8 0
Ditto Sattara Territory ditto.		or Rs. 3
Ditto Surat Collectorate 2 miles to an inch.		mounted on cloth.
Ditto Broach ditto ditto.		
Ditto Malcolmpeth 500 feet to an inch.		
Ditto Matheran Hill, one furlong to an inch.		
Ditto Kaira Collectorate 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.		
Ditto City of Poona 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.		
Ditto Peint State 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 0-12-0 or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.		
Ditto Roads in the Bombay Presidency 20 miles to an inch, Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 4 mounted on cloth.		

CHARLES WADDINGTON,
Major General, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,
16th December 1855.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1856

ARRIVALS.

29th Dec.—Lieutenant C. M. Decat, 17th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Bhoj.

Major R. Phayre, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

1857

1st Jan.—Colonel E. Lugard, C.B., Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Captain J. Wood, 20th Regt. N. I., on sick certificate, from Bushire.

2nd Jan.—Lieutenant A. Cowper, Deputy Superintending Engineer Railway Department, on leave, from Poona.

3rd Jan.—Lieutenant C. Cotgrave, 3rd European Regt., on leave, from Poona.

Ensign E. C. Ross, 3rd European Regt., on duty, from Poona.

Lieutenant H. F. Bolton, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Rajecote.

Lieutenant F. G. Stewart, 9th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Sattara.

Ensign John Jacob, 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Colonel James Scott, 16th Regt. N. I., to join, from Sattara.

Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Stubbs, 27th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Kolapoor.

Ensign E. Robertson, 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I., on medical certificate, from Bushire.

Lieutenant Colonel P. K. Skinner, Judge Advocate General, on duty, from Poona.

Surgeon A. Gibson, Conservator of Forests, on duty, from Konkan.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Barnett, M.D., 12th Regt. N. I., on duty.

Superintending Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, P. D. and I. N., on duty.

Lieutenant T. T. Cornwall, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Mallabeshwur.

1857

DEPARTURES.

1st Jan.—Captain R. A. Hammond, 20th Regt. N. I., to Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant K. Neave, 24th Regt. N. I., to join, to Nuggur.

Lieutenant C. W. Wahab, 14th Regt. N. I., on sick certificate, to England.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Stowart, M.D., Medical Establishment, on sick certificate, to England.

Lieutenant J. Thompson, 53th Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to England.

Major General A. Clarke, Madras Army, on leave, to Europe.

Surgeon R. Collum, Medical Establishment, on medical certificate, to England.

Lieutenant R. Glasspoole, 6th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Ensign T. Trueman, 3rd European Regt., to join, to Poona.

Superintending Surgeon J. J. Hamilton, Staff, on duty, to Tanna.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
7th January 1857.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER STRUTHERS FINLAY in our FIRM ceased and determined on the 31st July 1856.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1857.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. FRAMJEE NASERWANJEE retired from our FIRM on 31st ultimo, and that his Son, Mr. DHUNJEEBHAY FRAMJEE, has this day been admitted a PARTNER.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1857. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—LANDON, MORLAND, and LANDON, Military Tailors and Accoutrement Makers, 7, New Burlington Street (late of 17 Jernyn 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.

MR. GEORGE FIELD is authorised to Sign
our FIRM from this date.

ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1857.

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	5	per cent.
2 months	3½	"
3 do.	4½	"
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 ½ per cent.

cent. on all sums withdrawn 4½ | 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 | " |

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. | " |

" 1 " 2s. 1½d. | " |

" 1 day's sight 2s. 1½d. | " |

Bills on Scotland at 30 days' sight 2s. 1½d. | " |

" 1 day's sight 2s. 1½d. | " |

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, 7th January 1857.

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 Scot-

land 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. 1½d. | " |

" 1 " 2s. 1½d. | " |

" 1 day's sight 2s. 1½d. | " |

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 ½ | per cent. |

On returning Government Paper out of safe

custody ½ | per cent. |

Hours of Business 10 to 4. |

Saturdays 10 to 1 |

Bombay, 7th January 1857.

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

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

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

GREY & Co.

Agra and United Service Bank.

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

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

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

If otherwise paid, or when the Paper or Shares are delivered over the charge for Commission will be ¼ per cent.

J. G. H. BROWN, Agent.

Bombay, 16th February 1855.

At the Bombay Education Society's Press.

MACHINE RULING

To ANY PATTERN in RED, BLUE, and BLACK INKS.

* By this Process all Kinds of ACCOUNT BOOKS, LEDGERS, FAINT BLUE LINES, &c. &c. are ruled without disturbing the smooth surface of Writing Papers.

ALSO,

BOOK BINDING, OF THE BEST QUALITY,

IN

RUSSIA, MOROCCO, AND FANCY CALF LEATHER,

As well as all other kinds of Binding.

Great care is taken in arranging the Plates, also in lettering the Titles of Books.

MAPS SKILFULLY MOUNTED ON CLOTH.

The above Branches are personally conducted and overlooked by a skilled EUROPEAN BINDER.

Bombay Education Society's Press,
1st July 1856.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 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 *viâ* Marseilles or *viâ* Southampton, may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *viâ* Marseilles, or *viâ* 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 *viâ* 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 SUNDAY, 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.

Post Office Packets are being made up for BUSHIRE, for transmission per H. C.'s Steamer "SERMIRAMIS," expected to be despatched next week.

W. BLOWERS,
Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 7th January 1857.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships.

N.B.—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
A Steamer	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	17th January	Suez	Aden.
Ditto	Ditto ditto	2nd proximo	Hongkong	Cochin, Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Victoria	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	About 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail, expected daily	Kurrachee.	
Marion	Messrs. Rennie, Scovel, & Co.	9th instant	Liverpool.	
Industry	" Peel, Cassels, & Co.	7th ditto	Hull.	
Graham	" W. & A. Graham & Co.	13th ditto	Liverpool.	
Africa	" W. Nicol & Co.	14th ditto	London.	

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing vessels will be closed the evening preceeding the date of departure.

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.
Madras	2nd instant	Hongkong.
Pioneer	2nd ditto	Persian Gulf.
Phlox	2nd ditto	Surat.
Elphinstone	5th ditto	Do.
Pearl	6th ditto	Mauritius.

W. BLOWERS,
Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 7th January 1857.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay Post Office in time for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "PEKIN," which started on the morning of the 3rd January 1857:—

1856	1856	1856	1856
Agra 29 Dec.	Cochin 24 Dec.	Kherwara 27 Dec.	Paulghaut 24 Dec.
Allighur..... 26 "	Chunar 31 "	Kurrachee.... 27 "	Peshawar 24 "
Ajmere..... 27 "	Chandore 31 "	1857	Pallee 28 "
Asseerghur .. 30 "	Choorroo 27 "	Khundalla.... 1 Jan.	1857
Ahmedabad .. 29 "	Coconada 20 "	1856	Poona 1 Jan.
Ahmednuggur. 30 "	Delhi 28 "	Kamptee 28 Dec.	Panwell 1 "
Allahabad 25 "	Dhurrungaum. 30 "	1857	1856
Alleppy..... 23 "	1857	Kirkee 1 Jan.	Palamcottta .. 23 "
Arrah..... 24 "	Dhoolia 1 Jan.	1856	Ponany 29 "
Arunghabad .. 30 "	1856	Karanjah 29 Dec.	Quilon 23 "
Almorah 26 "	Deesa..... 29 Dec.	Kurrar 29 "	Rawulpindee .. 24 "
Akote..... 27 "	Dinapore 24 "	Khamgaum .. 28 "	Ramghur 23 "
Akola..... 24 "	Dapoollee 31 "	Kulladghee .. 29 "	Ruttan 29 "
Abottabad 23 "	Dhar 30 "	Kotree 27 "	Roree 25 "
Aboo..... 27 "	Dharwar 30 "	Kureumbady.. 26 "	Rutnagberry .. 30 "
Asnee..... 24 "	Dholka 28 "	Lucknow 26 "	Rajamundry .. 18 "
Bhopaul..... 24 "	Dhollera 27 "	Lahore 26 "	Ramandroog .. 28 "
Bignore..... 25 "	DeraGazeeKhan 23 "	Linsoogoor .. 29 "	Rajcote 29 "
Barreilly 27 "	Damaun 31 "	Mannantody .. 24 "	Rahoree 27 "
Banda 25 "	Erinpoorah .. 27 "	Nuneegall 26 "	Sehore 26 "
Boorhanpoor .. 30 "	Etawah 25 "	Mehidpoor... 30 "	Seepree 26 "
Bhopawar 30 "	Ellichpoor 28 "	Meerut 28 "	Sangor 25 "
Benares..... 30 "	Futtyghur 27 "	Mooltan 24 "	Sealkote 25 "
Bellimora 30 "	Futtypore 25 "	Murree 24 "	Seerpore..... 31 "
Baroda 30 "	Gootee 27 "	Mundissore .. 29 "	Surat 30 "
Bellary 29 "	Gwalior 29 "	1857	Sukkur 25 "
Bolaram 28 "	Goruckpoore .. 24 "	Malligaum.... 1 Jan.	Sholapore 30 "
Bangalore 28 "	Ghazeepoor .. 23 "	Matharan 1 "	Sattara 31 "
Belgaum 30 "	Gyah 22 "	Mahableswhur. 1 "	Shemoga 28 "
Baitool 26 "	Gohogur 30 "	1856	Secunderabad.. 27 "
Broach 30 "	Gungakhair .. 26 "	Masulipatam .. 25 Dec.	Seergootty 22 "
Booldanah.... 28 "	Gogo 29 "	Mangalore 26 "	Sassoor 31 "
Beejapore 30 "	Goonah 30 "	Madras 27 "	Sircee..... 28 "
Bhownuggur.. 29 "	Hooblee..... 29 "	Mysore..... 26 "	Seringapatam.. 26 "
Bhilsa 24 "	Honore 27 "	Malwan 29 "	Shikarpoor.... 25 "
Bellapore 28 "	Hoomnabad .. 29 "	Mirzapore 26 "	Segowlee 22 "
Bhooj..... 28 "	Hydrabad(Dec.) 28 "	Mihar 31 "	Seeroor 30 "
Ballusore 31 "	Ditto (Sind) 27 "	Mundleshur .. 30 "	Sawunt Warree. 29 "
Buxar 25 "	Hoosingabad.. 25 "	1857	Salem 26 "
1857	Hursole 28 "	Mahim 2 Jan.	Sassoor 31 "
Bassein 1 Jan.	Hansie 27 "	1856	1857
1856	Hingolee 28 "	Mominabad .. 29 Dec.	Tanna 2 Jan.
Cawnpore 27 Dec.	Hurryhur 28 "	Mahunpoor .. 30 "	1856
1857	Hurnee 24 "	Mandvie..... 27 "	Tarrapore 31 Dec.
Cullian 2 Jan.	Julown 24 "	Nagpore..... 29 "	Tatta 27 "
1856	Jooneer 31 "	Nusseerabad .. 27 "	Tellicherry.... 25 "
Cambay..... 29 Dec.	Jhelum 25 "	Neemuch 29 "	Trevandrum .. 21 "
Cullianwarree. 30 "	Jawud 28 "	Nineetal 26 "	Tuticorin 17 "
Cannauore.... 25 "	Jeypore 26 "	1857	Tillara 27 "
Chutterpore .. 18 "	Julgaum 30 "	Nassick 1 Jan.	Trichinopoly .. 26 "
Calicut 25 "	Jacobabad 25 "	1856	Tanjore 24 "
Coonoor 24 "	Joudpore 27 "	Nundoorbar .. 28 Dec.	Umballa..... 27 "
Coimbatoor .. 25 "	Jumbooseer .. 29 "	Nuldroog 29 "	Vizagapatam .. 21 "
Coompta 28 "	Jaulnah 30 "	Nowshera 24 "	Vingorla 29 "
Chuppra 23 "	Jejooree..... 31 "	Nuggur 31 "	1857
Chiploon 30 "	Jawra 29 "	Oojein 30 "	Wassind 1 Jan.
Colombo 14 "	Jubbulpore .. 27 "	Ootacamund .. 25 "	1856
1857	Jooria..... 29 "	Oomrawuttee.. 28 "	Wagotna 29 Dec.
Campoollee.... 1 Jan.	Kolapoor 30 "	Oossoor..... 27 "	Whagotun 29 "
1856	Kotah 27 "	Oomergaum .. 31 "	Yeolah 27 "
Calcutta 25 Dec.	Kaira..... 29 "	Punderpore .. 30 "	"

W. BLOWERS,

Post Master.