THE

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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831. GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848. J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

Legislative Council.

21st March 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 21st March 1857, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 25th of May next:—

A Bill for the Levy of Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Calcutta.

Preamble. Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues and fees to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Calcutta in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855; it is enacted as follows:—

Port-due chargeable on sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards entering the Port. I. A Port-due, at a rate not exceeding the rate of four annas for every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of twenty tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

No Port-due in respect of vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter the Port. II. Provided that no such due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left the Port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

Port-due in respect of Dhonies and country vessels. III. The Port-due chargeable in respect of Dhonies and country vessels employed in the coasting trade shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels; and such due shall not be chargeable oftener than once in sixty days in respect of the same vessel.

Vessels entering the Port in ballast. IV. Vessels entering the Port in ballast shall be charged with three-fourths of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

Tug Steamers and River Steamers. V. Tug Steamers and River Steamers belonging to the said Port shall be liable to the Port-due specified in Section I. of this Act; and the said due shall be chargeable in respect of every such Steamer once between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of June, and once between the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December in each year. The provisions of Section XLVI. Act XXII. of 1855 shall not be applicable to such Steamers.

Fees for certain services. VI. Within the said Port, and at Diamond Harbour, fees may be charged for the following services at rates not exceeding those hereinafter specified, namely—

Hauling to or from chain moorings, each operation	Rs. 16
Hauling to or from swinging moorings, each operation	Rs. 10
Re-mooring	Rs. 16
Hauling in or out of dock, each operation	Rs. 30
Removing from one part of the Port to another	Rs. 25
Removing from one mooring to another at the request of the agent or master	Rs. 50
Hooking	Rs. 16
Measuring	Rs. 30

Commencement of Act. VII. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after and from and after that date no

Port-due or fee shall be levied at the said Port, except under the authority of Act XXII. of 1855 and of this Act.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

28th March 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 28th March 1857, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 1st of June next:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Order and Good Government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah.

Preamble.

Whereas Acts have been passed for regulating the Police and for the Conservancy and improvement of the Town of Calcutta, and of the other Presidency Towns; and whereas large portions of the Suburbs of the said Town of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah are not less populous than parts of the said Town, and it will conduce to the order and good government of the said Suburbs and Station that some of the provisions of the said Acts, with certain necessary modifications, should be extended to the said Suburbs and Station; It is enacted as follows:—

Cases under this Act by whom to be tried.

I. Whoever is charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in this Act within the limits of the said Suburbs or Station, as described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, may be tried for any such offence by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, and, on conviction, may be sentenced by such Magistrate to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for the offence.

Fraudulent possession of stolen property.

II. *Clause* 1.—Whoever has in his possession, or conveys in any manner, any thing which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fail to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Power to summon persons declared to have had possession of such property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Clause 2.—If any person charged with having or conveying any thing stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant, to convey the same for some other person, the Magistrate may cause every such other person, and also, if necessary, every former or pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed (provided that such other person shall be alleged to have had possession of the same within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate), to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses touching the same; and if it appear to such Magistrate that any person so brought before him had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty if such possession fraudulent.

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

III. Any person found, between sunset and sunrise, armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any offence against the person or property of another; any reputed thief found, between sunset and sunrise, on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found, between sunset and sunrise, having his face covered, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any such offence as aforesaid; any person found between sunset and sunrise, in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person), any implement of house-breaking, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months; and any such person may be taken into custody by any Police Officer without a warrant.

Penalty for carrying arms without authority.

IV. Whoever, not being a soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Police Officer, goes armed with any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Magistrate, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Police Officer; and the weapon so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed by payment of a fine, at the discretion of the Magistrate, not exceeding ten Rupees.

Magistrate may make order for maintenance of wives or children.

V. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding fifty Rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner in which fines may be levied, or may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always, that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the Magistrate, from time to time, for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child, justifying such reduction.

Penalty for harbouring and concealing deserters from merchant vessels.

VI. Whoever wilfully harbours or conceals any seaman or apprentice belonging to a merchant vessel, knowing, or having reason to believe, such seaman or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Brothels.

VII. On the complaint of three or more householders, that a house in their immediate neighbourhood is used as a common brothel, or lodging-house for prostitutes, or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, the Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and, on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is therefore a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it; and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of twenty-five Rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

Licenses for retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors to be granted with concurrence of Magistrate.

VIII. Except as hereinafter provided, no license shall be granted by the Collector for the sale, by retail, of any spirituous or fermented liquors in any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Alehouse, Arrack or Toddy Shop, or other place of public resort and entertainment, without the concurrence of the Magistrate. If a difference should arise between

the Collector and the Magistrate respecting the grant of any such license, the case shall be reported to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, and the decision of the Commissioner, subject to the orders and control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, shall be final.

Revocation of license.

IX. Whenever any person, being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, is convicted of any of the offences specified in Section XLV. Act XXI. of 1856, the Magistrate may, if he think proper, apply to the Collector to revoke the license granted by him to such person; and upon such application the Collector shall forthwith revoke such license.

Penalty for owning or keeping, or being employed in a gaming-house, &c.

X. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, keeps, or uses the same as a common gaming-house; and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, knowingly and wilfully permits the same to be kept or used by any other person as a common gaming-house; and whoever has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in conducting the business of any house, room, or place so kept or used; and whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for being found playing in a gaming-house.

XI. Whoever is found in any such house, room, or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Magistrate may grant warrants to Police Officers to enter a gaming-house for the purpose of search and seizure.

XII. If the Magistrate, upon information on oath, and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any superior Officer of Police to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether or not then actually gaming, and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies, and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

On conviction for keeping a gaming-house, instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

XIII. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money, and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all monies seized therein, to be forfeited, or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

Portion of fine may be paid to informer.

XIV. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth of any fine which shall be levied under Sections X. and XI. of this Act, or any part of the monies, or proceeds of articles seized, and ordered to be forfeited under Section XIII., to be paid to an informer.

Gambling in the streets.

XV. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, in any public street, place, or thoroughfare; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month; and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

Pawn-brokers and money-changers to report stolen property under a penalty for neglect.

XVI. If any property regarding which written or printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawn-broker, or dealer in second-hand property, or money-changer, as having been stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently obtained, shall then be, or thereafter come into the possession of, or be offered in pawn, or for sale, or change, to such pawn-broker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information at the nearest Police Office, that certain property, answering the description of the said property, was offered to him, or is in his possession, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered, or from whom the same was received, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence; provided always that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles, which it may be difficult for such pawn-broker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawn-broker or dealer.

If stolen articles be altered or defaced by broker, after information of the theft, he shall be deemed a receiver of stolen goods.

XVII. If any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand goods, or worker in gold or silver, after receiving information of the theft, or the embezzling, or the fraudulent disposal of any metals, goods, or articles of whatsoever description, melts, alters, defaces, or puts away the same, or causes the same to be melted, altered, defaced, or put away, without having previously received the permission of the Magistrate, and it shall be found that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of by the person from whom such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker received the same, or by any other person, then, and in such case, it shall be held that such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker knew that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of, and such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker shall be proceeded against according to law, as a receiver of stolen goods, or as being a party to the fraud, and punished accordingly; and no other evidence of his guilt shall be necessary than evidence of such melting, altering, defacing, or putting away, after receiving information as aforesaid.

Manufacture or possession of Gunpowder.

XVIII. Whoever manufactures gunpowder, or, without a license from the Magistrate, has in his possession, in any house, shop, ware-house, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

XIX. The Magistrate may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also to forfeit his license.

Licenses by Magistrate for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

XX. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, and whoever is guilty of violent behaviour in any Police Office, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for drunkenness, or riotous or indecent behaviour in public.

XXI. Whoever wilfully and indecently expose his person, or commits a nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of or near to any public street or thoroughfare, or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for committing a nuisance in streets.

XXII. Whoever in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms; or whoever seeks for, or obtains alms, by means of any false statement or pretences, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

Beggars.

XXIII. Whoever, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees:—

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

1. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or drives any vehicle, in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Furious or negligent driving or riding.

2. Whoever negligently lets loose any horse, or suffers to be at large any ferocious dog without a muzzle, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal.

Letting loose horses, ferocious dogs, &c.

3. Whoever, being in charge of a cart, carriage, or horse, leaves it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

Leaving cart, &c. without control.

4. Whoever fastens any animal so as to cause obstruction or danger to passengers.

Obstruction to passengers by fastening animals.

5. Whoever cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal.

Ill-treating animals.

6. Whoever sets fire to, or burns, any straw or other matter, or lights any bon-fire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air-gun, or lets off, or throws any firework, or sends up any fire-balloon.

Lighting fires, and discharging guns, fireworks, &c.

7. Whoever beats a drum or tom-tom, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any metal instrument or utensil, between the hours of ten at night and four in the morning, so as to disturb the repose of the inhabitants, except when permitted by the Magistrate on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Beating drums, tom-toms, &c.

XXIV. Whoever deposits, or permits his servants to deposit, any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, in any street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing-place, except in such places and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Magistrate, or throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any such substances into any public sewer or drain, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Depositing dirt on street, &c.

XXV. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

Allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

XXVI. Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street or road, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street or road, after the passing of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Future obstructions in streets or roads.

Power to remove.

XXVII. Whoever displaces, take up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Magistrate, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Taking up pavements.

XXVIII. The Magistrate may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction which, after the passing of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any public street, or obstructs or projects, or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such street; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Magistrate; and, in default thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Future projections from houses to be removed.

XXIX. The Magistrate may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house or building, in any public street before the passing of this Act, to be removed or altered, as he shall think fit; provided that he give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal

Removal of existing projections from houses.

Notice of removal.

is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, he shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration.

Compensation when to be made.

XXX. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be rebuilt or altered, the Magistrate may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings. Provided always, that the Magistrate shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain; if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of compensation to be allowed under this or the preceding Section, the same shall be settled in the manner provided by the laws in force for the settlement of disputes respecting compensation for lands taken for public purposes.

Houses projecting beyond line of street when taken down to be set back.

Proviso.

XXXI. The Magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land, to cut and trim any hedges and trees overhanging any public road or street so as to obstruct the passage or to cause damage thereto; and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Magistrate may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Magistrate in respect thereof shall be paid by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

XXXII. If in any street, any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Magistrate to be in a ruinous state or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, he may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Magistrate may cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing, as he shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

XXXIII. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Magistrate may sell the materials thereof, or of so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, or wall on demand. The Magistrate, although he sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as by this Act are given to him for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

XXXIV. Whoever, being the occupier of a house in or near any street, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

XXXV. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, in or near any street, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding five Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Filthy houses, &c.

XXXVI. Whoever, being the owner or keeper of any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept, in or near any street, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c. in a filthy state.

XXXVII. The Magistrate may license such necessaries for public accommodation as he, from time to time, may think proper; and whoever keeps any public necessary without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleansing the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the license may be cancelled.

Licensing of public necessaries.

XXXVIII. Whoever, being the owner of any private drain, privy, or cesspool, neglects or refuses, after warning from the Magistrate, to keep the same in a proper state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for keeping private drain, &c. in improper state.

XXXIX. Whoever bathes in any public tank, the water of which shall have been declared by the Magistrate to be appropriated to the domestic use of the inhabitants; or washes, or causes to be washed therein, any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or throws, puts, or casts, or causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing; or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought thereunto, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building, or from any ground occupied by him; or does anything whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Fouling water by—

Bathing.

Washing.

Throwing rubbish, &c.

Allowing drains, &c. to flow.

XL. When any tank or other excavation containing waste or stagnant water, the same being within any private enclosure, appears to the Magistrate to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to require, by notice in writing, the owner of the premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or excavation, and if he do not begin to cleanse or fill up the same within one week after such notice, and do not complete such work with due diligence, the Magistrate, his officers, and work-

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks on private premises.

men, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for the purpose aforesaid as he shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

XLI. The Magistrate may, from time to time as he shall see fit, drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to him to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

XLII. No person intending to build, or take down, alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Magistrate; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Magistrate.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

XLIII. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Magistrate shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expenses of such repair, protection, or enclosure, shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty for establishing a slaughter-house without license, after passing of Act.

XLIV. No place, which is not used as a slaughter-house at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be so used without a license in writing from the Magistrate; and whoever uses as a slaughter-house any place not so used at the time of the passing of this Act, without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

Penalty for keeping slaughter-house in improper state.

XLV. Every owner or occupier of any slaughter-house, or of any market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, or vegetables, shall keep the same in a cleanly and proper state, and shall admit at all reasonable hours any person authorised by the Magistrate to enter and inspect the same; and the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house, market, or shop, which shall not be kept in a cleanly and proper state, shall be liable for every default to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Penalty for establishing offensive and dangerous trades within certain limits.

XLVI. Within the limits which shall be prescribed for the purposes of this Section by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, no place shall be newly used, except under license from the Magistrate, for any of the following purposes, namely for melting tallow—or for boiling offal or blood—or as a soap house—oil boiling house—dyeing house—tannery—brick, pottery, or lime kiln—sago manufactory—or other manufactory or place or business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

No burial or burning-place henceforth to be constructed without leave of Magistrate.

XLVII. No burial or burning-ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Magistrate; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning-ground, made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Magistrate may order certain burial or burning-places to be closed.

XLVIII. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Magistrate that any burial or burning-ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a convenient place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance, and is available, the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning-ground; and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for burying or burning in such places.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

XLIX. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint, from time to time, certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

Police Officer may arrest without warrant on view of offence.

L. Any Police Officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him.

Police Officer may take into custody, without warrant, persons charged with aggravated assault recently committed.

LI. Any Police Officer may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that, by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender.

Persons taken into custody by a Police Officer without warrant may be detained in Police Office until brought before a Magistrate or bailed.

LII. Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer under this Act shall be taken to the nearest Police Office, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before the Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognisances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before the Magistrate. Any person so detained, and not entering into recognisances, shall be carried before the Magistrate within twenty-four hours from the time of his being taken into custody.

Procedure on information or complaint laid before the Magistrate of an offence against this Act.

LIII. Upon any information or complaint laid before the Magistrate of any offence committed against this Act, the Magistrate may summon the person charged to appear at a time to be

mentioned in the summons, or, if he see sufficient cause for so doing, may issue a warrant for his apprehension. The provisions of the general Regulations of the Bengal Code and Acts of the Government of India for the time being in force relative to the issue and service of summonses, and warrants, to the summons, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and generally to the trial of cases, to the recovery of fines and penalties, and to appeals against orders and sentences passed by a Magistrate, shall be applicable to all cases under this Act. Provided that, in all cases of offences punishable with fine only, if after due service of summons the person charged shall not appear in pursuance thereof, the Magistrate, at his discretion, may hear and determine the case in his absence. Provided also, that no appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate passed with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, under Section XLVIII. of this Act.

Recovery of costs or expenses.

LIV. In all cases where any costs or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same shall be ascertained and determined by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate may, for that purpose, summon the parties and examine them and the witnesses on their behalf; and such amount, together with the costs of the inquiry, shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered.

Jurisdiction.

LV. Any Joint Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate duly authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate, and any Assistant vested with special powers, may, in cases referred to him by the Magistrate, exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Application of fines.

LVI. All fines imposed and levied under this Act shall be applied in aid of any fund applicable to Police and Conservancy purposes in the said Suburbs or Station, and all costs and expenses which the Magistrate is hereby authorised to incur shall be paid from and repaid to such fund; or, if there be no such fund, all such fines as aforesaid shall be applied by the Magistrate to the cleansing or otherwise improving of the said Suburbs or Station.

Act to supersede the provisions of Act XXI. of 1841.

LVII. With respect to all matters expressly provided for by this Act, and within the limits subject to the same, the provisions of this Act shall be held to supersede the provisions of Act XXI. of 1841.

Interpretation.

LVIII. In the construction of this Act, 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.

SCHEDULE

Of Places included in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Station of Howrah.

Suburbs of Calcutta.

The Villages composing the Government Estate of Punchanogram, and all lands belonging to any other Estate which are situate within the general limits of the said Government Estate.

Garden Reach or Mocheekhola.
Ramnuggur.
Singeratee.
Indree.
Sonaie.
Borrberiah.
Rajahrampoor.
Bhookylas.
Dukhin Sherepoor.
Kidderpoor.
Bykantpoor.
Adee Gunga Chur.
Ramchunderpoor.
Ekbalpoor.
Mominpoor.
Balrampoor.
Alleepoor.
Jeeraut.
Radhanuggur.
Gopalnuggur.
Doorgapoor.
Chetlah.
Jarool.
Dowlutpoor.
Sonadanga.
Manjrat.
Moyapoor.
Shurhurpoor.

Station of Howrah.

Howrah, including—
Punchanuntolla.
Jolapara.
Chandmarry (with Tandal Bagan).
North Bettra.
South Bettra.
Ichapoor.
Saunpoor.
Gholadanga.
Ramkistopoor.
Khoorut (with Kasondia).
Chuckerbair.
Santragatchee.
Sathghurra.
Godar Hât (with Kinkur Chatterjea's Hât).
Battore.

Seebpoor (with Baje Seebpoor, Majairhat, Bhurpara, Battatolla, Sreehurrynowpara, Bishop's College, and Company's Botanical Garden).
Puddopookhur.
South Baxara.
North Baxara.

Sulkeah, including—
Bandaghat (with Hurrogunge and Banerjeapara).
Ghoosery (with Bhat Bagan).
Malipanchghura.
Barrackpoor.
Belloore.
Nukhsah.
Chuckpara.
Nellooah.
Belgatchia (with Paikan Belgatchia).
Bamungutchee.
Chowrasta (with Dhurmtolla, Goghatta, and Baboodanga).
Golabarry (with Pheelkhana).

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

4th April 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 4th April 1857, and was referred to a Select Committee, with an instruction (under suspension of the Standing Orders) to report thereon after the 8th of May next:—

A Bill to Establish and Incorporate an University at Bombay.

Preamble.

Whereas for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it

has been determined to establish an University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor of Bombay,

The Honorable SIR WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay*,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay,

The Honorable SIR HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant General, Knight Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Bombay,

The Honorable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay,

The Honorable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honorable SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

METCALFE LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Officiating Director of Public Instruction,

JOHN PEET, Esquire, Educational Inspector, Presidency Division,

The Principals of Government Colleges, and Representatives of Colleges affiliated to the University,

JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain in the Bombay Establishment,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M. I. C. E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University; and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the Bombay *Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that if any person, being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir William Yardley, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the Bombay *Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such Office.

Fellows.

VI. The Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals of Government Colleges, and Representatives of Colleges affiliated to the University, all for the time being, shall be *ex officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the Bombay *Gazette*, nominate so many fit

and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove, all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined, either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University,

Annual accounts.

under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted, for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

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.

2*nd*.—False Point Light House is in latitude 20° 19½′ north, and longitude 86° 47′ east; and a buoy is placed in 21½ fathoms on the Pilot's Ridge,

in latitude 20° 49½′ north, and longitude 87° 42′ east: the buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House north 59° 49′ east, true, and distant 59½ miles.

3rd.—A vessel, therefore, after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go into less than 10 fathoms) should bring it to bear about west-south-west 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12 fathoms; then steer east-north-eastward, when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge: she should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms, when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels, as their cruizing 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° 4′ north, and longitude 88½° 14′ east, and her efore bears from the buoy on the Pilot's Ridge north 63° 26′ east, true; and distant 32¼ 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 season in the head of the Bay of Bengal, is considered to commence in October and end in the beginning of March. During this season the Pilot Station is about the Outer Floating Light situated in the Eastern Channel as above, and vessels coming in should make directly for that mark. The Pilot Vessels cruize in the day-time spreading east and west of, sometimes a little to the southward of, the Light Vessel; and at night anchor in positions not far from her. At this season she shows a maroon or torch-light every half hour and a blue light every hour.

DIVIE ROBERTSON,
Master Attendant.

Fort William, the 1st March 1856.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 21st April 1857.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED AT INDORE			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY			EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance.
	Up to 14th April 1857.	From 15th to 21st April 1857.	Total.	Up to 14th April 1857.	From 15th to 21st April 1857.	Lost on the road.	Total.	Up to 14th April 1857.	From 15th to 21st April 1857.	Total.	
For 1854-55 .... Chests.	27,688	..	27,688	27,665¼	..	2¾	27,688	27,669½	..	27,669½	15¾
„ 1855-56 .... „	29,357	..	29,397	29,393½	..	3¼	29,397	29,280	16	29,296	97½
„ 1856-57 .... „	15,064½	803	16,857½	14,544	157	1	14,702	12,080¼	495	12,575¾	2,125¾

Detail of Exports from 15th to 21st April 1857.

		Chests.
FOR THE SEASON 1855-56.		
Per Steamer "Norma"		16
FOR THE SEASON 1856-57.		
Per Brig "Cawasjee Family"		34½
„ Steamer "Norma"		460½
		495
	Total	511

ALEXANDER GRAY,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 22nd April 1857.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following STATEMENT, showing the WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY (whether of construction or repair) EXECUTED in the RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE, during the year 1856, either wholly or partially at the cost of Private Individuals; and, in the latter case, showing the extent of contributions from private sources :—

Districts.	Places where Constructed.	Description of Works.	Cost of each Work, and the Proportions of Cost defrayed by Government and by Private Individuals respectively.						Names of Private Individuals who have either wholly or partially defrayed the Cost of each Work.
			Private Contribution.			Government Contribution.			Total Cost.			
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
MALWAN.....	Malwan	Construction of a small Tank 18 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 15 feet 5 inches deep, with arches.	238	7	0	36	13	6	275	4	6	Ryots of Malwan, and Pensioners residing in that Village.
	Vingorla	Construction of a Reservoir of water near a well.	30	0	0	.....			30	0	0	G. Scott, Esq., and inhabitants of the Town.
VIZIADROOG	Patgaum	Constructing a Dhurumsala 24 feet and 8 inches long, 14 feet and 9¾ inches broad, and 13 feet and 6 inches high.	48	4	0	41	12	0	90	0	0	Inhabitants of the Village.
	Punley and Kondiyey	Constructing a Road between these Villages 4,365 feet long, 15 feet broad, and from 1 to 5 feet high.	25	0	0	287	7	6	312	7	6	Balajee Shree Krishn Goorjur and Luxumunshet Narkur, of Adowlee, and Moro Sudasheo Vydia of Bandeodey.
	Punley	Making two Sluices for water, with two gutters.	25	0	0	8	7	3	33	7	3	Bappoojee Nurseo Kelkur of Guwaney, and two others, of Wadey.
	Nudguwey	Repairing a Road 490 feet long, 4½ feet and 6 inches broad, and 6 inches high.	10	0	0	.....			10	0	0	Inhabitants of Sheirpey and Koorungowney.
	Kharipatun.....	Repairing a Road 971 feet and 9 inches long, 13 feet and 6 inches broad, and from 3 inches to 1 foot high.	20	0	0	.....			20	0	0	Inhabitants of the Kharipatun Kusba.
	Kharipatun.....	Ditto ditto 261 feet long, 4 feet and 6 inches broad, and from 1 foot to 3 inches high.	2	8	0	.....			2	8	0	Ditto ditto.
	Kharipatun.....	Making a Sluice for water of a nulla with gutters 15 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 6 inches high.	33	7	3	.....			33	7	3	Wittul Moreshwur Dhakrus.
	Wadey.....	Repairing a Road 2,325 feet long, 4 feet broad, and from 1 to 3 feet high.	40	0	0	.....			40	0	0	Inhabitants of the Village.
	Wadey.....	Ditto ditto 291 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot high.	3	0	0	.....			3	0	0	Balajee Narayen Kelkur and others of the Village.
RUTNAGHERRY	Neorey and Malgoond	Repairing a Road between these Villages.	130	11	4	.....			130	11	4	Inhabitants of Neorey and Malgoond.
		Carried over.... Rs.	606	5	7	374	8	3	980	13	10	

[1806]

Districts.	Places where Constructed.	Description of Works.	Cost of each Work, and the Proportions of Cost defrayed by Government and by Private Individuals respectively.			Names of Private Individuals who have either wholly or partially defrayed the Cost of each Work.
			Private Contribution.	Government Contribution.	Total Cost.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought over.. Rs.	606 5 7	374 8 3	980 13 10	
Rutnagherry	Peith Siwapoor	Repairing a Tank	1 6 6	1 2 0	2 8 6	Inhabitants of the Town.
	Kusba Lanjay	Constructing a Wooden Bridge over a nulla.	7 4 0	23 9 2	30 13 2	Ditto ditto.
	Dabholey and Nancej	Repairing a Road between these Villages, 3 miles long.	7 11 0	14 15 7	22 10 7	Hurry Seoram, Potdar, Balcrishn Wassodeo, Surdeshpandey, and Prulhad Nayek, Surdesaee.
	Mabhley	Constructing a Verandah for a Dhurumsala.	14 0 0	6 8 6	20 8 6	Inhabitants of the Village.
	Wada Naody	Constructing a tiled Dhurumsala	57 2 0	59 12 5	116 14 5	Messrs. Richard Spooner and George Scott, as also inhabitants of the Village.
	Kusba Sungmeshwur	Repairing a Road	94 15 6	.....	94 15 6	Merchants and inhabitants of the Town.
	Kusba Sungmeshwur	Constructing an Aqueduct	112 8 0	126 8 0	239 0 0	Inhabitants of the Kusba.
	Peith Narayen	Constructing an Embankment to a nulla.	7 0 1	.....	7 0 0	Merchants and inhabitants of the Peith.
	Wurowdey	Repairing a Road	92 0 0	28 14 8	120 14 8	Inhabitants of the Village.
Unjunwell	Palshet and Towsal	Ditto between these Villages, 6 koss long, and 10 to 12 feet broad.	75 15 9	115 8 0	191 7 9	Inhabitants of Velneshwur, Sakhree, Agur, Hedwee, Nurwun, and Towsal.
	Pat Punaley	Repairing a Road 1 koss long	2 8 0	.....	2 8 0	Antajee Babjee Kaldurey, and Bhikajee Dinkur Tambey, Khotes.
Soovurndroog	Hurnee	Sinking a Well	33 0 0	26 0 0	59 0 0	Inhabitants of the Village.
	Jalgaum	Repairing a Tank	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Hurnee	Repairing a Road	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	J. Elphinstone, Esq.
	Khed and Ambowlee	Ditto ditto between these Villages	76 9 3	81 6 6	157 15 9	Inhabitants of these Villages.
	Khed and Wakowlee	Ditto ditto ditto	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0	Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages.
	Bankote	Constructing a Tank	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	Shaikh Hoosein wulud Abdool Rahiman, of Bankote.
	Vilas and Kelsee	Repairing a Road between these Villages.	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	Inhabitants of these Villages.
		Total.... Rs.	1,371 13 8	888 13 1	2,260 10 9	

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1857.

[1807]

पब्लीक वर्क्स डीपार्टमेंट.

ज्या गावांतील लोकांनी देणगी दिल्याबद्दल पावती घेतली त्या गावांची नावे व देणगीची रक्कम व ती देणगी कोणत्या कामासाठी दिली त्याचा तपशील.

ताकीदीचे क्रमांक.	ज्या गावांतील लोकांनी देणगी दिली त्या गावाचे नांव.	कामाचा प्रकार.	देणगीची रक्कम वसूल झाली त्यांपैकी वसूल झालेली देणगीची रक्कम.						देणगीची रक्कम वसूल झाली त्यांपैकी अद्याप वसूल न झालेली देणगीची रक्कम.			देणगी देणाऱ्या लोकांची नांवे.
			लोकांनी दिलेली देणगी.			वसूल झालेली देणगी.			येणे बाकी.			
			रु.	आ.	पै.	रु.	आ.	पै.	रु.	आ.	पै.	
१	रत्नागिरी.	रत्नागिरी संघ पक्का फुटी रु. ८०००० आठ हजार रुपये पावेतो.	२३८	७	०	३६	१३	६	२७५	४	६	गांवकरी पेशकार लोक.
२	येंगुर्ले.	पीरीजीनची मदत येंगुर्ले.	३०	०	०	०	०	०	३०	०	०	व्यापारी काम करणारे गांवकरी लोक.
३	पावस.	२४ फुटी पक्की रु. २००० दोन हजार संघ १२ फुटी कच्चा रु. ४०० चारशे धर्मशाळा बांधली.	४८	४	०	४१	१२	०	७	०	०	गांवकरी लोक.
४	पनवेल.	व्यापारी गांवकरी लोक यांनी रु. ५००० पांच हजार फुटी संघ पक्का पायरी रु. ५००० पांच हजार बांधला.	२२	०	०	२८१	७	६	३१२	७	६	छावणी श्रीरामपूर पेशकार व मामलेदार व पोलीस पाटील व गांवकरी लोक यांनी घेतली पावती.

ताळीकरायाचें अंक.	ज्यागीभरणींभरमें असंख्यागीभरणाचें भरण.	अभक्ष्य प्रकार.	दारुचेभक्षभक्षकाचेर्ज्यांजीवजंतूंचीसंख्या एकेकांनीसंख्या.						दारुचेभक्षभक्षकाचेर्जगाचांवाभांतीं लोभानीमेलार्ल्यांजींभरें.
			लोभानीकैरेष संख्यातो.			कृमनानीकैरेष संख्यातो.			येसंख्यादर्ज.			
पीरणजोगी.	पयळें.	पाणीभरण्याप्रतीतांतोजीघाड्याएहोय गरजसंख्यीरें.	२२	०	०	८	७	३	३३	७	३	खपुलीभरणींघगजणेभरणपडतेभर होयपणामी.
	रडगरें.	४८० फुगीसंघ४ फुगीएद इंजसंख्यएद इंजजींजउस्यानीमनामतमेतु.	४०	०	०	०	०	०	४०	०	०	रेपेंएजभरणगांपजेलोभानी.
	जोपाउणा.	८७१ फुगीएद इंजलांघ४ फुगीएद इंजसंख एकइंजपाखीन४ फुगजींजउस्यानीमनामत मेतु.	२०	०	०	०	०	०	२०	०	०	गांपजेलोभानी.
	प्रीत्ता.	२८१ फुगीसंघ४ फुगीएद इंजसंख्यएद फुयपाखीन ४ इंजजींजउस्यानीमनामतमेतु.	२	८	०	०	०	०	२	८	०	प्रीत्ता.
	प्रीत्ता.	अध्यानेंपाणीभरण्याप्रतीतांजीघाजीसंघीतु एकद फुगीसंघ४ फुगीसंख्यएद इंजजींज गरजसंघीरें.	३३	७	३	०	०	०	३३	७	३	पीगरभरेंस्थूघाभरण.
	पडें.	२२४ फुगीसंघ४ फुगीसंख्यएद फुगीपा- खीन४ फुगीजींजउस्यानी मरामत मेतु.	४०	०	०	०	०	०	४०	०	०	गांपजेलोभानी.

	जऊें	इच्छकुळीलांघकुळीसंख्यकुळजिंज उस्त्यान्जीमनामतमेळु.	३	०	०	०	०	०	३	०	०	घळाजीभराडणानेळभरणगांवने नेमजी.
उत्तरगोदी.	रेवरेंचभरगुंड.	यागोरगांवंमधीलइउस्त्यान्जीमनामतमेळु.	१३०	११	४	०	०	०	१३०	११	४	गांवनेलोमजी.
	पेरजीनपु.	तळ्यान्जीमनामतमेळु.	१	६	६	१	२	०	२	८	६	मीत्ता.
	नभें.	भस्याणरनंभणीपुरधंधीन.	७	४	०	२३	६	२	३०	१३	२	गांवनेनेमजी.
	हाभोळेंपभषेष.	यागांवंमधीलइकमेंदनंधउस्त्यान्जीमना मतमेळु.	७	११	०	१४	१५	७	२२	२०	७	घरीजीपरामपोगाएघळाश्रमणजरी येणजुरेंशपांजयेपभरइघभईभजुरेंशनें.
	भभळें.	धर्मशाळेंचपडणीघंधीन.	१४	०	०	६	८	६	२०	८	६	गांवनेलोमजी.
	जडाभरणी.	भीनसधर्मशाळाघंधीन.	२७	२	०	२६	१२	६	११६	१४	६	जीच्याईस्युरणंचेघघघळीएकमार्ग स्काएणंचेघघघळीएगांवनेनेमजी.
	भषघडंगभेश्चु.	उस्त्यान्जीमरामतमेळु.	६४	१२	६	०	०	०	६४	१२	६	गांवनेत्यापरीएनाघडणाएनेमजी.
	मीत्ता	भनघधंधीला	११२	८	०	१२६	८	०	२३६	०	०	गांवनेनेमजी.
	पेरभराणा.	भस्याणघधंचेघधंधीन.	७	०	१	०	०	०	७	०	१	गांवनेत्यापरीएनाघडणाएनेमजी.
	एरएंें.	उस्त्यान्जीमनामतमेळु.	६२	०	०	२८	१४	८	१२०	१४	८	गांवनेनेमजी.
ओंभरपेर.	पारडोगणगीजिर.	यागोरगांवंमधीलइनेंचनंधएकपाखीन इइकुळीसंघउस्त्यान्जीमरामतमेळु.	७२	१२	६	११२	८	०	१९१	७	६	पेरनेचूजचेजीएजिंगुचेचपीएएणा एतौंजीइनेनेमजी.
	पाएपभळें.	चेंभनेंचेंधनंधउस्त्यान्जीमनामतमेळु.	२	८	०	०	०	०	२	८	०	ओंगाजीघघजीभइचेएभीभजी जीभइरगांधेभोग.
जीएणजिर्ग.	घरणई.	चीजीचेणु.	३३	०	०	२६	०	०	५६	०	०	गांवनेनेमजी.
	भइगांव.	तळ्यान्जीमनामतमेळु.	३०	०	०	३०	०	०	६०	०	०	मीत्ता.

गावीचन्यानें नांव.	व्यापारणीचन्यानें नांव.	प्रकारचा प्रकार.	एरोप्रमाचन्यानें ज्यांनीं जप्त केलीं तीं.						एकंदर किंमत.			एरोप्रमाचन्यानें जप्त केलीं त्यांनीं परत दिलीं.
			पोलिसांनीं केलीं तीं.			पुरुषांनीं केलीं तीं.						
खोपर्जोगी	हरणाई.	उस्त्यानीमनामत पेटी.	३	०	०	०	०	०	३	०	०	क्यापटेन फ्रीस्ट्रजवेघचघउन.
	वेडपचंपेटी.	घाटोरगांवंमधीचउस्त्यानीमनामत पेटी.	७६	६	३	८१	६	६	१४७	१२	६	गांपलेपोलिसांनी.
	वेडपलंपेटी.	प्रीत्ता.	४	८	०	०	०	०	४	८	०	मोरगांवलेपोलिसांनी.
	घणपोट.	गळेघंधीचें.	१२८	०	०	०	०	०	१२८	०	०	वेदिवेजेवरपडचेघउनिरउडीमध्य घणपोटभर.
	पेलाणपपेटकी.	घ्यागांवंमधीचउस्त्यानीमरामत पेटी.	१६	०	०	०	०	०	१६	०	०	गांपलेलोपलीं.
		एकंदर घेतलीचा.	१३७१	१३	८	८८८	१३	१	२२८०	४	६	

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सुप्रमपंचमी सुंघएतपूर्वी ज्ञ चेप्रीप्र
उजवटच्छ छजिपी.

घमेपी घेवेउिमघंपीगाघचुनजघसुस्तगाघघरतवेघनागाघरगपरनजघेघ
घघउिन घरघिप्रनघमींवर.

उक्तप्रकारीचा घघतघप्रकार उिनुघमघर्गजघेघघघउिन यांनीचघी.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, 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 weighment 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. Rs.	a.	p.	Amount in Words.

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.

જાહેરનામુ.

કોલસા પુરા પાડવા વિશેના અરજો.

એહેવું જે ટંકશાલનાં કામસારૂ ૫૦૦ ટન અથવા ઓછામાં ઓછા ૫૦ ટન કોલસા પુરા પાડવા વિશેના અરજો મીંટ માસ્તર લેસે.

બાકીના અંત્ર લાગેક સારા અવલ જાતનાં કોલસા જોઇએ અને તે કેહેવા છે તથા કહી જાતના છે એ વિશેની સરટીફીકેટ તથા તેનો નમુનો અરજ સાથે મોકલવો.

અરજમાં ભાવ લખવો તે કોલસા કીનારે ઉતારવાનો તથા જોખીને ટંકશાલમાં ભરી આપવા વગેરે સર્વ ખર્ચ શુધ્ધાં લખવો.

મીંટ માસ્તરને જરૂર પડસે તો સરકારી અંમલદારની કામેટી પાસે કોલસાની તપાસ કરાવીને પરશંદ કરીને લેસે અને ટંકશાલમાં કોલસા જોખીને સોપવામાં આવશે તાંહાં શુધીનું જોખમ અરજદારને માથે રેહેસે.

અરજનો નીચે નમુનો લખ્યો છે, તે પ્રમાણે કોઈ ફેરફાર ન કરતાં અરજ કરવી જોઇએ અને એકાદી અરજીમાં લખેલા દર સર્વથી કમી હસે તો એપણ તેનું કારણ કહ્યાવગર તે અરજ રદ કરવાને સરકાર મુખ્તાર છે.

અરજનો મસુદો.

મુંબઇના મીંટમાસ્તર સાહેબ જોગ.

સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીના અક્ટોબર મહીનાની નવમી તારીખ-

ના મુંબઈ ગ્યાજેટના વર્તમાનપત્રમાં જાહેરખબર છાપી છે તે ઉપરથી નીચે લખેલી જાતના તથા ભાવથી કોલસા સરકારી કામ સારૂ આપવાને અમે રાજી છીએ.

કોલસાની જાત.	કયા વાહણ ઉપર લાવવા.	કેટલા ટન.		સર્વે ખરચ સુધાં ૨૦ હંડરેવેટના ટનનો ભાવ. રૂ.	આ.	પૈ.	અંકે.

સદરહુ જાહેરખબરમાં લખેલી સર્વે સર્તો અમારે કબુલ છે.

અરજ કરનારની સહી.

મુકામ મુંબઈ તા.

મીંટ માસ્તર કપતાન જેમસ હેનરી બર્ક
સાહેબ બાહાદુરની સહી.

જાહિરનામા.

કોળસે પુરવિણ્યા વિષયીં અર્જ.

ઐસા જે ટાંકશાળેંતીલ કામાકરિતાં ૫૦૦ ટન કિંવા કમીત કમી ૫૦ ટન કોળસે પુરવિણ્યાવિશીંચે અર્જ મિંટ માસ્તર ઘેતીલ.

વાફેચે યંત્રાલાયક ચાંગલે ઉત્તમ પ્રતીચે કોળસે અસાવેત આણિ તે કસે આહેત વ કોણતે પ્રતીચે આહેત યાવિશીંચીં સર્ટિફિકેટેં વ ત્યાચા નમુના અર્જા બરાબર પાઠવાવા.

અર્જીત દર લિહિણે તો કોળસે કિનાર્‍યાસ ઉતરણ્યાચે વ જોખૂન ટાંકસાળેંત ભરૂન દેણ્યાચે ખર્ચા સુધ્ધાં ત્યાહાવા.

મિંટ માસ્તર યાંસ જરૂર વાટેલ તર સર્કારી અંમલદારાચે કમિટી જવળૂન કોળશાચી પાહણી કરૂન પસંત કરૂન ઘેતીલ આણિ ટાંકસાળેંત કોળસે સોપઉન દેણ્યાંત યેત તોંપર્યંત ત્યાચેં જોખીમ અર્જદારાચે માથીં રાહીલ.

અર્જીચા ખાલીં નમુના લિહિલા આહે ત્યા પ્રમાણે કાંહીં ફેરફાર કેલ્યા વાંચૂન અર્જી કેલી પાહિજે આણિ એખાદે અર્જીત લિહિલેલા દર સર્વાંહૂન કમી અસેલ તથાપિ કારણ સાંગિતલ્યા વાંચૂન તો અર્જ રદ કરાયાસ સરકાર મુખ્ત્યાર આહે.

અર્જીચા મસુદા.

મુંબઈચે મિંટ માસ્તર સાહેબ યાંસ.

સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીચ્યા અકટોબર મહિન્યાચ્યા નવ્વે તારખેચ્યા મુંબઈ ગ્યાઝેટ યા નાવાચ્યા વર્તમાનપત્રાંત જાહિરખબર છાપલી આહે ત્યાવરૂન ખાલીં લિહિલેલે પ્રકારચે વ દરાને કોળસે સર્કારી કામાંકરિતાં દેણ્યાસ આમ્હી રાજી આહોંત.

કોળશાચા પ્રકાર.	કયા તારવા વરતાવિલે	કેતકે ટન.		સર્વ ખર્ચાસુદ્ધાં વીસ હંડ્રેડવેટાચે ટનીચા ભાવ. રુ.	આ.	પૈ.	રકમ અક્षરીં.

સદરહૂ જાહીર ખબર લિહિલેલ્યા સર્વ શર્તી આમ્હાસ કબૂલ આહેત.

મુા મુંબઈ તારીખ

અર્જ કરણારાચી સહી.
મિંટ માસ્તર કપતાન જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક
સાહેબ બાહાદુર યાચી સહી.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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, will 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 will 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 will be at liberty to withdraw the same within the day following the receipt of the Assay Report, or within the day following the registry thereof, 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 been premelted, prove to be brittle, and not adapted for coinage, it will 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 will have to 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.

જાહેરનામું.

એહેવું જે મુંબઇની ટંકશાલમાં શોનું તથા ચાંદી લેવા સિરોની કાંનુન કમિટિના હુકમ ઉપરથી પ્રસિદ્ધ કરી છે તે.

૧. આદિતવાર તથા છુટીના દાહાડા સિવાય દરરોજ સવારનાં દશ વાગાથી તે બપોર પછી ત્રણ વાગતાં સુધી શોનું તથા ચાંદી વેપારી પાસેથી અથવા બીજા લોકો પાસેથી મુંબઇની ટંકશાલમાં લેશે. પણ શોનું પચાસ તોલા કરતાં ઓછું ન જોઇએ તથા ચાંદી હજાર તોલા કરતાં ઓછી ન જોઇએ તથા સદહૂં શોનું તથા ચાંદી શિક્કો પાડવા લાયક નરમ જોઇએ.

૨. શોનું અથવા ચાંદી અથવા નાણું ટંકશાલમાં આપવું તે માલકે હેઠળ લખેલા મુરાદા પ્રમાણે અરજ લખીને

આપવું. અરજની છાપેલી નકલો ટંકશાલમાં માંગવાથી મલશે.

મુંબઈના મિંટ માસ્તર જોગ.

નીચે લખેલું શોનું (અથવા ચાંદી) ટંકશાલના દર પ્રમાણે શિક્કો પાડવાસારૂ હાજર કરૂં છું તે શોનું (અથવા ચાંદી) ટંકશાલમાં લઈને નોંધીને તેની વાજબી કિંમત ઠરાથી દાખલ કરાથી વીશ દિવસની મુદતમાં તીજોરીમાંથી અવેજ મળે એહેવી બુલિઅંન રારટિફિકેટ આપે મેહેરબાની કરીને આપવી.

પેટીઓ ઉપરની નિશાણી.	ચાંદી ઉપરની નિશાની.	પેટીની સંખ્યા.	સોનુ તથા ચાંદીનો પ્રકાર.	સુમારે વજન તોળા.	ટ્રોય વજન પ્રમાણે નકી વજન રતલવિગેરે.

સહી.

મુકામ મુંબઈ તારીખ માહે સન

૩. જે શોનું તથા ચાંદી તથા નાંણું શિક્કો પાડવા શારૂ ટંકશાલમાં આપશે તે લીધાની અગાઉ અથવા તેની ચારાણી કાહાડાની અગાઉ તે ટંકશાલમાં પ્રથમ ગાલવાના ખાતામાં ગાલીને તેની લગડીઓ કરવી જોઇએ.

૪. શોનું અથવા ચાંદી ટંકશાલમાં એક વખત આપી ચુકી એહેલે તે એક માલકના નામઉપરથી બિજાનાં નામઉપર ચહડાવી દેશે નહીં. શોનું અથવા ચાંદી નોંધ્યાની અગાઉ ટંકશાલમાંથી કાહાડી લઈ જવી હોય તો કાહાડી લઈ જવાની ચિઠ્ઠી બદલ રૂ. ૨ ફી આપ્યા વગર કાહાડી લઈ જવા દેશે નહીં જે શોનું અથવા ચાંદી ગાલી હશે તેનો કચરો અથવા ગાલ માત્ર લેવા દેશે.

૫. શોનું અથવા ચાંદી અથવા નાણું પ્રથમ ગાલા પછી શોનું તથા ચાંદી લેવાની કોટડીમાં ટંકશાલના કાંટા ઉપર તે શોપી દેશે તાંહાં સુધી તે માલકને તાબે છે તથા તેનુ જોખમ તેને માથે છે એહેવું સમજવું જોઇએ. પણ શોનું તથા ચાંદી બંદોબસ્તથી રાખવાની કોટડીમાં તે રાખવા વિશે તેને સર્વે પ્રકારે બંદોબસ્ત કરી આપશે.

૬. ચારાણીનો રપોટ આવ્યા પછી મિંટ ડુઠીનો તથા શોધવાનો તથા પ્રથમ ગાલવાના ખર્ચની ઠરાવેલી રકમ બાદ કરીને શોનાંની અથવા ચાંદીના અથવા નાંણાંના વજંન પ્રમાણે તથા ચારાણીની કિંમત પ્રમાણે નકી ઉત્પન્ન થારો તેનો હિશાબ આસિસ્ટેંટ બુલિઅંન કીપરની સહીનો માલકને તપારાવા શારૂ તથા સહી કરવા શારૂ આપવો. તે ઉપર માલકની સહી થઈ એહેલે મિંટ માસ્તરની કચેરીમાં તઈઆર કરેલા જનરાલ તીજોરી ઉપરની બુલિઅંન રારટિફિકેટ માલકને આપવી તે એહેવી કે નોંધ્યાની તારીખથી એહેલે શોનું અથવા ચાંદી અથવા નાણું ટંકશાલમાં નકી ઠરાવીને લીધાની તારીખથી વિશ દિવસની મુદતની તે રારટિફિકેટની રકમ તે જેની પારો હશે તેહેને મળશે એહેવી મજકુરની રારટિફિકેટ આપવી.

૭. શોનું અથવા ચાંદી અથવા નાંણાંનો શિક્કો પાડવા બદલ તેની વાસ્તવીક ઠરેલી કિંમત ઉપર દર શેકડે એક ટકો પ્રમાણે લેશે.—શિક્કા રૂપૈઆની ચાંદીનો ફરીથી શિક્કા પાડવા બદલ તેની વાજબી કિંમત ઉપર દર શેકડા એક ટકા પ્રમાણે લેશે.—મદ્રાસી તથા ફરકાવાદી તથા કંપનીના ઓછા વજંનના રૂપૈઆનો ફરીથી શિક્કો પાડવાને કાંઈ બેશારો નહીં.

સદરહું શિવાય બિજા રૂપૈઆનાં નાંણાંના તથા ચાંદીના શિક્કા પાડવા બદલ વાજબી ઠરેલી કિંમત ઉપર દર શેકડે બે ટકા લેશે.

૮. બ્રિટિશ ઇંડિઆના ઠરાવેલા ટચ કરતાં ચારાણીમાં છ પેનીવેટ કરતાં ઓછી નરશા ચાંદી શોધવાનો ખર્ચ પડશે તે એક પેનીવેટ નરશા ચાંદી બદલ શેકડે .૦ ૦ ૪ ચાર રાતાંઉશા એ દર પ્રમાણે પડશે. શોનું શોધવાનો ખર્ચ પડશે તે બ્રિટિશ ઇંડિઆના ઠરાવેલા ટચ કરતાં દર એક પાંચ કચરેટ ગ્રેન, નરશા બદલ શેકડે અર્ધો ટકો પડશે.

૯. પ્રથમ ગાલવા બદલ ખર્ચ પડશે તે આ પ્રમાણે ઠરાવેલા ટચના એક હજાર તોળા શોનાને કંપની રૂ. ૩ ૧૨ ૦ પડશે અને ઠરાવેલા ટચના એક હજાર તોલા ચાંદીનો કંપની રૂપીયો ૧ પડશે.

૧૦. શોનું અથવા ચાંદી અથવા નાણું ટંકશાલમાં દેનારાં માણુસોની પાછું કાહાડી લઈ જવાની મરજી હશે તો આશેનો રપોટ દાખલ થયાથી ઇઆ નોંધ દાખલ થયાથી એક દિવસની અંદર કાહાડી લઈ જવાને મુખ્તીઆર છે. ત્યાર પછી તેને પાછું મલનાર નહીં અને સદરહું દિવસની અંદર કાહાડીને લઈ જશે ત્યારે પ્રથમ ગાલવાનો ખર્ચ ઉપર લખ્યો છે તે શિવાય વળી શોનાની દરએક ચારાણી બદલ ચાર રૂપૈઆ અને ચાંદીની ચારાણી બદલ બે રૂપૈઆ ફી દેવી પડશે.

૧૧. શોનું અથવા ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાલ્યા પછી તે કહંણુ છે તથા તે શિક્કો પાડવા લાએક નથી એહેવું નજરમાં આવશે તો તે માલકને પાછું આપવું અને મિંટ માસ્તરની તથા આસિસ્ટેંટ બુલિઅંન કીપરની સહીની લખેલી પરવાનગી ચિઠ્ઠી ઉપરથી તે ટંકશાળમાંથી બાહાર જવા દેવી અને શોનું અથવા ચાંદી સદરહું પ્રમાણે રદ કરેલું હશે તેના ખરા વજંન ઉપર ઠરાવેલા દર પ્રમાણ પ્રથમ ગાલવાનો ખર્ચ થારો તે માલકે આપવો જોઇએ.

સહી.

જેમશ હેનરી બર્ક કપતાન,
મિંટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૨૩મી માહે ડિસેંબર શને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી

મુકામ મુંબઈ ટંકશાળ.

जाहिरनामा.

મુંબઈ એથીલ ટાંકસાળેંત સોને વ ચાંદી ઘેણ્યાવિષયીં કાનુ મિંટ કમિટીચે હુકુમાવરૂન પ્રસિદ્ધ કેલ્યા આહેત ત્યા.

૧. આદિતવાર વ સુટીચે દિવસ ખેરીજ કરૂન દરરોજ સકાળચે દાહા વાજલ્યા પાસૂન દોન પ્રહરચે તીન વાજત તોં પર્યંત સોને વ ચાંદી વ્યાપાર્યા કડૂન કિંવા ઇતર મનુષ્યા કડૂન મુંબઈચે ટાંકસાળેંત ઘેતીલ પરંતુ સોને પંનાસ તોળ્યાંહૂન કમી અસૂં નયે વ ચાંદી હજાર તોળ્યાંહૂન કમી અસૂં નયે આણિ સદહૂં સોને કિંવા ચાંદી શિક્કા પાડણ્યા યોગ્ય નરમ અસાવી.

૨. સોને કિંવા ચાંદી કિંવા નાણે ટાંકસાળેંત દેણે તેં માલકાને ખાલીં લિહિલેલે મસુદ્યા પ્રમાણે અર્જ લિહૂન દ્યાવેં. અર્જાચ્યા છાપીલ નકલા ટાંકસાળેંત માગિતલ્યા અસતાં મિળતીલ.

મુંબઈ ચૈથીલ મિંટ માસ્તર સાહેબ યાંસ.

ખાલીં લિહિલેલેં સોને (કિંવા ચાંદી) ટાંકસાળેંતીલ દરા- પ્રમાણે શિક્કા પાડણ્યા કરિતાં હજર કરિતોં તેં સોને (કિંવા ચાંદી) ટાંકસાળેંત ઘેઉન નોંદૂન ત્યાચી બાંસ્તે- વિક કિંમત ઠરલ્યા વર લાગૂ કેલ્યા પાસૂન વીસ દિવસાંચે

मुदतीने तिजोरींतून ऐवज मिळे असें बुलियन सर्टिफिकेट आपण मेहरबानगी करून द्यावें.

पेढीवरील निशाण्या.	चांदी वरील निशाण्या.	पेट्यांची संख्या:	सोने किंवा चांदीचा प्रकार.	अजमासें वजन तोळे.	टाय वजना प्रमाणे नक्की वजन रतल वगैरे.

सही.

मु॥ मुंबई तारीख माहे सन

३. जें सोने व चांदी व नाणे शिक्का पाडण्या करितां टांकसाळेंत देतील तें घेण्यापूर्वी किंवा त्याची चासणी काढण्या पूर्वी तें टांकसाळेंतील प्रथम गाळणारे खात्यांत गाळून त्याच्या लगडया केल्या पाहिजेत.

४. सोने किंवा चांदी टांकसाळेंत एकदा देऊन ठेविली म्हणजे ती एका मालकाचे नावावरून दुसऱ्याचे नावावर चढवूं देणार नाहीं सोने किंवा चांदी नोंदल्या पूर्वी टांकशाळेंतून काढून नेणे झाल्यास काढून नेण्याचे चिटी बदल दोन रुपये फी दिल्या वांचून काढून नेऊं देणार नाहींत जें सोने किंवा चांदी गाळिली असेल तिचा कचरा व गाळ मात्र नेवूं देतील.

५. सोने किंवा चांदी किंवा नाणे प्रथम गाळिल्या नंतर सोने व चांदी घेण्याचे खोलींतील टांकसाळीचे कांट्यावर तें सोंपवून देत तोंपर्यंत तें मालकाचे ताब्यांत आहे व त्याचें जोखीम त्याचे शिरावर आहे असें समजलें पाहिजे परंतु सोने व चांदी बंदोबस्ताने ठेवण्याचे खोल्यांत तें ठेवण्याविषयीं त्यास सर्व प्रकारें सोई करून देतील.

६. चासणीचा रपोट आल्यावर मिंट ड्यूटीची व शोधण्याचे व प्रथम गाळण्याचे खर्चाची ठरविलेली रकम वजा करून सोन्याचे किंवा चांदीचे किंवा नाण्याचे वजना अन्वयें व चासणीचे किंमती अन्वयें नकी उत्पन्न होईल त्याचा हिशोब असिस्टेंट बुलीयन कीपरचे सहीचा मालकास तपासण्याकरितां व सही करण्याकरितां द्यावा त्यावर मालकाची सही झाली म्हणजे मिंट मास्तरचे कचेरींत तयार केलेलें जनरल तिजोरीवरचें बुलियन सर्टिफिकेट मालकास द्यावें तें असें कीं नोंदीचे तारिखेपासून म्हणजे सोने किंवा चांदी किंवा नाणे टांकसाळेंत नकी ठरवून घेतल्या तारिखेपासून वीस दिवसांचे मुदतीने त्या सर्टिफिकेटाची रकम तें ज्या जवळ असेल त्यास मिळेल असे मजकुराचें सर्टिफिकीट द्यावें.

७. सोने किंवा चांदी किंवा नाण्याचा शिक्का पाडण्या बदल त्याचे वास्तवीक ठरलेले किमतीवर दर शेकडा एक टका प्रमाणे घेतील.—शिक्का रुप्याचे चांदीच पुन्हा शिक्का पाडण्या बदल त्याचे वास्तवीक किमतीवर दर शेकडा एक टका प्रमाणे घेतील.—मद्रासी व फरकाबादी व कंपनी कमी वजनाचे रुप्याचा पुन्हा शिक्का पाडल्यास कांहीं पडणार नाहीं.

सदर्हू खेरीज इतर रुप्याचे नाण्याचा व चांदीचा शिक्का पाडण्या बदल वास्तवीक ठरलेले किमतीवर दर शेकडा दोन टके घेतील.

८. ब्रिटिश इंडियाचे ठरविलेले टचाहून चासणींत साहा पेनीवेटा पेक्षां कमी नरस असणारी चांदी शोधण्याचा खर्च पडेल तो एक पेनीवेट नरस चांदी बदल शेकडा ०० ४ च्यार शतांश या दराने पडेल सोने शोधण्याचा खर्च पडेल तो ब्रिटिश इंडियाचे ठरविलेले टचाहून प्रत्येक पांच कयरेट ग्रेन नरस असल्यास बदल शेकडा अर्धा टका पडेल.

९. प्रथम गाळण्या बदल खर्च पडेल तो येणे प्रमाणे. ठरलेले टचाचे एक हजार तोळे सोन्यास कंपनी तिन रुपये बारा आणे पडतील आणि ठरलेले टचाचे एक हजार तोळे चांदीस कंपनी एक रुपाया पडेल.

१०. सोने किंवा चांदी किंवा नाणे टांकसाळेंत देणारीं मनुष्यें तें परत काढून नेण्यास इच्छीत असतील तर आसेचा रपोट दाखल झाल्यावर किंवा नोंद दाखल झाल्यावर एक दिवसाचे आंत काढून नेण्यास मुखत्यार आहेत मग त्यास परत मिळनार नाहीं आणि सदर्हू दिवसाचे आंत काढून नेतील तेव्हां प्रथम गाळण्याचा खर्च वर लिहिला आहे त्या खेरीज आणखी सोन्याचे प्रत्येक चासणी बदल चार रुपये आणि चांदीचे प्रत्येक चासणी बदल दोन रुपये फी द्यावी लागेल.

११. सोने किंवा चांदी प्रथम गाळल्या नंतर ती क्रडक आहे व शिक्का पाडण्या योग्य नाहीं असें नजरेस येईल तर ती मालकास परत करावी आणि मिंट मास्तरचे व असिस्टेंट बुलियन कीपरचे सहीचे लेखी परवांनगी चिठी वरून ती टांकसाळेंतून बाहेर जाऊं द्यावी आणि सोने किंवा चांदी सदर्हू प्रमाणे रद्द केली असेल तीचे ऐन वजनावर ठराविलेले दरा प्रमाणे प्रथम गाळण्याचा खर्च होईल तो मालकाने दिल्हा पाहिजे.

सही.

जेम्स् हेनरी बर्क कपतान,
मिंट मास्तर.

तारीख २३ माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी
मुकाम मुंबई टांकसाळ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

No. 77 OF 1857.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a small supply of ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, referred to in the undermentioned Notice of the Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1856, have been received by this Department from Calcutta. Officers in charge of Local Depôts, requiring any, should prefer their Indent to this Department, as directed in the above notice.

"NOTICE.

"The Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts for the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that Adhesive Envelopes, stamped with the value of One Anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on Indent.

"2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price, Rs. 1-2-0.

"3. The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelopes; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

"4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the Stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one Ream at a time, which consists of 30 Packets, and is of the value of Rs. 33-12-0, including the extra charge of 2 annas on each Packet."

J. W. MUSPRATT,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Bombay, General Stamp Office,
4th February 1857.

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.
Govindrao Maghussham.	A Clerk in the Office of the Indian Naval Draftsman.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Girgaum Road.	9th	April	1857
Pandoorung Govind..	Unemployed	Ditto	Lately without the Fort, at Dhobee Talao (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	„	„	„
Rustomjee Jamsetjee..	None	Parsee	Without the Fort, at Mazagon.	„	„	„
Mairally Nanjee Khoja.	A Dealer in China Glassware, &c.	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in the Market.	13th	„	„
Joaquim Francis Alves.	A Bookbinder	Portuguese ..	Without the Fort, in Bellasis Road.	16th	„	„
Raghoonath Pandoorung.	A Contractor	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Bungalpoora.	17th	„	„
Fuckeer Mahomed Moossa.	A Cloth Merchant	Mahomedan..	Lately without the Fort, in Memon Wada (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	20th	„	„
Henry Preston Elrington.	None	European....	Lately without the Fort, in Upper Colaba (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	„	„	„
Manick Dadajee	A Carpenter	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Girgaum.	„	„	„

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.
Henry Preston Elrington.....	1st Monday....	May next	11 o'clock.
Fuckeer Mahomed Moossa.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Pandoorung Govind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dawood Dada	3rd Monday....	Ditto	Ditto.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mairally Nanjee Khoja	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Govindrao Maghussham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Joaquim Francis Alves.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Manick Dadajee.....	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.

J. A. McKENZIE, Clerk of the Court,

By W. BROOKFIELD.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of April 1857.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટમધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે, વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઇની નાદાર દેણદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે જે વિકટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરશે જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબમાંનો ફલિાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઇમિધે રેહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરશ.
ગોવીંદરાવ મેધરાશામ ..	ઇંડીઅન નેવલ ડરાફશમેન-ની હાશીરામો લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામનાં રશાતા ઉપર.	૯ મો	અપ્રેલ.	૧૮૫૭.
પાંડુરંગ ગોવીંદ	વગરધંધાનો	હીંદુ.	આગળ કોટબાહાર ધોબી તલાવ આગળ ને હાલ મુંબાઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રશાતમજી જમશેદજી .	કંઈ નહીં	પારશી.	કોટબાહાર મજગામમો...	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
અરબ્બલી નાનજી બ્બોજા..	ચીનાઈ કાચના કામનો વેપારી વગેરે.	મહમદીઅન.	કોટબાહાર મારકીટમાં....	૧૩ મો	એજ.	એજ.
જોકુવીમ ફરાંશીઝ આલીવઝ.	બુકબાંધનાર.....	પોરટુગીજ.	કોટબાહાર બેલાશીરા રોડ ઉપર.	૧૬ મો	એજ.	એજ.
રઘુનાથ પાંડુરંગ	કનતરાકટર.....	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર બંગાલપુરામો.	૧૭ મો	એજ.	એજ.
કબીર મહમદ મુરા	કાપડનો વેપારી.....	મહમદીઅન.	આગળ કોટબાહાર મેમન વાડામો ને હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમો.	૨૦ મો	એજ.	એજ.
હેનરી પ્રેશટન બ્બેંગટન ..	કંઈ નહીં.....	બ્રીટીશઅન.	આગળ કોટબાહાર મોટા કુલાબામો નેહાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમો.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
માણીક દાદાજી.....	શુથાર	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામમો...	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાંણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકેત તથા ચીજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આફિસિઆલ આશામ્બેનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાશારૂ ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
હેનરી પ્રેશટન બ્બેંગટન.....	૧ લો શોમવાર.	આવતો મેમ્બે.	૧૧.
કબીર મહમદ મુરા.....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પાંડુરંગ ગોવીંદ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
દાઉદ દાદા.....	૩ જો સોમવાર.	એજ.	એજ.
રશાતમજી જમશેદજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
અરબ્બલી નાનજી બ્બોજ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગોવીંદરાવ મેધરાશામ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જોકુવીમ ફરાંશીઝ આલીવઝ.....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
માણીક દાદાજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણુદારોબ્બે, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગણુનાંમાથી સાબીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઇબ્બે, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાંણે તેઓને શ્રી આપવી જોઇબ્બે. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોબ્બે પોતાના દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઇનાં કોટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૨૧ મી અપરેલ સને ૧૮૫૭.

જે. એ. મેકેનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્કની વતી વ. અરકશીલડ.

(A true translation)
NARAYEN DINANATHJEE, Acting Chief Translator.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1857.

No. 382 of 1857.—The G. G. O. No. 347, dated the 6th instant, placing the services of Captain Coley, 10th Regt. N. I., at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, is cancelled.

No. 383 of 1857.—The following is a copy of List No. 2 of Rank of Cadets for the Bombay Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry, received from the East India House:—

FOR THE ENGINEERS.

To rank from the 8th June 1855, *the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order, viz:—*

Joseph Bonus..... Quitted Chatham 6th January ....
Charles Augustus Goodfellow.... Quitted Chatham 6th February .... } Overland, 20th February.

To rank from the 8th June 1855, *the day on which he passed his Public Examination, provided he take his departure within the prescribed period, viz:—*

Charles Hancock ..... Quitted Chatham 30th January.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz:—

Charles Grant ..... 4th January.

FOR THE INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, and in the following order, viz:—

Willoughby John Berthon..... } 4th January.
Henry Nicholas Reeves..... }
Wedderburn Hannah Mackenzie ..... }
Alexander William Bradfield Caldecott..... } 20th January.
Frederick Bowker ..... }

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz:—

Eugene Hilary Davidson..... } "Conflict," 19th February.
Francis Packe ..... }

To rank from the date of the departure from Southampton of the Overland Mail, he having proceeded vid Marseilles to join the same at Alexandria, viz:—

George Hawkins Bonnor..... 20th February.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz:—

William Francis Frederick Waller..... 20th February.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland Mail of the Despatch announcing his appointment, subject to the Regulations as to passing the prescribed Examination, viz:—

William Samuel Seton (abroad) ..... 20th February.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, and in the following order, viz:—

Stanley DeBurgh Edwardes ..... } 20th February.
George Thomas Hobson..... }
Charles Peter Newport ..... }
William Hassalls Yates ..... } 4th March.
Edward Tanqueray Willaume ..... }
Charles Wodehouse ..... }

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Secretary Military Department.

East India House, 4th March 1857.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1857.

No. 384 of 1857.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. Boxwell are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 385 of 1857.—Lieutenant J. Currie, 2nd Class Deputy Collector of Mehur, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been allowed leave to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, from the 15th ultimo, preparatory to his obtaining sick leave to England.

No. 386 of 1857.—Lieutenant W. C. Lester, Deputy Collector of Roree, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been granted privilege leave of absence under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 15th April to the 15th May 1857, to proceed to Kurrachee.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1857.

No. 387 of 1857.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. Pope, of the 17th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 388 of 1857.—Lieutenant A. T. Moore is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Wren.

No. 389 of 1857.—The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant A. Phillips, Assistant Superintendent Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, under date the 14th ultimo, is to have effect from the 31st instead of the 25th March.

No. 391 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following description of the Limits of the Cantonment of Hyderabad, in Sind :—

No. of Pillar.	Description.	Bearing.	Distance in Yards.
1	From the Main Gate of Fort, round the north-west and north-east angles of the Fort, to Pillar No. 1, on the east of the nulla	....	904
2	From Pillar No. 1 to Pillar No. 2, to the south of the Babool trees	S. 78½° E.	420
3	From Pillar No. 2 to Pillar No. 3, west of nulla	S. 28½ E.	1430
4	From Pillar No. 3 to Pillar No. 4, on the point of the small hill near Kallee	S. 18½ E.	678
5	From Pillar No. 4 to Pillar No. 5, along the ridge of the same hill	S. 43 W.	1496
6	From Pillar No. 5 to Pillar No. 6, on the ridge of hill to the east of a large tomb	N. 81¼ W.	1012
7	From Pillar No. 6 to Pillar No. 7, along the ridge of hill	N. 26¼ W.	660
8	From Pillar No. 7 to Pillar No. 8, to the left of the road from the Fort to entrenched Camp north-east of the Government well, distant 60 yards; and close to the Bridge leading to Meer Goolam-ka-Tanda	N. 58½ W.	1960
9	From Pillar No. 8 to Pillar No. 9, close by the 2nd milestone on the road leading from the Fort to Giddoo-ka-Tanda	N. 44¼ W.	1496
10	From Pillar No. 9 to Pillar No. 10, at the south-west corner of Shikagur	N. 18½ W.	496
11	From Pillar No. 10 to Pillar No. 11, on the south-east bank of Wadoowah	N. 2½ E.	605
12	From Pillar No. 11 to Pillar No. 12, along the same at the junction of two nullas, and 200 yards north-east of Moobaruk-ka-Gote	N. 18¾ E.	1480
13	From Pillar No. 12 to Pillar No. 13, along the course of the Wadoo to a point on the hill 250 yards north-west of Meer Goolam Nubee's tomb	N. 46¼ E.	2794
14	From Pillar No. 13 to Pillar No. 14, along the ridge of hill	S. 2 W.	380
15	From Pillar No. 14 to Pillar No. 15, 50 yards south of Meer Goolam Nubee's tomb.	N. 85 E.	188
16	From Pillar No. 15 to Pillar No. 16, 25 yards to the south of Meer Goolam Shah's tomb	S. 2 E.	341
17	From Pillar No. 16 to Pillar No. 17, to the south-east corner of Meer Goolam Shah's tomb	N. 85½ E.	123
18	From Pillar No. 17 to Pillar No. 18, at the north angle of the Deputy Collector's compound	S. 39 E.	132
19	From Pillar No. 18 to Pillar No. 19, at the west angle of the Deputy Collector's compound	S. 57¼ W.	154
20	From Pillar No. 19 to Pillar No. 20, at south angle of the Deputy Collector's compound	S. 21½ E.	144
21	From Pillar No. 20 to Pillar No. 21, at the east angle of the Deputy Collector's compound	N. 58 E.	182
22	From Pillar No. 21 to Pillar No. 22, at the north-east angle of Meer Kurreem Ali's tomb	S. 1¼ W.	374
23	From Pillar No. 22 to Pillar No. 23, 60 yards north-west of Meer Kurreem Ali's tomb	S. 88 W.	86
24	From Pillar No. 23 to Pillar No. 24, 110 yards south-west of the Jail along the ridge of hill	South.	314
25	From Pillar No. 24 to Pillar No. 25, about 160 yards north-east of the centre street of the European Regiment new Bazar, skirting the Musulman Burial-ground	S. 9 W.	908
26	From Pillar No. 25 to Pillar No. 26, at the south corner of the Civil School compound	S. 36½ E.	500
27	From Pillar No. 26 to Pillar No. 27, at the north angle of the Police Rissaldar's house	S. 35½ W.	122
28	From Pillar No. 27 to Pillar No. 28, 60 yards east of the centre street of the Native Infantry new Bazar	S. 12 E.	376
29	From Pillar No. 28 to Pillar No. 29, at the north-west angle of the Deputy Collector's compound	S. 51½ W.	364
30	From Pillar No. 29 to Pillar No. 30, at the south-west angle of the Deputy Collector's compound in charge of Treasury	S. 9¾ W.	220
31	From Pillar No. 30 to Pillar No. 31, about 30 yards south-west of Collector's Kutcheree	S. 8½ E.	130
32	From Pillar No. 31 to Pillar No. 32, on the ridge of hill 100 yards south-east of the new Belooch Battalion Hospital	S. 41 E.	336
33	From Pillar No. 32 to Pillar No. 33, 30 yards to the west of the Fort wall	S. 82½ E.	520
34	From Pillar No. 33 to Pillar No. 34, on the ridge of the hill at the southernmost point of the Town	N. 22¾ E.	264
	From Pillar No. 34, to the Main Gate	N. 44½ E.	270
	Total.... Circumference of Cantonment from Pillar to Pillar, 12$\frac{7}{8}\frac{3}{8}$ miles.	....	21859

No. 392 of 1857.—The alterations of rank and promotion in the 3rd European Regiment, announced in General Order No. 317, dated the 28th ultimo, are cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1857.

No. 393 of 1857.—The General Order No. 131, dated the 31st of January, granting Lieutenant Colonel J. Travers, 2nd Bengal Grenadiers, and Commandant Bhopal Contingent, a furlough to Europe, is cancelled, at that Officer's request.

No. 394 of 1857.—With reference to General Order No. 339, dated the 8th instant, the Pension to which Veterinary Surgeon E. Battersbee will be entitled on retirement is seven shillings per diem.

No. 395 of 1857.—Lieutenant J. Carnegie, of the 5th Regt. N. L. I., is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

No. 397 of 1857.—Lieutenant Penny, of the Engineers, has been appointed Acting Assistant Executive Engineer at Aden, during the absence of Lieutenant Greig on special duty.

No. 398 of 1857.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 9th March 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, appointing Lieutenant Napier, of the 3rd Battalion Artillery, to receive charge of the duties of the Commissariat Agent and Superintendent of Bazars at Ahmedabad, vice Lieutenant Jameson.

Dated 9th March 1857.—By Captain DeVitre, appointing Lieutenant Probyn to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing 26th Regt. N. I. during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Dated 5th April 1857.—By Brevet Major Evans, directing Assistant Surgeon Thorpe, M.D., Acting Civil Surgeon at Tanna, to receive medical charge of the Left Wing 9th Regiment N. I. during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Ward.

Dated 9th April 1857.—By Lieutenant Colonel Carstairs, appointing Captain James to act as Quartermaster to the 6th Regt. N. I. in the absence of a qualified Subaltern available for the duty, vice Lieutenant J. A. Smith.

No. 399 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, 2nd April 1857, No. 488:—

"The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council directs that the following Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 23, dated 28th January 1857, and the Circular Memorandum from the Horse Guards therein referred to, be published in General Orders:—

'Military Department.

No. 23 of 1857.

Our Governor General of India in Council.

We transmit herewith three copies of a Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 3rd January 1857, cancelling the Memorandum of the 15th February 1855, allowing Soldiers who re-enlist within two years after their discharge to reckon their former service, and directing that the rule as laid down in Article 27, page 232, of the War Office Regulations of 1848, shall be considered as again in force.

We are, &c.

(Signed) W. H. Sykes,
And Nine other Directors.

London, 28th January 1857.

Recruiting Department.

Circular Memorandum addressed to the Army at Home and Abroad.

General Number..... 251
F..... 39

Horse Guards, 3rd January 1857.

The General Commanding in Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, directs it to be notified, that the Circular Memorandum from this Department dated the 15th of February 1855, allowing Soldiers who re-enlist within two years after their discharge to reckon their former service, be hereby *cancelled*, and that the rule as laid down in Article 27, page 232, of the War Office Regulations of 1848, whereby Soldiers are required to re-enlist within *six months* of their discharge, to entitle them to reckon their previous service, is to be considered as again in force.

By Command of the General Commanding in Chief,

(Signed) G. F. Wetherall,
A. G.'

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

No. 400 of 1857.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following description of the Limits of the Cantonment of Neemuch:—

Description.	Bearings.	Distance in Yards.
From Pillar No. 1, on the east side of the Mundisoor road, and 100 yards south of the new Bridge, to Pillar No. 2, 150 yards south of the nulla on the edge of cultivated ground	N. 271° 45′ W.	857
From Pillar No. 2 to Pillar No. 3, on the right bank of the nulla near a Fukeer's hut.	N. 274 30 W.	354
From Pillar No. 3 to Pillar No. 4, on the right bank of the nulla, near a temple of Mahadew; the Limit line runs along the same bank of the nulla	N. 74 30 E.	694
From Pillar No. 4 to Pillar No. 5, on the north side of a bridge across a nulla, near the NE. corner of garden No. 6, and SE. corner of the compound No. 78; the Limit line runs along the east hedge of garden No. 6	N. 327 45 W.	247

Description.	Bearings.	Distance in Yards.
From Pillar No. 5 to Pillar No. 6, on the north side of a bridge near the Bazar Chowree; the Limit line runs with the eastern wall of compound No. 78	N. 349°35′ W.	327
From Pillar No. 6 to Pillar No. 7, on the bank of a small nulla in rear of the Post Office, near two Parsees' shops; the Limit line runs along the same nulla	N. 341 W.	140
From Pillar No. 7 to Pillar No. 8, on the NE. corner of the old Residency compound	N. 26 E.	173
From Pillar No. 8 to Pillar No. 9, on the N. corner of the same compound	N. 325 18 W.	402
From Pillar No. 9 to Pillar No. 10, near the south corner of compound No. 67	S. 241 W.	337
From Pillar No. 10 to Pillar No. 11, at the SW. corner of compound numbered 69; the Limit line runs along the south hedges of compounds numbered 67, 68, and 69	N. 323 W.	377
From Pillar No. 11 to Pillar No. 12, at SW. corner of compound No. 71; the line runs along the south hedges of compounds Nos. 70 and 71	N. 305 W.	307
From Pillar No. 12 to Pillar No. 13, on the SW. corner of compound No. 72; the Limit line runs along the W. hedge of the same compound	S. 216 W.	683
From Pillar No. 13 to Pillar No. 14, near the foot-path leading from Officers' compounds towards village of Bugana	N. 324 W.	300
From Pillar No. 14 to Pillar No. 15, on the north H. M. side of the Oodeypoor road	N. 311 30 W.	934
From Pillar No. 15 to Pillar No. 16, on the edge of cultivated ground, between two small nullas	N. 306 30 W.	1290
From Pillar No. 16 to Pillar No. 17, on the edge of cultivated ground, and west bank of a small nulla; the Limit line runs through a tank	N. 11 E.	787
From Pillar No. 17 to Pillar No. 18, on the edge of cultivated ground	N. 61 25 E.	540
From Pillar No. 18 to Pillar No. 19, on the left bank of the nulla near the road leading from the Cantonment towards Nusseerabad	S. 92 30 E.	1260
From Pillar No. 19 to Pillar No. 20, on the edge of cultivated ground, near the road leading from the Town of Neemuch towards Cunowtee and Nusseerabad	N. 81 E.	560
From Pillar No. 20 to Pillar No. 21, beyond the ball-practice butts, on the edge of the cultivated ground	N. 82 E.	535
From Pillar No. 21 to Pillar No. 22, on rising ground	S. 133 30 E.	710
From Pillar No. 22 to Pillar No. 23, on rising ground	S. 132 45 E.	1150
From Pillar No. 23 to Pillar No. 24, on the east side of the Jawud road, and 100 yards in rear of the camel shed; the Limit line runs through the Gunal Jola Bazar	S. 131 30 E.	1407
From Pillar No. 24 to Pillar No. 25, on the eastern bank of small tank on the road from the Cantonment to the Jail	S. 127 30 E.	624
From Pillar No. 25 to Pillar No. 26, on the NE. side of Mahomedan burial-ground	S. 238 30 W.	391
From Pillar No. 26 to Pillar No. 27, on the north side of Mahomedan burial-ground	S. 241 35 W.	130
From Pillar No. 27 to Pillar No. 28, near a small pucka well about 180 yards from the NW. corner of Garden No. 12	S. 265 W.	750
From Pillar No. 28 to Pillar No. 29, on the NE. corner of compound No. 79	S. 218 15 W.	526
From Pillar No. 29 to Pillar No. 30, on the SE. corner of garden No. 7; the Limit line runs along the eastern hedges of compound No. 79 and garden No. 7	S. 194 W.	186
From Pillar No. 30 to Pillar No. 31, on the edge of cultivated ground, and about 100 yards south of the nulla	S. 191 W.	410
From Pillar No. 31 to Pillar No. 1, on the east side of the Mundisoor road, near the new pucka bridge	S. 269 W.	234

No. 401 of 1857.—The leave granted to Lieutenant Colonel Keily, by General Order No. 93, dated the 23rd of January last, was on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1857.

No. 402 of 1857.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Lieutenant D. J. Kinloch to be Acting Director of the Artillery Depôt of Instruction at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Captain Pottinger on Field Service, vice Barton.

No. 403 of 1857.—The following Order is confirmed:—

Dated 24th March 1857.—By Brigadier General J. Jacob, C.B., appointing Captain Beatson, of the 1st Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, to act as Assistant Quartermaster General, Cavalry Division Persian Expeditionary Force, until the arrival of Lieutenant Whish, with effect from the 14th idem.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1857.

No. 73 of 1857.—Messrs. Herbert Augustus Foley and William Thomas Henry Wilson, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors Volunteers for the Indian Navy, are admitted into the Service from the 5th instant, the date of their arrival at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 18*th April* 1857.

No. 74 of 1857.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. Boxwell are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 21*st April* 1857.

No. 77 of 1857.—The following promotions are made :—

Commander C. D. Campbell to be Captain, vice Ethersey, deceased.....
Senior Lieutenant F. E. Manners to be Commander, vice Campbell, promoted..... } Date of promotion 17th March 1857.
Lieutenant E. Giles to be Senior Lieutenant, vice Manners, promoted .....

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

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18*th April* 1857.

Lieutenant G. G. Leathes, Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, assumed charge of the duties of that Office on the 30th March 1857.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18*th April* 1857.

Mr. T. A. Compton, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the 4th May, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20*th April* 1857.

Mr. Sudasco Bullal, Sub-Assistant Inam Commissioner, is allowed leave of absence for six days, under Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, to proceed to the Presidency.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. H. H. Summers, Sub-Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd April* 1857.

Mr. J. N. Rose, Collector of Sattara, has been allowed to remain in the Districts of that Collectorate, on duty, until the end of March 1857.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, Collector of Dharwar, is permitted to remain in the Districts of that Collectorate, on duty, until the setting in of the rains.

Mr. L. Reid, Sub-Collector of Colaba, is allowed to remain in the Districts of his charge, from the 1st instant till the setting in of the monsoon.

The following Gentlemen of the Civil Service have passed the Departmental Examination according to the Second Standard :—

Mr. G. W. Elliot.
Mr. J. Elphinston.

Lieutenant A. Cowper, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has been appointed an Assistant Collector and Magistrate in all the Collectorates of that Province.

Mr. Dadoba Pandoorung, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 20*th April* 1857.

Captain J. H. Burke, Mint Master, delivered over charge of the Mint to Captain W. F. Marriott on the 14th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1857.

Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.B., is appointed to act as Educational Inspector Presidency Division, during the absence of Dr. Peet on sick leave, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1857.

Captain D. Dickson, Officiating Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, has passed a Colloquial Examination in the Canarese language.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1857.

Lieutenant Penny, of the Engineers, is appointed Acting Assistant Executive Engineer at Aden, during the absence of Lieutenant Greig on special duty.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG, *Chief Secretary.*

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1857.

The leave of absence, for one month, granted to Captain C. Scott, Executive Engineer Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates, under date the 11th March 1857, is cancelled.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor and Builder J. Wainwright is allowed leave of absence from the 23rd to the 30th April 1857, both days inclusive, under Chapter III. Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant J. B. G. Close to be Executive Engineer of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, continuing to act as Executive Engineer of the Dharwar Collectorate.

Captain C. Scott to act as Executive Engineer of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate.

Lieutenant R. E. F. Cotgrave to act as Executive Engineer of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1857.

Mr. R. W. Barton, Sub-Assistant Executive Engineer, has been promoted to the grade of an Assistant Executive Engineer, from the 7th April 1857.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1857.

Lieutenant E. Southey, Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Public Works, is allowed privilege leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 20th to the 27th April 1857, inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1857.

Mr. R. Scott, employed under the Inspector General of Prisons, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Captain H. DeRenzy Pigott, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, assumed charge of his duties, as Assistant Executive Engineer in the Sind Province, on the 13th April 1857.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1857.

The Reverend G. N. Mitford, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 1st May 1856.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

FINANCE.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having received a communication from the Civil Auditor, reporting the general neglect by Disbursing Officers of the Rules connected with the Audit of Civil Accounts issued by Government on the 24th July 1848, is therefore pleased to publish the following revised rules :—

1. It being absolutely necessary that all Cash Accounts should be expeditiously audited and adjusted, they must, for this purpose, be framed with the greatest practicable accuracy, and sent for audit by the prescribed dates as per margin.

40 days after the close of *each* month, excepting those for July and April.
For *July* 60 days after the close.
For *April* 70 days ditto.

2. Disbursing Officers are prohibited, except upon emergent service, from making advances of cash, or payments of any kind not authorised.

3. All doubtful charges should, before payment, be submitted for the sanction of Government or the Civil Auditor.

4. Audits shall be answered within the period marginally indicated, calculating from the date of their receipt (to be acknowledged by return of post), and the time for the return of reaudits will be at the discretion of the

Stations distant from Bombay 300 miles and under.... 20 days.
Beyond that distance. 30 days.

Civil Auditor, who is authorised to make final all retrenchments on reaudit, if not satisfactorily accounted for.

5. In replying to checks, Disbursing Officers are to use their utmost endeavours to furnish explanations in as clear and concise a manner as possible.

6. It is necessary that all Vouchers should be concisely and legibly written, and, as far as possible, prepared on paper of the same size. Disbursing Officers should bring this prominently to the notice of their Mamlutdars, and all other subordinates.

7. Checks made final are to be adjusted in one month, either by recovery, or by placing the amount checked to the personal debit of the Disbursing Officer, as directed in the Civil Auditor's Circular of the 18th September 1852, No. 427, issued under the authority of Government of the 15th idem.

8. Disbursing Officers are strictly prohibited from paying to any Officer returning from leave more than a portion of the salary due, in accordance with the Civil Auditor's Circular of 14th April 1855, No. 1430 (issued under sanction of Government), and in no case is the remainder of the salary to be paid without sending the Abstract for preaudit, accompanied with certificates of the last payment, and of the date of the Officer quitting and returning to his Station.

9. Whenever it is intended to appeal to Government against the decision of the Civil Auditor, no time must be lost in taking this step, and the party must state clearly every additional argument he may have to offer, as the decision of the Honorable Board will be final.

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

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

The subjoined Notification, issued by Government under date the 18th April 1840, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FINANCE.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Collectors, Paymasters, and other Officers of Government receive as cash the Notes of the Bank of Bombay, when tendered in payment of sums due to Government.

By order, &c.
(Signed) L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1840.

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

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1857.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th December 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 BYLE HONGUL 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 BYLE HONGUL from the 1st May 1857, and, under Section VI., to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen Commissioners for giving it effect:—

President ex officio.

The Magistrate of Belgaum.

Vice President ex officio.

The Assistant Magistrate in charge of Sumpgaum.

Commissioners.

1. Chimapa bin Mahaningapa, Metgood, Trader.
2. Goorpodapa bin Chunbusapa, Nagnoor, ditto.
3. Chinbusapa bin Busapa, Walee, ditto.
4. Oolwapa bin Kedeyapa, Nasceepoore, Cultivator.
5. Oukarapa bin Moodkapa, Dhoopdal, Weaver.
6. Chunapa bin Goorapa, Tigree, ditto.
7. Busapa bin Purapa, Yedeehullee, Cultivator.

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

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.

Wittul Suddaseo Bhidey, 3rd Class Probationary Mamlutdar of Malwan, in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, is confirmed in that appointment.

H. REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Nehr, 16th April 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

Azim Dinanath Jadowraee, 3rd Class Mamlutdar of Purantej, Ahmedabad, to be 2nd Class Mamlutdar of Borsud.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Tanna Districts, Rev. Comr.'s Office
Camp Matheran, 18th April 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

It is hereby notified for the information and guidance of the Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries, that Government has been pleased to decide that the 7th of the Civil Remittance Rules, published on the 27th November last, need not be enforced, unless in doubtful cases; and that duplicate receipts need not therefore be granted in future, unless specially required.

E. E. ELLIOT,
Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
20th April 1857.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
CIVIL.

No. 48 of 1857.—The undermentioned Medical Subordinates, attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, are allowed leave of absence for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

	From	*To*
Acting First Hospital Assistant Manajee Sonowla.....	20th April	20th May 1857.
First Grade Apprentices—		
Wishram Ramjee Ghollay.....	20th April	31st May 1857.
Mahadeo Narrayen Jooglakur.....	Ditto	ditto.
Shaik Cassim.....	18th ditto	18th ditto.
John Wynne.....	20th ditto	10th ditto.
J. Tiernan.....	Ditto	ditto.
A. de Souza.....	20th ditto	10th June 1857.
Rama Succaram....	Ditto	ditto.
P. Clancey.....	10th May	31st May 1857.
C. Chriswick.....	Ditto	ditto.
A. Rozario.....	Ditto	ditto.

No. 50 of 1857.—An arrangement by the Superintending Surgeon Poona Division, attaching First Hospital Assistant Goonajee Sawunt to the Jail Hospital, Poona, from the 26th January last, as a temporary measure, is confirmed.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 20th April 1857.

No. 51 of 1857.— Assistant Vaccinator Ram Bhawoo, of the Vaccinating Department, Konkun Division, is dismissed the Service for continued disobedience of orders.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 22nd April 1857.

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

Notice.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION, by CONTRACT, of the following BUILDINGS in the SATTARA COLLECTORATE:—

An Office for the Electric Telegraph Department, and Out-houses.
An Office for the Collector's Department, and other Accommodations thereto.

2. The Plans of the above are open for inspection at this Office during any hour (on Week-days only) between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where all other information about the buildings can also be obtained.

3. Any party or parties willing to undertake the Contract will be required to deposit with his Tender two per cent. of the whole sum estimated for the works, which will be forfeited to Government upon evasion to sign the Contract. The person whose Contract is accepted will be further required to add to his deposit an additional eight per-centage as security for his compliance with the rules in his Contract. The unsuccessful persons will have their deposits returned to them upon application.

4. No security is required from Contractors who prefer to complete the works without advances.

5. Tenders will be received up to the 30th April 1857, and no reasons will be given for the rejection of any of them.

J. SMITH,
Assistant Executive Engineer,
In Charge of Public Buildings.

Office of the Assistant Executive Engineer, Satara, 14th March 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	12	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	21
Brahmun.	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Hindoo of other Caste	1	60	4	61	86	3	..	10	16	..	1	..	16	..	4	2	..	263
Hindoo Out-caste	..	4	2	10	10	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	32
Moosulman	4	11	5	14	36	1	..	3	13	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	87
Parsee	2	1	2	3	5	6	..	1	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	28
Jew	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian	1	2	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Indo-European	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
European	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Negro-African	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other and Unknown Caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	82	13	98	164	14	2	22	48	1	2	2	23	..	6	3	1	481
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Nine Years	..	71	36	4	144	10	..	29	38	..	2	2	11	..	5	3	1	356

Bombay, 22nd April 1857.

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

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.....	4 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	7 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares..	5 per cent.
On Open Loans on ditto.....	6 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	6 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods..	7 ditto.

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

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

Loans on Goods, &c.

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

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, 2nd April 1857.

MINT NOTICE.

The Mint Master, with the sanction of the Mint Committee, begs to notify, with reference to the Mint Notice issued by him on the 23rd of December 1856, that, on account of the recent and expected very large arrivals of London Bar Silver, such Silver will, pending further notice, be received at the Mint without being required to be premelted, and in every respect as such Silver was received prior to the 1st instant, provided the Touch, as per invoice, shall exceed the Standard Indian Touch for Silver, that is, shall exceed 91·66 per cent.

Coins will continue to be premelted as formerly, and premelting charges will be levied on such Bullion only as may actually be premelted.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 24th January 1857.

જાહેરનામું.

એહેવું જે તારીખ ૨૩ મી માહે ડિસેંબર સંને ૧૮૫૬ ને દિવસે મિંટ માસ્તરે જાહેરનામું પ્રગટ કર્યું છે તે બાબત મિંટ કમિટિના હુકમથી મિંટ માસ્તર એહેવું જાહેર કરે છે કે, લંડનના ચાંદીના લાદ્મ હાલ ઘણા આવ્યા છે તથા ઘણા આવવાના છે વાસ્તે બિજું જાહેરનામું પ્રગટ કરવામાં આવે ત્યાંસુધી સદર્હુ પ્રકારની ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગલાવીઆ શિવાય તથા ચાલતા મહિનાની પેહેલી તારીખની અગાઉ સદર્હુ પ્રકારની ચાંદી જે રીતે લેતા હતા તેમ ટંકસાલમાં લેશે પણ ઈનવોઈસમાં ચાંદીનો જે ટચ લખેલો હોય તે બ્રિટિશ ઈડિઆના ઠરવેલા ચાંદીના ટચ કરતાં વધતો હોય એટલે રોકડે ૯૧.૬૬ થી વધતો હોય તોજ લેશે.

નાણું આગલ પ્રમાણે પ્રથમથી ગાલા કરશે અને જે ચાંદી ખરેખરી પ્રથમ ગાલશે તેનોજ માત્ર પ્રથમ ગાલવાનો ખર્ચ લેશે.

સહી.
જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક કપતાંન,
મિંટ માસ્તર.

તારીખ ૨૪ મી માહે જનેવારી સંને ૧૮૫૭ ઈસવી
મુકામ મુંબઈ ટંકસાલ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1857 ARRIVALS.

15th April.—Lieutenant D. J. Nasmyth, Staff, on duty, from Mhow.
17th ,, Lieutenant R. R. Wodehouse, 21st Regt. N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
18th ,, Captain Girdlestone, 11th Regt. N. I., on furlough, from Cannanore.
20th ,, Assistant Surgeon J. P. Stratton, M.D., Medical Establishment, on leave, from Baroda.
,, ,, Captain G. Allgood, 49th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Calcutta.
,, ,, Captain Richardson, 8th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Calcutta.
,, ,, Lieutenant C. M. Lewis, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.
,, ,, Assistant Surgeon J. Bean, Medical Establishment, from leave, from England.
,, ,, Cadet J. Ducat, Infantry, to join, from England.
,, ,, Assistant Surgeon F. G. Joynt, Medical Establishment, to rejoin, from England.
21st ,, Lieutenant R. Thomson, Artillery, on duty, from Nussecrabad.

1857 DEPARTURES.

16th April.—Major H. S. Watkin, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Captain H. Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Lieutenant G. S. Morris, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Lieutenant H. K. Bushe, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Lieutenant C. Douglas, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Lieutenant G. R. Goodfellow, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Ensign M. J. J. Mignon, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Rimington, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Ensign F. W. Heathfield, 27th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Ensign G. H. Reinecker, 28th Regt. N. I., to join, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Ensign J. S. Iredell, 20th Regt. N. I., to join, to Belgaum.
,, ,, Captain W. Leckie, 13th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
17th ,, Lieutenant D. J. Nasmyth, Staff, Madras Artillery, on duty, to Madras.

17th April.—Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, 25th Bengal N. I., on sick leave, to England.
" " Lieutenant G. Gordon, Bengal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
" " Captain Clagett, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
" " Lieutenant W. Fane, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
" " Veterinary Surgeon Page, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
" " Captain Smyth, Bengal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
" " Captain C. Hodgkinson, 28th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to England.
" " Captain J. Burke, Staff, on sick leave, to England.
" " Major Holloway, 42nd Madras N. I., to rejoin, to Madras.
" " Ensign E. S. Ostrehan, 25th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
" " Ensign J. T. Ferguson, 26th Regt. N. I., to join, to Poona.
" " Major C. W. Tremenheere, Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
" " Lieutenant Colonel B. Crispin, 8th Regt. N. I., to join, to Baroda.
" " Lieutenant C. Jameson, 25th Regt. N. I., to join, to Cambay.
" " Lieutenant E. L. Thompson, 67th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
18th " Captain F. G. Green, 7th Regt. N. I., *en route* to join, to Ahmedabad.
" " Assistant Surgeon J. Kearney, Artillery, on duty, to Tanna.
20th " Lieutenant F. Scrivener, Superintendent of Schools, on duty, to Poona.
21st " Lieutenant D. G. Kinloch, Artillery, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
" " Lieutenant R. Pitman, Horse Artillery, to join, to Poona.
22nd " Lieutenant E. S. Checkley, 19th Regt. N. I., to join, to Malligaum.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
22nd April 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.*

Age.	CIVILIANS. One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	MILITARY AND NAVAL. 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.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration to the ESTATE of the late SIR HENRY POTTINGER have been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to RODERICK MACKENZIE and JAMES KINLOCH MALCOLMSON, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Company. All persons indebted to his Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are requested to pay the debts, or hand the property over to the Administrators.

LAWFORD ACLAND,
Solicitor to the Administrators.

Bombay, 20th April 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 Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2*s.*	1½*d.* per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2*s.*	1⅝*d.* "
" " 2 " "	2*s.*	1*d.* "
" " 1 " "	2*s.*	0⅞*d.* "
" " 1 day's sight	2*s.*	0¾*d.* "
On Scotland on demand		
On Ireland "		
Circular Notes "	2*s.*	0½*d.* "
On Paris at 3 days' sight		

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

COMMISSION.

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

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

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

Bombay, 22nd April 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP carried on for some time past at Bombay and elsewhere by JOHN TREACHER and JOHN SPARKS, under the FIRM of TREACHER and Co., was, on the 31st day of January last, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on under the FIRM of TREACHER & Co., by Mr. JOHN TREACHER, who is empowered to discharge and settle all Debts due to and by the said co-partnership concern. All persons indebted to the late FIRM are respectfully requested to make arrangements for the speedy payment of their DEBTS.—*Dated the 7th day of February* 1857.

JOHN TREACHER.
JOHN SPARKS.

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

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st ultimo, at 6 o'clock 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 *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* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per ½ oz., with Inland Postage, must be prepaid as heretofore.

Letters for the United Kingdom, and for places in the Mediterranean, if insufficiently paid by Stamps, will be forwarded to London *viâ* Southampton.

Letters and Papers for the Mauritius will be sent to Aden by this opportunity.

Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and COCHIN, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "ADEN," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 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 SCINDE, per Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 22nd April 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

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.
Aden	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company	1st proximo	Hongkong.	Galle, Penang, and Singapore (and Cochin, weather permitting).
Ganges	Ditto ditto	2nd „	Suez	Aden.
Marion	Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.	28th instant	Liverpool.	
King Lear	Ditto ditto	1st proximo	London.	
Visir	Messrs. Huschke & Co.	1st „	Marseilles.	

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing vessels will be closed the evening preceding 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.
Bombay	17th April	Aden.
Norna	17th „	Hongkong.
Dwarka	17th „	Surat.
Berenice	20th „	Bushire.
Carnac	20th „	Surat.

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 22nd April 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

Time Table of the Arrival of the last Overland Mail and Delivery of Letters and Newspapers.

Time at which the Steamer anchored.		Time at which the first Box was received in the Office.		Time at which the last Box was received.		Time at which the Window Delivery commenced, and the Delivery Peons left the Office.		Time at which Newspapers were sent for Delivery.		Number of Boxes received.	
Month and Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Iron.	Wooden.
1857 April 20th	P. M. 7-45	Apr. 20th	P. M. 8-55	Apr. 20th	P. M. 9-45	Apr. 20th	P. M. 10-20	Apr. 21st	A. M. 6	62	59

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 21st April 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.

A regular monthly Steam communication has been established between England and Calcutta *viâ* the Cape and the Mauritius; the Steamers leaving Dartmouth and Calcutta on the 6th and 16th of every month, and touching at Point de Galle and Madras. The Homeward Steamers touch at the Islands of St. Helena and Ascension.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

Bombay Post Office, 22nd April 1857.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay Post Office in time for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "BOMBAY," which started on the 17th April 1857:—

	1857		1857		1857		1857
Agra	12 Apr.	Deesa	12 Apr.	Kurnool	9 Apr.	Oossoor	10 Apr.
Allighur	11 „	Dinapore	7 „	Khandalla	15 „	Peshawur	7 „
Ajmere	10 „	Dapoolee	14 „	Kamptee	10 „	Pallee	10 „
Asseerghur	13 „	Dhar	12 „	Kirkee	15 „	Palanpore	12 „
Ahmedabad	12 „	Dharwar	12 „	Karanjah	12 „	Poona	15 „
Ahmednuggur	13 „	Dholka	11 „	Kunhur	8 „	Panwell	15 „
Allahabad	7 „	Dannoor	9 „	Kurrar	14 „	Punderpore	13 „
Alleppy	4 „	Dhollera	12 „	Khamgaum	11 „	Paulghaut	7 „
Arrah	6 „	Damaun	14 „	Kulladgee	12 „	Palamcotta	6 „
Aurungabad	12 „	DeraGazeeKhan	6 „	Kotree	10 „	Poonany	6 „
Almorah	9 „	Erinpoorah	10 „	Lucknow	9 „	Quilon	4 „
Akote	7 „	Etawah	9 „	Lahore	9 „	Rawulpindee	7 „
Anuntapore	10 „	Ellichpoor	11 „	Lingsoogoor	11 „	Ramghur	7 „
Asnee	6 „	Ellore	6 „	Luchimungur	7 „	Rutlam	12 „
Bhopaul	12 „	Futtyghur	10 „	Mhow	13 „	Roree	8 „
Bignore	10 „	Futtypore	7 „	Mehidpore	10 „	Rutnagherry	13 „
Barrielly	9 „	French Rocks.	6 „	Meerut	11 „	Rajamundry	7 „
Banda	8 „	Gwalior	12 „	Mooltan	7 „	Ramandroog	11 „
Boorhanpoor	13 „	Goruckpore	8 „	Murree	7 „	Rachore	11 „
Bhopawar	13 „	Ghazeepoor	8 „	Mundoosore	12 „	Rahoree	14 „
Benares	8 „	Gyah	8 „	Malligaum	14 „	Rajkote	12 „
Bellimora	14 „	Gohogur	13 „	Mount Aboo	10 „	Sehore	12 „
Baroda	13 „	Gootee	11 „	Matharan	15 „	Seepree	12 „
Bellary	12 „	Gogo	12 „	Masulipatam	7 „	Saugor	10 „
Bolaram	11 „	Hooblee	12 „	Mangalore	9 „	Sealkote	7 „
Buxar	8 „	Honore	11 „	Madras	10 „	Saharunpore	8 „
Bangalore	10 „	Hoomnabad	11 „	Mysore	9 „	Sungumnair	13 „
Belgaum	13 „	Hydrabad(Dec.)	11 „	Mahableshwur	15 „	Seerpoor	14 „
Baitool	10 „	Ditto (Scinde)	10 „	Malwan	12 „	Surat	14 „
Broach	13 „	Hoosingabad	9 „	Mirzapore	9 „	Sukkur	8 „
Booldanah	11 „	Hursole	10 „	Mooteearee	16 „	Sholapore	13 „
Beejapore	11 „	Hansie	9 „	Madapolam	6 „	Sattara	14 „
Bhownuggur	12 „	Hurryhur	12 „	Mhar	13 „	Shemoga	10 „
Bhilsa	10 „	Indore	14 „	Mundleshur	13 „	Secunderabad	11 „
Bagulkote	11 „	Jalown	8 „	Mahim	16 „	Seergootty	9 „
Beypore	4 „	Jooneer	14 „	Mominabad	12 „	Sassoor	14 „
Cawnpore	10 „	Jhelum	8 „	Manentody	7 „	Sircee	11 „
Cullian	16 „	Jawud	11 „	Meean Meer	9 „	Seringapatam	6 „
Cambay	12 „	Jeypore	9 „	Mercara	7 „	Shikarpore	8 „
Cullianwarree	15 „	Julgaum	13 „	Mandawah	7 „	Sultanpore	7 „
Cannanore	8 „	Jacobabad	8 „	Muttra	11 „	Segowlee	6 „
Calicut	8 „	Joudpore	9 „	Narranpett	6 „	Tanna	16 „
Coonoor	8 „	Jumbooseer	12 „	Nagpore	11 „	Tarrapore	14 „
Coimbatoor	8 „	Jaulnah	12 „	Nusseerabad	10 „	Tatta	10 „
Coompta	11 „	Jejooree	14 „	Neemuch	12 „	Tellicherry	8 „
Chuppra	6 „	Jawrah	12 „	Nassick	15 „	Trevandrum	7 „
Chiploon	13 „	Jubbulpore	10 „	Nundoorbar	13 „	Tuticorin	3 „
Campoolee	15 „	Jhansie	11 „	Nuldroog	11 „	Umballa	10 „
Calcutta	8 „	Jhelum	8 „	Negapatam	6 „	Vingorla	12 „
Cochin	6 „	Joona	12 „	Navulghur	7 „	Vizianagram	15 „
Chunar	9 „	Kolapoor	13 „	Nowshara	13 „	Wassind	16 „
Chandore	14 „	Kotah	11 „	Oojein	13 „	Wagotna	12 „
Delhi	11 „	Kaira	12 „	Ootacamund	8 „	Waree	12 „
Dhurrumgaum	13 „	Kherwara	10 „	Oomrawuttee	11 „	Yeolah	11 „
Dhoolia	14 „	Kurrachee	10 „				

Bombay Post Office, 21st April 1857.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a Post Office has been opened at Bagulcota, in the Belgaum Division.

The Distinguishing Number is 133, and the nearest Post Offices to it are Dannoor, Beejapore, and Kulladghee.

Each Post Office will make up a separate Packet for Bagulcota.

E. IMPEY,
Bombay Post Master General's Camp, 9th April 1857. Post Master General.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a Post Office has been opened at Barsee, in the Deccan Division; the Distinguishing Number of which is 134, and the nearest Post Offices to it are Sholapore, Nuggur, and Mominabad.

A Post Office has also been opened experimentally at Paranda, in the same Division.

E. IMPEY,
Bombay Post Master General's Camp, 9th April 1857. Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The attention of the Community is particularly requested to the Postal Notice dated 18th March 1857.

Vide *Government Gazette* and Local Papers of 19th and 20th March 1857.

Overland Letters and Papers cannot be delivered at the Post Office Window, except to those who hold Tickets, which may always be had, for payment, on application at this Office.

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 7th April 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.

Post Office Mails for the Mauritius will be despatched to Aden (whence they are to be conveyed by the Mauritius Contract Steamers) with the Overland Mail leaving Bombay at the beginning of every month.

British Packet Postage must be prepaid on Letters and Newspapers forwarded to the Mauritius *viâ* Aden,—

On a Letter not exceeding ½ ounce..... ..... 4 annas.
On a Newspaper ..... 9 pies.

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 30th March 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The Mid-monthly Mails per Steamer for Scinde are discontinued *until further notice.*

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 25th March 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The following alterations in the issue of Overland Mails are, under authority, published for general information:—

From and after 1st April next, at which date existing Tickets will cease to have effect, a payment of Rupees Twelve per annum will be required from all individuals or firms who may wish to have private boxes in the Bombay Post Office, or their Letters issued at the Window Delivery by Tickets.

The latter will, on production, entitle holders to receive their Overland Letters and Summaries at any hour of day or night after the distribution of the Mail commences.

Persons not desirous of the privilege will receive their letters and papers, as usual, through the Delivery Peons, but no general distribution will take place from the Post Office after 7 P. M., and unless the Steamer anchors before 5 P. M.

There will be no alteration in the ordinary delivery of 6 A. M., 9 A. M., and 12 noon.

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 18th March 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.

ONE ANNA STAMPED ENVELOPES are for SALE at this Office.

W. BLOWERS,
Bombay Post Office, 18th February 1857. Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that the Post Office at Catagal, in North Canara, has been temporarily closed.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Madras Post Master General's Office, 28th November 1856. Post Master General.

E. IMPEY,
Bombay Post Master General's Office, 11th February 1857. Post Master General.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Government of India, Newspapers passing between India and the United Kingdom by the Overland Mails will be liable to the following Rates of Postage, which must be prepaid, and which includes India Inland Postage :—

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
On a Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..	3 pence or 2 annas	1 penny or 9 pies.

An additional Rate being charged for every 4 ounces, or fraction thereof.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

Bombay Post Office, 31*st March* 1857.

NOTICE.

The Public are informed that arrangements have been made for a new line of Contract Steamers for the conveyance of the Mails, once a month, between England and Australia, *viâ* Suez and Point de Galle.

2. The Steamers will leave Suez on the 27th of each month, are expected to reach Galle on the 14th, Melbourne and Sydney on the 5th and 8th respectively, making Galle on the homeward trip on the 7th and 8th, and Suez on the 22nd and 23rd.

3. The Bombay Mails for Australia will be despatched with the China Mails to Point de Galle, and for the present be received *viâ* Madras.

4. Letters posted in India for conveyance by the Contract Packets must be prepaid at the following rates, which include Inland Postage :—

Not exceeding ½ an ounce	4 annas.
Exceeding ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce	8 do.

and so on, adding 8 annas for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

5. On Letters posted in Australia for conveyance by the Contract Packets, the only Postage to which they will be liable in *India* will be the usual Indian Postage.

6. On Newspapers posted in India for the same conveyance, one penny or nine pies, must be prepaid in cash, in addition to the usual Inland Postage when despatched from a Mofussil Post Office or by the *After-Packet*.

7. Newspapers received by the Contract Packets from Australia will be subject to the usual Inland Postage only.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 25*th February* 1857.

NOTICE.

The Public are informed that the *Transit* rate of Postage on Letters conveyed to and from England and India *viâ Marseilles* is reduced from Five to Three Pence per Quarter Ounce as shown by the following Table :—

Weight.	Combined British and Indian Rate.	Additional or Transit Charge through France.	Total Charge.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Not exceeding ¼ of an ounce	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ditto ½ of an ounce	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
Ditto ¾ of an ounce	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0
Ditto 1 ounce.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0

And so on, adding 2 annas for every quarter of an ounce in addition to the combined British and Indian rate chargeable on the Letter.

A corresponding reduction is also made in the Postage on all Prepaid Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom to British Colonies, or Foreign Countries, when sent to the United Kingdom *viâ Marseilles*. It is to be observed, however, that the Postage so paid does not include the Postage between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, or Foreign Territories.

Her Majesty's Post Master General has intimated that the charges upon Letters conveyed directly between France and India, *viâ Egypt*, have been reduced, but, in future, will be *levied in France*, and *not in India*. All such Letters, however, whether on despatch or receipt, will be subject to Inland or Indian Postage, excepting when posted or received at the Presidency Town Post Offices, in accordance with Clause VI. of the Post Office Act of 1854.

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

29*th January* 1857.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 11*th February* 1857.

1832

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL 1857.

Legislative Council.

7th March 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 7th March 1857, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 18th of June next:—

A Bill for Extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Judicature of the East India Company in MADRAS, for Simplifying the Procedure thereof, and for Investing other Courts with Criminal Jurisdiction.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Judicature of the East India Company in Madras, to simplify the Procedure thereof, and to invest other Courts with Criminal Jurisdiction in such parts of the Presidency of Fort St. George as are subject to the general Regulations of the Madras Code; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Territorial scope of Act.

1. This Act shall extend only to such parts of the Presidency of Fort St. George as are subject to the General Regulations of the Madras Code, except so far as is hereinafter otherwise expressly provided.

Chapter I.

SUDDER COURT.

Jurisdictions of the Sudder Court.

1. The Sudder Court at Madras shall possess the appellate and other criminal jurisdictions now exercised by it, except so as the same are altered or modified by this Act.

Chapter II.

CRIMINAL COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Criminal Courts other than the Sudder Court.

1. The Courts for the trial of offences other than the Sudder Court shall be the following:—

COURTS OF SESSION;

COURTS OF THE MAGISTRATES;

SUBORDINATE COURTS; namely—

Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first Class.

Subordinate Criminal Courts of the second Class.

Who are to be Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts.

2. First Assistants to the Magistrate, and Principal Sudder Ameens, shall be Judges of Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first Class.

Second Assistants to the Magistrate, and Moonsiffs, shall be Judges of Subordinate Criminal Courts of the second Class.

Criminal Courts, how to be denominated.

3. The Session Courts, the Courts of the Magistrates, and Subordinate Criminal Courts, shall be denominated after the zillah or city, or division, in which they are respectively established.

Appointment, suspension, and removal of Criminal Judges.

4. The appointment, suspension, and removal of the Judges of the Session Courts, of the Magistrates, and of the Judges of the several Subordinate Criminal Courts, shall be regulated by such rules and orders as the Governor in Council shall from time to time pass.

Declaration on entering upon office.

5. Each Criminal Court is to be presided over by one or more Judges; and every Judge, previous to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and

subscribe the following declaration before any authority or person commissioned by competent authority to receive it:

"I, *A. B.*, appointed of the Court of do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability, knowledge, and judgment."

6. Each Criminal Court is to use a seal, such as shall be prescribed by the Local Government.

Seal.

7. It shall rest with the Governor in Council, upon the report of the Sudder Court, made after such communication with the Session Judges and Magistrates and Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts as may be deemed requisite, to fix such establishment of ministerial officers as may be necessary for the due execution of all the duties committed to those several Courts, and to prescribe the number of offices, the number of officers, their respective salaries, the tenure by which they are to hold office, and such other particulars as the said Governor in Council may deem proper. Upon the receipt of the instructions of the Governor in Council, the Judges of the Criminal Courts shall make the appointments to the several offices of their respective establishments.

Ministerial officers.

8. No person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any criminal proceeding whatever excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the Criminal Courts.

No person excepted from jurisdiction by reason of place of birth or of descent.

9. The Session Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of all offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any special or local law.

Session Court to have jurisdiction over all offences, under the Penal Code, or under any special or local law.

10. The Session Court exclusively shall have jurisdiction in respect of—

Exclusive jurisdiction as to certain offences.

1*st*. Offences entered in Schedule A of the Code of Procedure as triable by those Courts only.

2*nd*. The offences punishable under Chapter XVII. Clauses 2 and 32 of the Penal Code, when the value of the property which is the subject of the offence exceeds 500 Rupees.

3*rd*. Offences however punishable under any Clause of the Penal Code, charged against public servants of the first four classes described in Clause 17 Chapter II., whether as such public servants or otherwise.

4*th*. Offences however punishable under any Clause of the Penal Code, charged against the following public servants as such public servants:

Every head ministerial officer, every record-keeper, and every nazir of a Court of Justice, and every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, or who is especially authorised as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact;

Every head jailor;

Every head officer of police;

Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property on behalf of the Government, or to make any survey, assessment, or contract, on behalf of the Government; or to investigate, or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the Government; or to make, authenticate, or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of the Government.

5*th*. Offences however punishable under any Clause of the Penal Code, charged against the following public servants, as such public servants:

Every juryman;

Every arbitrator to whom any cause has been referred by a Court of Justice.

11. Magistrates are empowered to try all offences not assigned to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Session Court.

Magistrates, their jurisdiction as to offences.

12. Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first and second classes are empowered to try offences entered in Schedule A of the Code of Procedure as triable by those Courts respectively.

Subordinate Criminal Courts; their jurisdiction as to offences.

13. In cases tried by the Courts of Sessions in which the defendant is convicted of any offence which, by the Penal Code, is punishable with death, the Court shall not pass judgment, but shall refer the case to the Sudder Court, which shall pass judgment thereon.

Session Court not to pass sentence in cases punishable with death.

14. It shall be competent to a Session Judge, on cause shown, to direct the transfer of any criminal case from any Criminal Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction in his district.

Session Court may direct transfer of a criminal case.

15. Magistrates are empowered to pass sentence in all cases tried by them, provided that they shall not, for any offence, sentence any person to imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, or to fine exceeding 1,000 Rupees; and they may inflict fine together with imprisonment in all cases in which both punishments are authorised by the Penal Code.

Magistrates; their penal jurisdiction.

16. Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first Class are empowered to pass sentence in all cases tried by them, provided that they shall not, for any offence, sentence any person to imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or to fine exceeding 200 Rupees; and they may inflict fine together with imprisonment in all cases in which both punishments are authorised by the Penal Code.

Subordinate Criminal Courts, first class; their penal jurisdiction.

17. Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts of the second Class are empowered to pass sentence in all cases tried by them, provided that they shall not, for any offence, sentence any person to imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, or to fine exceeding 50 Rupees; and they may inflict fine together with imprisonment in all cases in which both punishments are authorised by the Penal Code.

Subordinate Criminal Courts, second class; their penal jurisdiction.

18. In every case punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of Clauses 8 and 9 Chapter III. of the Penal Code, in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

the fine; provided, however, that in such cases, decided by the Magistrate and Subordinate Criminal Courts, the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine shall in no case exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Court is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Subordinate Criminal Courts may be empowered to prepare cases for trial before the Session Court.

19. It shall be competent to the Government to direct that any Subordinate Criminal Court shall be authorised to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Session Courts, and to commit or hold to bail parties to take their trial before such Courts, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purposes.

Chapter III.

PRELIMINARY RULES.

Complainants and witnesses to be examined without oath, affirmation, or warning.

1. All complainants and witnesses shall be examined without oath or affirmation or any warning as a necessary preliminary to their preferring complaints or giving evidence, and they shall, upon such examination, be bound to speak the truth as they would have been bound by an oath, or a sanction tantamount to an oath.

No person excepted from Criminal Procedure by reason of place of birth or of descent.

2. No person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be excepted from the rules of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter IV.

OBTAINING A SUMMONS OR WARRANT.

Proceeding to compel appearance.

1. Where an offence has been committed, or is suspected to have been committed, the proceeding, in order to compel the party known or suspected to have committed such offence to appear for the purpose of preliminary inquiry concerning the same, may be by summons or arrest.

Summons.

2. The proceeding by summons may be in the cases and shall be subject to the rules hereinafter contained.

Arrest.

3. The proceeding by arrest may be either—

(1.) By warrant;
(2.) Or by a private person without warrant;
(3.) Or by an officer without warrant.

Complaint.

4. A summons, or a warrant of arrest, may be obtained on such complaint as is mentioned in the next succeeding Article.

To be reduced into writing and signed.

5. Every complaint made before a magistrate or head officer of police, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against a person accused of any offence, either directly or on suspicion, if not written, shall be forthwith reduced into writing, and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the magistrate or head officer of police issuing the summons or warrant.

Magistrate how to proceed on complaint.

6. Upon such complaint duly made before a magistrate, he shall, in case it appear to him that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, issue his summons or warrant for causing the person accused to appear before himself or some other magistrate or Court having jurisdiction; and if in the judgment of such magistrate there be no sufficient ground, he shall dismiss the complaint, whether it be direct or on suspicion only.

Head officer of police how to proceed on complaint.

7. Upon such complaint duly made before a head officer of police, he shall, in case it appear to him that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and that the immediate apprehension of the accused is necessary to the ends of justice, issue his summons or warrant for causing the person accused to appear before himself; and if in the judgment of such head officer there be no sufficient ground, or the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary to the ends of justice, he shall abstain from issuing any process, and shall submit the complaint for the orders of the magistrate.

Summons; what it is to contain, and how to be directed.

8. Every summons issued by a magistrate or head officer of police to a person so accused shall be in writing, under the hand and seal of the magistrate or head officer of police issuing it; shall show his office; that the summons is made on a complaint duly made of an offence committed or suspected to have been committed; shall be directed either to the person accused by such complaint, or some other person; if directed to the person accused it shall, if issued by the magistrate, direct him to appear before the magistrate issuing such summons, or some other magistrate or Court as aforesaid, at a time and place specified; and if issued by a head officer of police, to appear before such head officer at a time and place specified; and if directed to any other person, it shall require such other person to summon the person accused so to appear.

Summons how to be served.

9. If such summons be directed to the person accused, it may either be served on him personally or left with some adult member of his family.

Notwithstanding summons, warrant may issue in certain cases.

10. A magistrate or head officer of police may, notwithstanding such summons, either before the appearance of the person accused, as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person in all cases in which he might so have done had no such summons been issued.

Warrant when grantable for an offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

11. A magistrate of one district or head officer of one division may grant a warrant for the appresion of a suspected offender within that district or division, as the case may be, in respect of an offence of which the law takes cognisance, committed in a different district or division, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country.

Where an offence may be investigated and tried in

12. When a person or several persons shall be accused of the commission of any offence, by reason of any things which

one of two or more jurisdictions.

have been done, or by reason of any thing or things which have been done, and consequence or consequences which have occurred, every such offence may be inquired of and determined, and every such offender prosecuted and punished, in any district or jurisdiction in which any such thing shall have been done, or any such consequence shall have occurred.

Abetment.

13. The abetment of an offence, wherever such abetment may have taken place, may be inquired of and determined in any place or district in which that offence may be inquired of and determined, and by any Court which has jurisdiction to try that offence, as though the abetment had been committed at the same place at which that offence was wholly or partly committed.

Abetment.

14. Provided that such abetment may be inquired of and determined in any district within which the abettor has done anything for abetting the commission of that offence.

Offence committed on boundary.

15. Where any offence shall be committed on the boundary or boundaries of two or more districts or divisions, or within the distance of 500 yards of any such boundary or boundaries, or shall be begun in one district or division and completed in another, every such offence may be inquired of and determined in any of the said districts or divisions in the same manner as if it had been actually and wholly committed therein.

During journey, &c.

16. Where any offence shall be committed on any person, or on or in respect of any property, in or upon any coach, cart, or other carriage or conveyance, or upon any beast of burden employed in any journey, or shall be committed on any person, or on or in respect of any property on board any vessel employed on any voyage or journey upon any navigable river, canal, or inland navigation, such offence may be inquired of and determined in any district or division through any part whereof such coach, cart, carriage, conveyance, beast of burden, or vessel shall have passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which such offence shall have been committed, in the same manner as if it had been actually committed in such district or division; and in all cases where the side, middle, or other part of any highway, or the side, bank, middle, or other part of any such river, canal, or navigation, shall constitute the boundary of any two districts or divisions, such offence may be inquired of and determined in either of the said districts or divisions through or adjoining to or by the boundary of any part whereof such coach, cart, carriage, conveyance, beast of burden, or vessel shall have passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which such offence shall have been committed, in the same manner as if it had actually been committed in such district or division.

Receiving, &c. stolen property.

17. Whosoever shall fraudulently receive, or fraudulently have in possession any stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen property, may be prosecuted and punished in any district or place in which he shall have or shall have had such stolen property in his possession, or in any district or place in which any person by whose offence that property came to be stolen property may be prosecuted and punished.

Unlawfully receiving property.

18. Whosoever shall commit any offence by unlawfully receiving or having in possession any moveable property, knowing the same to have been unlawfully taken, obtained, or converted, may be prosecuted and punished in any district or place in which he shall have or shall have had such property in his possession, or in any district or place in which any person who unlawfully took, or obtained, or converted such property, may be prosecuted and punished for any offence committed thereby.

Escape from lawful custody under sentence.

19. Any offender who shall escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained in pursuance of a sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, may be prosecuted and punished, either in the district where he shall be apprehended and retaken, or in the district in which the said offence shall have been committed.

Returning from transportation or banishment.

20. Any offender who shall return from transportation or banishment, the term of such transportation or banishment not having expired, and his punishment not having been remitted, may be prosecuted and punished, either in the district or place where he shall be apprehended, or in that in which he was formerly tried.

Forgery.

21. Any person who shall commit any offence by forgery, or by using as genuine any document which he knows to be forged, or falsified by forgery, may be prosecuted and punished in any district or place in which he shall be apprehended or be in custody, as if his offence had been actually committed in that district or place.

Definition of certain terms.

22. In the preceding Articles, and any other Article of this Act wherever the district or other place, or the Court in or before which any offence is to be inquired of and determined, or any offence is to be prosecuted and punished is mentioned, the term "inquired of" shall be deemed to comprise every proceeding preliminary to trial; the term "determined" to comprise trial, and every subsequent proceeding, including the punishment of the offender; and the terms "prosecuted and punished" to comprise every proceeding, whether preliminary or subsequent to trial, or upon such trial; unless in any such case there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto.

What is a district, and what a division.

23. The local jurisdiction of the magistrate of a zillah or district shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a district; and the local jurisdiction of a moonsiff or head officer of police be deemed a division; provided that nothing herein contained shall be held as authorising a police officer, except under the special authority of the magistrate, to inquire into any of the offences described in the provisions of the Penal Code specified in Chapter IX. Article 1 of this Act.

Chapter V.

OF THE WARRANT AND ITS EXECUTION.

Warrant to bear the name of grantor.

1. The warrant shall be in the name of the officer who grants it.

Form of warrant.

2. Every such warrant shall be in writing; shall be directed to some person or persons by name or by official description (and in the latter case, either to some particular officer, or to all or some one or more of that class or description); shall specify the person to be arrested by name, or by such other description as may be sufficient to distinguish him; shall order that such person be arrested; shall specify the authority before whom such person after arrest shall be taken; shall state, as the cause of arrest, some offence committed or suspected to have been committed in respect of which the magistrate or other officer has jurisdiction to issue such warrant; shall show the person who grants it to be a magistrate or other officer authorised to issue such warrant; shall state the time of making it; show the place where it is granted, either by statement in the body or in the margin of the warrant; and be signed and sealed by the magistrate or other officer who grants it.

Warrant to several persons, jointly and severally.

3. A warrant directed to several persons jointly and severally may be executed by any one of them.

To several persons jointly.

4. A warrant directed to several persons jointly, without words excluding the execution by one or a part only of those mentioned, may be executed by any one or by a part only of them.

To a head officer or nazir.

5. A warrant directed to a head officer of police or to a nazir may be executed by any officer subordinate to such head officer of police or nazir respectively.

Officers issuing a warrant may personally superintend its execution.

6. A magistrate or other officer authorised to issue a warrant or other criminal process may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the same be duly executed, and may adopt or direct any legal measures that may be necessary for the due execution thereof.

Warrant directed to a person not an officer of police or nazir.

7. A warrant directed to any other person than an officer of police or the nazir of a Court is to be executed by that person; provided, nevertheless, that any other person may, in the presence or out of the actual presence of one authorised to execute a warrant, aid him in executing the same, if the person so authorised be near at hand, and acting in the execution of the warrant.

All persons bound to assist in certain cases.

8. Every person is bound to assist a magistrate or police officer demanding his aid in the taking of an offender, preventing a breach of the peace, the suppression of a riot, or the taking of the rioters.

Where a warrant of a magistrate must be executed.

9. A warrant issued by any magistrate must be executed (unless it be specially otherwise provided) within the jurisdiction of the magistrate from whom it issued, or of the magistrate by whom it has been duly endorsed for execution.

Warrant endorsed in another jurisdiction.

10. In case any person against whom a warrant shall be issued by any magistrate shall escape, go into, reside, or be, or be supposed to be, in any place out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate granting such warrant, the magistrate of the place into or in which such person shall escape, go, reside, be, or be supposed to be, shall endorse his name on such warrant, which shall be a sufficient authority to the person or persons bringing such warrant, and to all other persons to whom such warrant was originally directed, to execute such warrant within the jurisdiction of the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, and to apprehend and carry such person before the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, or before the magistrate of the district where the offence was committed. In case such person be carried before the magistrate who endorsed the warrant, and the offence with which he is charged is bailable in law, he shall be proceeded with in the manner hereinafter mentioned in Chapter XIII. Article 7 or Chapter XV. Article 7. If the offence be not bailable, he shall be forwarded to the magistrate of the district in which such offence was committed.

Warrant to be endorsed may be sent by post.

11. Provided that it shall be competent to a magistrate issuing a warrant for the arrest of a person out of his jurisdiction to direct the warrant to the magistrate of the district in which such person is, or is supposed to be, and to transmit the same by post. On the receipt of the warrant by the magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution, in the same manner as if the warrant had originally issued from himself. On such person being apprehended and carried before the magistrate who endorsed the warrant, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding Article.

Magistrate how to proceed on arrest under his own warrant for an offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

12. If a person, for whose apprehension a warrant has been granted by a magistrate under the provisions of Chapter IV. Article 11, is suspected of an offence committed in a different district, the magistrate granting the warrant shall, unless he is authorised by any law to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the magistrate of the district in which the offence was committed, or take bail for his appearance before such magistrate, if the offence of which he is suspected is bailable in law; and in all other instances the magistrate shall report the case for the orders of the Sudder Court.

Head officer of police how to proceed in such cases.

13. If the warrant under Chapter IV. Article 11 shall have been granted by a head officer of police, the head officer of police shall send the person arrested to the magistrate to whom such head officer of police is subordinate, unless the offence of which the person arrested is suspected shall have been committed in another division of the district in which the division of the head officer of police who granted the warrant is comprised; in such case the head officer of police who granted the warrant shall send the person arrested to the head officer

of police of the division in which such offence was committed.

Where a warrant of a police officer must be executed.

14. A warrant issued by a police officer must be executed (unless it be otherwise specially provided) within the jurisdiction of the officer who issued it.

When a warrant of arrest may be executed.

15. An arrest on a warrant for any of the offences specified in Schedule A of this Code of Procedure as not bailable offences may be made on any day, and at any time of the day or night. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to direct that an arrest on a warrant in any other case may be made on any day, and at any time of the day or night.

Warrant how to be executed.

16. In making an arrest, the officer or other person executing the warrant shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by words or actions.

No unnecessary restraint.

17. After arrest, the prisoner shall not be subjected to any more restraint than such as may be necessary to prevent his escape.

Notification of purpose to act under the warrant.

18. One executing or attempting to execute a warrant of arrest is bound to notify to the person against whom such warrant is directed that he purposes to act under the authority of that warrant.

Notification of substance of warrant.

19. An officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest must notify the substance of the warrant, and show the warrant, if sight of it be demanded.

Taking and refusing to give up a warrant.

20. If, on a warrant being shown, any person take hold of it, and illegally refuse to give it up to the officer or other person authorised to execute it, such officer or other person may retake it by force, provided he use no greater degree of violence than is necessary for the purpose.

Resisting an endeavour to arrest.

21. If, after notice by one authorised by warrant to arrest another of his intention to arrest him, the person against whom such warrant is issued shall forcibly resist the endeavour to arrest him, the person so authorised is bound to use all such means as may be necessary to effect an arrest and prevent escape.

Breaking of outer door or window.

22. Any person authorised by warrant to arrest any person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may (in the presence of two respectable witnesses) break open any outer door or window of a dwelling-house, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Officer, &c. breaking out to liberate himself.

23. An officer or other person having lawfully entered a dwelling-house for the purpose of executing criminal process, or of arresting any person under any of these Articles, may lawfully break out of such house when it is necessary for his own liberation; and any officer may lawfully break any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling-house in order to liberate any officer or other person who, having entered for such purpose, is unlawfully detained within such dwelling-house.

Breaking of inner door or window.

24. Any person authorised by a warrant to arrest any person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may (in the presence of two respectable witnesses) break open any inner door or window of a dwelling-house, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open a zenanah or female apartment.

25. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, has concealed himself in a zenanah or female apartment in the actual occupancy of women, the officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precaution as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused, and shall endeavour to ascertain, by the means of two respectable women unconnected with the family or with each other, whether the person against whom the warrant has been issued be really concealed in the zenanah; in which case, and if such person shall not deliver himself up, the police officer or other person authorised to excute the warrant may, in the presence of two or more respectable residents of the place, break open the zenanah, and excute the process entrusted to him, giving notice at the same time to any women in the zenanah that they are at liberty to withdraw.

Breaking of doors, &c. for offences not previously provided for.

26. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to direct, in any particular case, that a warrant of arrest shall be executed as provided in Articles 22, 24, and 25 of this Chapter, for any other offence than the offences for which a warrant may issue on complaint.

Party arrested to be brought immediately to the authority mentioned in the warrant.

27. After arrest made, the officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested to the magistrate or other authority mentioned in the warrant.

Or as soon as practicable.

28. If, after arrest made, circumstances render it impracticable to bring the person arrested immediately before the magistrate, or other authority, the officer or other person executing the warrant shall detain the person arrested in custody in the mean time, and bring him before the magistrate or other authority as soon as his doing so shall become reasonably practicable.

No threat, promise, or caution, as to disclosure by party arrested.

29. No officer or other person, after the arrest of any suspected person, is to offer to him any inducement, by threat or promise, or otherwise, to make any disclosure, but shall, when necessary, apprise him of the cause of arrest, and leave him free to speak or keep silence; and no such officer

or other person shall after such arrest prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Chapter VI.

OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

Arrest on view.

1. A police officer or other person who sees any offence committed for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may, without warrant, arrest the offender.

On complaint, or finding with stolen goods.

2. A police officer may, without warrant, arrest of his own authority a person against whom a reasonable complaint of an offence, for which a warrant may issue on complaint, is made, or who may be found with stolen goods in his possession.

A proclaimed offender: hue and cry.

3. A police officer or other person may, without warrant, arrest a proclaimed offender, or a person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in a recent offence.

A party liable to arrest concealing himself.

4. If a person liable to arrest without warrant under the foregoing rules shall enter into and conceal himself in a dwelling-house, the person who might otherwise have arrested shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused, and send immediate information to the magistrate or head officer of police; but no house shall be broken into for the purpose of arresting any person without a warrant.

Breach of the peace.

5. A police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of a breach of the peace, committed or attempted to be committed in his view; and, in the event of disobedience or resistance, may, without warrant, arrest the offender.

Obstruction of a police officer in his duty.

6. A police officer may apprehend any person who obstructs him while in the execution of his duty, and carry him before the magistrate, or before the head officer of the police division.

When it is not necessary to notify cause of arrest.

7. It is not necessary to notify the cause of arrest where the person is in the actual commission of any offence, or where fresh pursuit is made after any such person, who, being disturbed, makes his escape.

Party arrested to be taken immediately before the proper authority.

8. A police officer or other person, having arrested a person for an offence, is to take or send him before the magistrate or the head officer of the police division, without unnecessary delay.

Arrest for an offence committed in the presence of a magistrate.

9. Where any offence is committed in the presence of any magistrate, he may by word of mouth command any other person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him, or, at his discretion, where the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Chapter VII.

OF ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

Person arresting may retake on escape, and deal with the party arrested as on original taking.

1. If a person lawfully arrested on a criminal information shall escape or be rescued, it shall be lawful for the person from whose custody such prisoner so escaped or was rescued to make fresh pursuit, and retake him in any place, either within or without the jurisdiction where he was so in custody, and on any day, and at any time of the day or night, and to deal with him as he might have done on an original taking.

May adopt the same measures as on original taking.

2. In order to retake any person, within the meaning of the last preceding Article, the person so making fresh pursuit as therein is mentioned may adopt the same measures as he might have done on the original taking.

Chapter VIII.

OF SEARCH WARRANT.

When grantable by a magistrate.

1. Whenever a magistrate, having jurisdiction in respect of a supposed offence, shall consider that the production of any thing or things will be essential to the conduct of an inquiry into such offence, he may grant his warrant to search for such thing or things, and it shall be lawful for the officer legally charged with the execution of such warrant to search for such thing or things in any dwelling or dwellings, place or places. In such case the magistrate shall, if he think right, specify in his warrant the dwelling or dwellings, place or places, or part or parts thereof to which only the search shall extend.

How to be directed.

2. The magistrate shall direct his warrant to the head officer of police within whose jurisdiction the dwelling or dwellings, place or places, required to be searched are situated, or to any other public and registered officer of police to whom the magistrate may think fit to commit the execution of that duty. A warrant directed to a head officer of police may, in the event of the head officer not being able to proceed in person, be executed by any officer subordinate to such head officer, above the rank of burkundaz.

When a magistrate may require a magistrate of another district to issue a search warrant.

3. A magistrate may require the magistrate of another district to issue a search warrant in any case in which he may issue such warrant himself.

When a magistrate may grant a search warrant out of his jurisdiction.

4. In cases of emergency, a magistrate may grant his warrant for the search of any thing or things concealed, or supposed to be concealed, in a dwelling or dwellings, place or places, out of his jurisdiction, the production of such thing or things being essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence committed within his jurisdiction. When a magistrate grants a warrant under this Article, he shall inform the magistrate of the district in which the dwelling or dwellings, place or places, to be searched, are situated.

Search warrant when grantable by a head officer of police.

5. Whenever a head officer of police shall consider that the production of any thing or things will be essential to the conduct of

an inquiry into any offence which he is authorised to inquire into, he may grant his warrant to search for such thing or things in any dwelling or dwellings, place or places, within his division, which shall be specified in his warrant; and it shall be lawful for the officer legally charged with the execution of such warrant to search for such thing or things in such dwelling or dwellings, place or places.

How to be executed.

6. The head officer of police shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person; but if unable to proceed in person, shall direct his warrant to any police officer of his division above the rank of burkundaz.

When a head officer of police may require a head officer of police of another division to issue a search warrant.

7. *A head officer of police may require the head officer of police of another division*, whether subject to the same magistrate as himself or to the magistrate of any other district, to issue a search warrant in any case in which he may issue such warrant himself.

Representations regarding anything for which search is to be made to be sent to magistrate.

8. The head officer of police when not specially instructed by the magistrate, shall transmit all representations made to him regarding the receipt or concealment of any thing or things, the production of which is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence, at or before the time when he proceeds to the search, for the information of the magistrate, and for any orders which he may deem it necessary to issue on the subject.

When the search is to be made.

9. The search shall be made in the day-time, except in cases of great emergency, and where the information is positive, and not on suspicion only, when it may be made either in the day-time, or in the night-time.

Breaking of door.

10. If the door be shut, the person charged with the execution of the warrant may proceed to break open the door, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of a zenanah or female apartment.

11. If the place ordered to be searched is a zenanah or female apartment in the actual occupancy of women, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to any women in the zenanah that they are at liberty to withdraw; and, after giving such notice, and allowing a reasonable time for the women to withdraw, such officer may enter the zenanah for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Search to be made in the presence of witnesses.

12. The search is to be made in the presence of three or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the dwelling or dwellings, place or places searched may be situated, and such persons shall subscribe their names to the report made to the magistrate; and the occupant of the house, or owner of the house, or some person in his behalf, shall in every instance be permitted to attend during the search.

Occupant of the place searched may attend.

Property, &c. to be sent to the magistrate.

13. All property which is claimed as having been stolen, as well as all property suspected to have been stolen, found on persons accused of robbery or theft, or which is seized by police officers under suspicious circumstances, as also anything the production of which is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence, shall be forwarded without delay, together with a despatch, to the magistrate. A copy of the despatch being registered, the original is to be given to the officer charged with the conveyance of the property, to be delivered to the nazir, or other proper officer, on his arrival at the station of the magistrate.

Chapter IX.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BY THE POLICE.

Offences into which the police officers may not inquire without special authority.

1. A head officer of police shall not inquire into any of the following offences, punishable under the Penal Code, unless specially authorised by the magistrate to do so, namely—

Offences under Chapter IX.; provided that it shall be competent to a head officer of police to apprehend and send to the magistrate any person who may be found in his division in the commission of the offence punishable under Clause 12 of the Chapter.

Offences under Chapter X., except the offences punishable under Clauses 13, 15, 18, and 24 of the Chapter, and under Clauses 32 and 34 of Chapter XI.; provided that it shall be competent to a head officer of police to inquire into any offence under Chapter X. committed in contempt of his own authority.

Offences under Chapter XI., except the offences punishable under Clauses 32, 36, and 37.

Offences under Chapter XIII.

Offences under Chapter XIV., except the offences punishable under Clauses 2, 3, 12, 14, 17, 18, and 21.

Offences under Chapter XV.

Offences under Chapter XVI., Clauses 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63.

Offences under Chapter XVII., Clauses 6, 7, 10, 11, 25, 26, 28, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, ~~49~~, 50, 51, 52, and 69.

Offences under Chapter XVIII.

Offences under Chapter XIX.

Offences under Chapter XX.

Offences under Chapter XXI.

Offences under Chapter XXII.

Offences under Chapter XXIII.

When the head officer of police may issue his warrant.

2. Upon complaint duly made before a head officer of police having jurisdiction in the case, against any person for committing any offence other than the offences described in the provisions of the Penal Code specified in the last preceding Article, and which offence is punishable under the Penal Code with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for such head officer to issue his warrant to apprehend such person, and to cause him to be brought before such head officer.

May issue summons instead of warrant.

3. Provided that in all cases it shall be lawful for such head officer before whom such a complaint is made, instead of issuing

his warrant in the first instance to apprehend the person so complained against, to issue his summons, recording his reason for so issuing his summons, directed to such person, requiring him to appear before such head officer.

When head officer of police shall issue summons.

4. Upon a complaint duly made before a head officer of police having jurisdiction in the case, against any person for committing any offence into which he is authorised to inquire, and which is punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, such head officer shall issue his summons to such person, requiring him to appear before such head officer.

When the head officer of police may stay issue of process.

5. In the event of its appearing to the head officer of police that for any special reason the issue of process for causing the attendance of the accused shall be stayed until the case be reported for the orders of the magistrate, such report shall be made without delay, and the issue of process against the accused in the mean time suspended. On the receipt of the head officer's report, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, if he is of opinion that there are grounds for proceeding with the case, to direct the head officer to proceed with it, or to proceed with it as if the complaint had been made before himself.

Witnesses to be summoned.

6. Upon the issue of process for causing the attendance of the accused, the head officer of police shall at the same time issue summonses for the attendance of any persons who appear from the statement of the person making the complaint to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

Head officer of police may proceed in person, or depute an officer to investigate.

7. Nothing contained in the foregoing Articles shall be construed to prevent a head officer of police from proceeding in person, or deputing a fit person from among the officers acting under him, to ascertain on the spot the facts and circumstances of any case into which he is authorised to inquire.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

8. It shall be lawful for the head or other officer of police to pursue persons accused of the offences referred to in Article 1 of this Chapter into the jurisdiction of other head officers of police, whether subject to the same magistrate as himself or to the magistrate of any other district.

Examination of witnesses.

9. The examination of witnesses by the police shall be taken in the presence of the head officer, or, in the event of his absence, in the presence of any officer above the rank of burkundaz, and the substance of any material information obtained from them shall be reduced to writing, not in the form of question and answer, but in that of a brief narrative, which shall be signed by the person deposing, and transmitted to the magistrate, as hereinafter provided, under the signature of the police officer by whom the inquiry may have been made.

Police officers not to examine the accused.

10. It shall not be competent to a head or other officer of police to examine a person accused of a criminal offence, or to reduce to writing any admission or confession of guilt which he may propose to make.

Inquiry by the police.

11. The head or other officer of police shall complete the inquiry with as little delay as possible, and if the head officer himself have made the inquiry, he shall forward the accused to the magistrate, under the custody of one or more burkundazes, provided the evidence is such as to warrant that course, and the offence be not bailable, and shall bind over the prosecutor and witnesses to appear on or before a fixed day before the magistrate of the district. If a subordinate police officer have made the inquiry, he shall submit his proceedings to the head officer, who shall then proceed as if he had made the inquiry himself.

Accused not to be detained by the police beyond 48 hours, without special authority.

12. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the head or other officer of police to detain the accused in custody, without the special orders of the magistrate, for a longer period than forty-eight hours; and provided, also, that it shall be competent for a head or other officer of police, on his being satisfied that there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, to forward the accused to the magistrate at any period of the inquiry before the expiration of forty-eight hours from the apprehension of the accused. The head officer shall forward with the accused a short despatch stating the offence for which the accused has been arrested.

Head officer how to proceed in cases of deficient evidence.

13. If it shall appear to the head officer of police that there is not sufficient evidence to warrant the transmission of the accused to the magistrate, he shall release the accused on bail, or on his own recognisance, to appear when required, and submit his proceedings for the orders of the magistrate.

Proceedings of the head officer of what to consist.

14. In all cases, in submitting his proceedings to the magistrate, the head officer of police shall forward the statement of the person complaining and the depositions of the witnesses, with a brief report of the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the witnesses, without any recapitulation of evidence or expression of opinion as to the guilt of the accused, together with any weapon or property which it may be necessary to produce before the magistrate. The head officer of police shall further state whether he has forwarded the accused in custody, or released him on bail, or on his own recognisance.

Bail.

15. Persons accused of the commission of any of the offences entered in the third column of Schedule A as not bailable shall not be admitted to bail; provided that there appear reasonable grounds for believing that such persons have been guilty of the offence imputed to them: but in all cases of persons accused of any other offences, if sufficient bail be tendered for appearance before the magistrate, the head officer of police shall accept such bail, and immediately release the party apprehended.

When security for keeping the peace to be required.

16. In cases of manifest necessity, when the head officer of police may be apprehensive of danger to the public peace by the enlargement of a person arrested for rioting or other bailable offence, without security being taken for

his peaceable conduct, the person so arrested shall be required, in addition to the bail for his appearance, to furnish security for keeping the peace; and the surety or sureties shall execute a recognisance in an amount to be regulated by the circumstances of the case and the condition of the person executing the same. In default of his furnishing the required security, the accused shall be forwarded under custody to the magistrate.

Police to report all apprehensions.

17. The officers of police shall report to the magistrate the cases of all persons apprehended within their respective jurisdictions, whether such persons may have been admitted to bail or otherwise; and no person who has been apprehended shall be discharged, except on bail, or on his own recognisance, or under the special order of the magistrate.

Bail not to be excessive. Terms of security.

18. The bail to be taken for appearance before the magistrate, in pursuance of Article 15 of this Chapter, shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the defendant before the magistrate on or before a fixed day, to answer the complaint.

Prosecutors and witnesses to execute recognisance to appear before the magistrate.

19. Prosecutors and witnesses, whose attendance may be necessary at the Criminal Courts, shall execute recognisances, before the police officers, to appear before the magistrate on a specific day, which shall be the day whereon the accused may be bound to appear, if he shall have been admitted to bail, or on the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the magistrate's place of residence, if he is to be forwarded thither under custody. The police officer in whose presence the recognisance may be executed shall forward it with his report to the magistrate, and shall deliver to the prosecutor or witness a despatch, which the prosecutor or witness shall be required to deliver in person to the magistrate or the nazir of his Court, unaccompanied by any officer of police.

Witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

20. The police officers shall not subject witnesses to any restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require them to give any other security for their appearance than their own recognisances; but if any witness shall refuse to attend, or to execute the recognisance directed in the last preceding Article, it shall be competent to the head officer of police to forward such witness under custody to the magistrate.

Recusant witness may be forwarded in custody.

By whom the powers of the head officer of police may be exercised in his absence or illness.

21. The powers to be exercised by the head officer of police under the foregoing rules shall be exercised, in the event of his absence or illness, by the head police officer present at the police station above the rank of burkundaz.

Service of process issued by the police.

22. All processes in criminal cases cognisable by the police officers shall be served by the burkundazes at the police station, without any charge to the parties or witnesses.

Penalty for taking unauthorised cognisance of offences.

23. The police officers are strictly prohibited, on pain of dismissal from office, from taking cognisance of any of the offences described in the provisions of the Penal Code specified in Article 1 of this Chapter, except under the special orders of the magistrate; but it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to issue such orders to the officers of police, in regard to the investigation of criminal cases, as he shall think proper, and such officer shall be bound to obey the orders of the magistrate.

Magistrate may direct investigation at his discretion.

How head officer of police is to proceed in regard to cases triable by the Subordinate Criminal Courts.

24. When a Subordinate Criminal Court has been authorised to receive cases coming within its jurisdiction on the report of a police officer, the head officer of police shall forward the accused and submit his proceedings to such court, and shall bind over the prosecutor and witnesses to appear before the same.

Chapter X.

OF CONTEMPTS, AND DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

Contempt of Court under Chapter XI. Clause 39 of the Penal Code.

1. When any such offence as is described in Clause 39 of Chapter XI. of the Penal Code is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of a judge or court of justice, or of a magistrate, or any officer vested with the powers of a magistrate, acting as such in any stage of a judicial proceeding, it shall be competent to such judge, or court, or magistrate, to punish the same as for a contempt of court, and to adjudge the offender to punishment as authorised by the said Clause.

Contempt of lawful authority under Chapter X. of the Penal Code.

2. When any of the offences described in Chapter X. of the Penal Code is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of a judge or court of justice, or of a magistrate, or any officer vested with the powers of a magistrate, acting as such in any stage of a judicial proceeding, it shall be competent to such judge, or court, or magistrate, to punish the same as for a contempt of court, and to adjudge the offender to punishment as authorised by the Clause applicable thereto.

Ordinary powers of punishment not to be exceeded.

3. Provided that no magistrate or judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court shall exceed his ordinary powers of punishment in fixing the measure of punishment for any of the offences referred to in the three last preceding Articles; and provided also, that where a person has been sentenced to punishment under the provisions of the last preceding Article, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was required to do, it shall be competent to the judge, court of justice, or magistrate, to remit the punishment, on the submission of the offender to the order or requisition of such judge, court of justice, or magistrate.

Punishment may be remitted on submission of the offender.

Chapter XI.

CRIMINAL CHARGES BY THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

1. It shall be competent to the Advocate General, at his discretion, to file a criminal charge for any offence, in any Criminal Court; also to withdraw such charge, and to file another.

Advocate General may file criminal charges.

2. The rules relating to the description of the offence in the case of charges by the Magistrate shall be applicable to criminal charges filed by the Advocate General.

To follow the rules relating to charges.

Chapter XII.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

1. Charges of offences punishable under Chapters VI. and VII. of the Penal Code shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, or by order of, or under authority from, a public officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to direct or authorise such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecutions for certain offences not to be instituted but under authority of Government or of a duly empowered officer.

2. In cases of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, and other offences against public servants, as such, described in Chapter X. of the Penal Code, except the offence described in Clause 27 of the Chapter, prosecutions shall not be instituted in the Criminal Courts, but with the sanction of the public servants concerned, except when they are inferior ministerial servants, in which case the prosecution shall not be instituted but with the sanction of their official superiors.

Prosecution for certain offences under Chapter X. of the Penal Code not to be instituted but with the sanction of the public servants concerned.

3. In cases of offences against public justice, described in Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 20, and 39, of Chapter XI. of the Penal Code, prosecutions shall not be instituted in the Criminal Courts, but with the sanction of the court of justice, judge, or magistrate, before which or whom, or against which or whom, such offence was committed.

For certain offences under Chapter XI. of the Penal Code, but with the sanction of the authority before which the offence was committed.

4. When a court of justice, judge, or magistrate, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for bringing any person to trial on a charge of any of the offences referred to in the last two preceding Articles, the court, or judge, or magistrate, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may send the case for investigation to the magistrate, who shall proceed to inquire into the case, and pass such orders thereon as he may deem proper; provided that it shall be competent to a court of session to charge a person for any such offence committed before it, or under its own cognisance, and to try such person upon its own charge.

Mode of proceeding in cases mentioned in the two last preceding Articles.

Chapter XIII.

OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BY THE MAGISTRATE IN CASES TRIABLE BY THE SESSION COURT.

Complaint and Issuing of Process for causing the Attendance of the Accused.

1. In all cases where a complaint shall be made before a magistrate having jurisdiction, that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed, any of the offences specified in Schedule A as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of the magistrate is one that ought to be tried by the Court of Session, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to issue his warrant to apprehend such person; provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the magistrate to whom such complaint shall be made, if he shall so think fit, instead of issuing in the first instance his warrant to apprehend the person so complained against, to issue his summons requiring him to appear to answer to such complaint; provided also, that in any case which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session under the provisions of Chapter II. Article 10 Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to the "Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction," the magistrate shall proceed in the same manner as if the case had been triable by himself.

Magistrate may issue his warrant.

May issue a summons instead of a warrant.

In what cases he is to proceed as if the case had been triable by himself.

2. If the magistrate see cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for causing the attendance of the accused, and direct a previous inquiry to be made into the complaint, either by means of the local police officers, or in such other mode as he shall judge most proper, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complainant's allegations. If the result of the inquiry induce the magistrate to believe the charge well founded, and the offence be of the nature described in Article 1 of this Chapter, he shall issue his warrant or summons as therein directed; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from at once dismissing the complaint, if in his judgment there be no sufficient ground for proceeding with it.

Postponement of issue of process.

May dismiss the complaint.

3. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, in issuing his warrant for the arrest of any party against whom a complaint has been made, to direct that if such party be willing and ready to give bail in a sum to be fixed by the magistrate for his appearance before the magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release the party from custody. In the event of bail being given, the officer shall forward the recognisance to the magistrate.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

4. The magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the party complained against, and permit him to appear

Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused.

by an agent duly authorised to act in his behalf. In such case, however, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of such party.

Arrest on warrant endorsed by a magistrate of another district.

5. Where any such person as is mentioned in Chapter V. Article 10 or Article 11 shall be apprehended out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate granting the warrant against him, and carried before the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, the magistrate before whom such person shall be brought, in case the offence for which such person shall be apprehended shall be bailable in law, and such person shall be willing and ready to give bail for his appearance on a specified date before the magistrate granting the warrant, shall take bail of such person for his appearance before the magistrate granting the warrant, release the person from custody, and forward the recognisance to the magistrate granting the warrant.

Proclamation for an absconding party.

6. If any person accused of an offence absconds or conceals himself, so that upon a process issued against him by a magistrate he cannot be found, the magistrate shall, on proof thereof, cause a written proclamation requiring the absent party to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period, not less than one month, to be publicly read and proclaimed by beat of drum, and shall cause such proclamation to be affixed in some conspicuous part of his Court, as well as on the entrance door of the house in which the party has usually dwelt, or some conspicuous place in the town or village in which he has usually resided. In case the party does not appear, and deliver himself up within the period fixed,

Attachment of property.

it shall be lawful for the magistrate, on receiving the return of the proper officer to this effect, and on proof of the publication of the proclamation in the manner above provided, to order the attachment of any moveable or immoveable property held within his jurisdiction by the party absconding or concealing himself. The attachment under this Article shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the collector of the district in which the land is situate; and in all other cases, either by actual seizure by an officer of the magistrate's court, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rents to the absent party, as the magistrate shall deem proper under the circumstances of each case. If the absent party shall not appear within six months from the date of the publication of the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of the Government.

Property after six months to be at the disposal of Government.

Summoning, &c. of Witnesses.

Summons to a witness to attend and give evidence.

7. The magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution, and shall issue his summons to such persons, under his hand and seal, requiring them to appear at a time and place mentioned in the summons before the said magistrate, to testify what they know concerning the complaint made against the accused party.

If he do not obey the summons, then warrant.

8. If any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no just excuse shall be offered for such neglect or refusal, then, upon proof of such summons having been served upon such person, either personally or by leaving the same for him with some adult member of his family, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to issue a warrant, under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid; and, if necessary, such warrant may be backed by the magistrate of another district, in order to its being executed out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate who shall have issued the same.

In what cases warrant in the first instance.

9. If the magistrate shall be satisfied, by evidence before him, that it is probable that such person will not attend to give evidence without being compelled so to do, then, instead of issuing such summons, it shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant in the first instance, which, if necessary, may be backed as aforesaid.

Refusing to answer, may be committed to custody.

10. If any person so summoned or brought before a magistrate shall refuse to answer such questions concerning the premises as shall then be put to him, without offering any just excuse for such refusal, the magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit the person refusing to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless he shall in the mean time consent to be examined and to answer concerning the premises, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Chapter X. Article 2 or Chapter XII. Article 4.

Examination of Parties and Evidence.

Examination of the complainant and witnesses for the prosecution.

11. When a case is brought before a magistrate in which a person is charged with an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which, in the opinion of the magistrate, is one that ought to be tried by the Court of Session, the magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant, and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from examining the defendant at any stage of the inquiry, as provided in Article 16 of this Chapter.

To be in the presence of the defendant, who may cross-examine.

12. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the defendant, and the defendant shall be permitted to cross-examine them.

How the evidence is to be recorded.

13. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, by or in the presence and under the superintendence of the magistrate, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the

witness, and signed by him in the presence of the magistrate. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the magistrate shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the magistrate shall think fit to make. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it. The magistrate shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Magistrate not to receive any written admission or confession of guilt made to the police.

14. It shall not be competent to the magistrate to receive in evidence against the defendant any written admission or confession of guilt or any statement made by him to the head or other officer of police, and by him reduced into writing.

But may receive evidence of a police officer as to unrecorded admission of guilt.

15. Nothing contained in the last preceding Article shall prevent the magistrate from receiving the evidence of a police officer to any unrecorded admission or confession of guilt, or other statement made to him by the defendant.

Examination of defendant.

16. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to examine the defendant at any stage of the inquiry from the time of the defendant being first brought before him, and to put such questions to him from time to time as he may consider necessary, until the inquiry is completed, and the defendant either discharged, or committed or held to bail to take his trial before the Court of Session.

Magistrate how to proceed in case of confession.

17. If the defendant shall of his own accord purpose to confess the commission by him of the offence of which he supposes himself to be accused, the magistrate shall require him to give an account of the facts and circumstances in detail, and shall examine him thereupon to test the consistency of his relation, in the same manner as if he were a witness.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

18. No influence, by means of any promise or threat, shall be used to any defendant under examination to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Examination of the defendant how to be recorded.

19. The examination of the defendant, including every question put to him, and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers; and when the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, he shall be called upon to sign the examination; and so with the examination made on each day, if made on more days than one. If the defendant refuses to sign, his reason shall be stated in writing as he gives it, at the foot of the examination, and whether the defendant signs it or not, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the defendant's statement. No other attestation shall be necessary to render the examination available as evidence at the trial of the defendant, and such attestation shall be admitted without proof of the signature to it, unless the trying court shall see reason to doubt its genuineness.

Examination to be admitted as evidence on the attestation of the magistrate.

Defendant may be detained for any offence committed by him.

20. The defendant, on examination, may be committed or held to bail by the magistrate for any offence which, from the evidence, he may appear to have committed.

Any person attending, may be detained for any offence committed by him.

21. Any person attending, although otherwise than upon an arrest or summons on a charge made, may be detained by the magistrate for the purpose of examination, for any offence which, from the evidence, he may appear to have committed, and proceeded against as though he had been summoned on a charge made.

Discretionary with the magistrate to take evidence for the defence.

22. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to summon and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the defendant to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Witnesses for the defence.

23. The provisions of Articles 8, 9, 10, and 13 of this Chapter shall be applicable to witnesses named in support of the defence.

Conditional Pardon.

Magistrate may tender a pardon in certain cases.

24. In cases of murder, dacoity, robbery, thuggee, offences relating to coin, and forgery, as well as in cases of housebreaking and theft, attended with circumstances of aggravation, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, recording his reasons for the same, to tender a pardon to one or more persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence on condition of their making a full, true, and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within their knowledge relative to the crime committed, and the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof, or of their pointing out (in cases of robbery and theft) the mode in which the stolen property may have been disposed of.

When Sudder Court or Session Court may direct the commitment of a person to whom a pardon may have been tendered.

25. It shall be competent to the Session Court, or to the Sudder Court as a Court of reference, to direct the commitment of any person to whom a pardon may have been offered under the provisions of the last preceding Article, should it appear that such person has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence or information.

When Sudder Court or Session Court may direct a tender of pardon.

26. In like manner it shall be competent to a Session Court, at the time of trial, and also to the Sudder Court as a Court of reference, to instruct

the magistrate to tender a pardon to one or more persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence, with the view of obtaining his or their evidence on the trial.

Sudder Court may revise proceedings when a pardon may have been tendered.

27. It shall be competent to the Sudder Court to revise the proceedings of the magistrates, in any case in which a pardon may have been tendered to any person, and to annul the orders passed on such proceedings, should it appear to the Sudder Court that a pardon had been granted on insufficient grounds.

Bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences if proof of guilt.

28. Where any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate accused of any of the offences entered as not bailable in Schedule A of this Code of Procedure, such person shall not be admitted to bail, provided that there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him; but if the evidence given in support of the accusation shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, not be such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the person accused, and to require his committal, or such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the person accused as shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, weaken the presumption of his guilt, but there shall appear to the magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for judicial inquiry into his guilt, the person accused shall be admitted to bail.

When may be taken.

When bail shall be taken.

29. Where any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate accused of any of the offences entered as bailable in Schedule A of this Code of Procedure, he shall at once be admitted to bail.

Recognisance of accused and sureties.

30. Where a magistrate shall admit any person accused of any offence, or on suspicion thereof, to bail, a recognisance in such sum of money as the magistrate shall think sufficient is to be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend during the preliminary inquiry, and, if required, shall appear at the then next session of the Session Court, to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

31. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused may be ordered by the magistrate to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken any time before conviction.

32. If the accused cannot presently find sureties, he shall be admitted to bail upon his doing so at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

33. After the recognisances shall have been duly entered into, the magistrate, in case the accused shall have appeared voluntarily, or shall be in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon discharge him; and in case he shall be in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of discharge to the gaoler or other person having him in his custody, who shall thereupon liberate him.

How persons who have bailed may discharge themselves.

34. Those who may have become bail for any person may discharge themselves by taking him and surrendering him before the Court by which he has been bailed, and he may thereupon be committed to prison by the said Court.

New sureties.

35. In such case it shall be competent to such defendant to find new sureties.

Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused.

36. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the party executing the personal recognisance, the magistrate shall be of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognisance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty in the mode prescribed for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court.

Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

37. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the party bailed, the magistrate shall be of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognisance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid; and, if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any of his or their property, in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court; and if the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the magistrate, in the Civil gaol, during a period not exceeding six months.

Warrant of Commitment.

Warrant of commitment how to be directed, &c.

38. Every warrant of commitment shall be directed to some gaoler, keeper, or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, either by his name or official description, and shall command the person to whom it is so directed to receive the prisoner and keep him until he be discharged in due course of law.

Warrant, what to contain.

39. The warrant (which must be drawn up before the party is sent to prison) shall set forth the name of the defendant in full, if known; but if it be not known, then a description of his person, stating the refusal to tell his name; and shall state in substance the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged, the authority of the committing officer, and the place of imprisonment.

With whom to be lodged.

40. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the gaoler, if he be in the gaol; and if he

be not, with his deputy; and if he has no deputy, it may be lodged with any officer of the gaol then being in the gaol.

Adjournment.

When magistrate may adjourn the inquiry.

41. If, from the absence of witnesses, or from any other reasonable cause, it shall become necessary or advisable to defer the examination or further examination of witnesses for any time, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, by a written order, from time to time, to adjourn the inquiry, and to remand the person accused for such time as shall be deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days; provided that the magistrate may order such accused person to be brought before him at any time before the expiration of the time for which such accused person shall be so remanded, and the gaoler or other officer in whose custody he shall then be shall duly obey such order; provided also that, instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he shall be so remanded, the magistrate may discharge him, upon his entering into a recognisance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such magistrate, conditioned for his appearance at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

Discharge of the Defendant.

When defendant to be discharged.

42. When a magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for putting the defendant on his trial on a formal charge, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him.

Commitment, &c. of the Defendant for Trial.

When defendant to be committed for trial.

43. The defendant shall be sent for trial by a magistrate of a zillah before the Session Court, when evidence has been given before the magistrate which appears to be sufficient to convict the defendant of an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which, in the opinion of the magistrate, is one that ought to be tried by the Court of Session.

Copy of charge to be furnished to defendant.

44. As soon as the charge on which the defendant is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read to the defendant, and a copy or translation of it shall be furnished to him. The defendant shall then be at liberty to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he may wish to be summoned, to give evidence on his trial before the Session Court. The magistrate shall receive the list, and summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the defendant is to be tried. This, however, shall not prevent a person committed from giving in a further list of witnesses, and having them summoned at any time between the commitment and the trial. The provisions of Articles 8 and 9 of this Chapter, so far as they relate to the compulsory attendance of witnesses, shall be applicable to witnesses named by the defendant in the lists above mentioned.

Witnesses for the defence on the trial.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to defendant.

45. When the preliminary inquiry is concluded, the defendant shall be entitled to copies of the depositions on the record of the same without delay, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial.

Warrant of commitment.

46. Upon the commitment of the defendant to take his trial before the Court of Session, the magistrate shall issue a warrant of commitment, stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Chapter XIV.

ON THE CHARGE.

What the charge is to contain.

1. When the magistrate has resolved to send the defendant before the Court of Session for trial, or put him on his trial before himself for any offence punishable under the Penal Code with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, he shall make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the defendant is charged, and within the cognisance of what court the offence is, and shall direct that the defendant be tried by the said court on the said charge. In all cases sent for trial to the Court of Session, the magistrate shall send a copy of this instrument, with the proceedings, to the public prosecutor, where such officer has been appointed, otherwise to the court before which the defendant is to be tried.

How the offence is to be described.

2. The charge shall describe the imputed offence as nearly as possible in the language of the Clause of the Penal Code under which such offence is punishable, and shall refer to such Chapter and Clause by the number of the Clause and Chapter.

Absence of General Exceptions under the Penal Code to be assumed.

3. It shall not be necessary to allege in the charge any circumstances for the purpose of showing that the case does not come, nor shall it be necessary to allege that the case does not come, within any of the general exceptions contained in the fourth Chapter of the Penal Code, but every charge shall be understood to assume the absence of all such circumstances.

Evidence as to General Exceptions.

4. It shall not be necessary at the trial, on the part of the prosecutor, to prove the absence of such circumstances in the first instance; but the defendant shall be entitled to give evidence of the existence of any such circumstances, and evidence in disproof thereof may be given on the part of the prosecutor.

Clause of the Penal Code containing an exception, not a General Exception.

5. Where the Chapter and Clause itself referred to in the charge contains an exception, not being one of such general exceptions, the charge shall not be understood to assume the absence of circumstances constituting such exception so contained in the Chapter and Clause, without a distinct denial of the existence of such circumstances.

6. The charge may contain one or more heads.

Charges containing One Head.

7. Where a charge contains one head only, the form shall be as follows, or to the same effect:

Heads of charge.

Forms of Charge.

(a) I, A [*name and office of magistrate, &c.*], declare that there is hereby made against Z the Charge:

(b) That he has waged war against the Government of a part of the territories of the East India Company, and has thereby committed an *offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter VI. of Penal Code (c), and within the cognisance of the [style of the Court].*

On Clause 1 Chapter VI.

(d) And I hereby direct that Z be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the magistrate.*]

Where the magistrate tries the case, there must be substituted for *(c)*,
within my cognisance; and the words "by the said Court" in *(d)* may be omitted.

To be substituted for *(b)*:

(2.) That he has, with the intention of inducing a member of the Council of India to refrain from exercising a lawful power of such member, assaulted such member, and, by so assaulting, has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 3 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, and, by committing such offence, has also committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, both such offences being within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*], and has, by reason of the premises, become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 4 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code.

On Clause 4 Chapter VI. applied to Clauses 3 Chap. VI. and 28 Chapter XVI.

(3.) That he has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 7 Chapter VIII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 7 Chap. VIII.

(4.) That he has, being a public servant, directly accepted from a party, for another party, a gratification other than legal remuneration, as a motive for his, the said Z's forbearing to do an official act, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter IX. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 1 Chap. IX.

(5.) That he has committed voluntary culpable homicide in defence, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 6 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 6 Chap. XVI.

(6.) That he has abetted the commission of suicide by a person in a state of intoxication, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 8 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 8 Chap. XVI.

(7.) That he has omitted what he was legally bound to do, with such knowledge and under such circumstances that if he by that omission had caused death, he would have been guilty of murder, and has carried that omission to such a length as, at the time of carrying it to that length, he contemplated as sufficient to cause death, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 10 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 10 Chap. XVI.

(8.) That he has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 28 Chap. XVI.

(9.) That he has committed robbery, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 14 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 14 Chap. XVII.

(10.) That he has committed dacoity, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 17 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 17 Chap. XVII.

(11.) That he, being a public servant in the post office department, and being, as such, entrusted with the keeping of a packet, has committed criminal breach of trust, by misappropriating a thing contained in such packet, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under
and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

(12.) That he has committed lurking house-trespass by night, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 80 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 80 Chap. XVII.

(13.) That he has committed lurking house-trespass by night, being an offence punishable under Clause 80 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, in order to the committing of theft, and has actually committed such theft, being an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, both such offences being within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*], and has, by reason of the premises, become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 81 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code.

On Clause 81 Chap. XVII. applied to Clauses 2 and 80 of the same Chapter.

And the same form shall be followed, as nearly as may be, in charges with one head only, upon other Clauses of the Penal Code.

Charges containing Two or more Heads.

8. When it appears to the magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case falling within two or more Clauses of the Penal Code, the charge shall contain two or more heads, each of which shall be applicable to one of such Clauses.

Charge in cases falling within two or more Clauses of the Penal Code.

9. When it appears to the Magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show the commission of two or more offences punishable under the same Clause of the Penal Code, the charge shall contain two or more heads, charging such offences respectively.

Two or more offences punishable under the same Clause.

10. When it appears to the magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case within some one of two or more Clauses of the Penal Code, but it is doubtful which of such Clauses will be applicable, or show the commission of one of two or more offences punishable under the same Clause of the Penal Code, but it is doubtful which of such offences will be proved to have been committed, the charge shall contain two or more heads, framed respectively on each of such Clauses, or charging respectively each of such offences accordingly.

Cases of doubt as to the Clause which is applicable, or the offence which may be proved.

11. When a charge contains more heads than one, the form shall be as follows, or to the same effect :—

Form of charge of more than one head.

Forms of Charge.

I, A [*name and office of magistrate, &c.*], declare that there is hereby made against Z the charge,—

First. That he has, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 13 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 13 and 14 Chapter XII.

Secondly. That he has, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person to receive it as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 13 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Thirdly. That he has been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit, and intending that such counterfeit coin might pass as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 14 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Fourthly. That he has been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit, and knowing it to be likely that such counterfeit coin might pass as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 14 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

And I hereby direct that Z be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the magistrate, &c.*]

First. That he has committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 4 and 6 Chapter XVI.

Secondly. That he has committed culpable homicide, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 6 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

First. That he has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 2 and 4 Chapter XVII.

Secondly. That he has committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Thirdly. That he has committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to retiring after the committing of such theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Fourthly. That he has committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

First. That he has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 2 and 28 Chapter XVII.

Secondly. That he has committed criminal breach of trust, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

And the same shall be followed, as nearly as may be, in charges with more heads than one, upon other Clauses of the Penal Code.

12. It shall be competent to the court, at any stage of a trial, to amend or alter the charge against a defendant.

Amendment of charge.

13. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the court, to prejudice the defendant in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the court, after making the amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When the trial may be immediately proceeded with after amendment.

14. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the court, to prejudice the defendant in his defence, the court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the defendant to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and after hearing his defence, may further adjourn the trial to admit of the appearance of any witnesses

When a new trial may be ordered, or trial suspended.

whose evidence the court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the defendant may wish to be summoned in his defence. If after the reading of the amended or altered charge to the defendant no postponement is desired by the defendant, or considered necessary by the court, the court may at once proceed with the trial.

Defendant may recall and cross-examine witnesses for prosecution.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the defendant shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness that may have been examined for the prosecution.

Chapter XV.

OF OFFENCES TRIABLE BY THE MAGISTRATE.

CASES IN WHICH A WARRANT ON COMPLAINT MAY ISSUE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.

Complaint and Issuing of Process for causing the Attendance of the Accused.

Cases in which magistrate may issue a warrant.

1. In all cases where a complaint shall be made before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed, any offence triable by such magistrate, and which is punishable under the Penal Code with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to issue his warrant to apprehend such person; provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the magistrate to whom such complaint shall be made, if he shall so think fit, instead of issuing in the first instance his warrant to apprehend the person so complained against, to issue his summons requiring him to appear to answer to such complaint.

Summons instead of warrant.

Postponement of issue of process.

2. If the magistrate see cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for causing the attendance of the accused, and direct a previous inquiry to be made into the complaint, either by means of the local police officers, or in such other mode as he shall judge most proper for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complainant's allegations. If the result of the inquiry induces the magistrate to believe the charge well founded, and the offence be of the nature described in Article 1 of this Chapter, he shall issue his warrant or summons as therein directed; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from at once dismissing the complaint, if in his judgment there be no sufficient ground for proceeding with it.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

3. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, in issuing his warrant for the arrest of any person against whom a complaint has been made, to direct that if such person be willing and ready to give bail in a sum to be fixed by the magistrate for his appearance before the magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release such person from custody. In the event of bail being given, the officer shall forward the recognisance to the magistrate.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

4. The magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the party complained against, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorised to act in his behalf. In such case, however, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of such party.

Arrest on warrant endorsed by a magistrate of another district.

5. Where any such person as is mentioned in Chapter V. Article 10 or Article 11 shall be apprehended out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate granting the warrant against him, and carried before the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, the magistrate before whom such person shall be brought, in case the offence for which such person shall be apprehended shall be bailable in law, and such person shall be willing and ready to give bail for his appearance on a specified date before the magistrate granting the warrant, shall take bail of such person for his appearance before the magistrate granting the warrant, release the person from custody, and forward the recognisance to the magistrate granting the warrant.

Proclamation for an absconding party.

6. If any person accused of an offence absconds or conceals himself, so that upon a process issued against him by a magistrate he cannot be found, the magistrate shall, on proof thereof, cause a written proclamation, requiring the absent party to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than one month to be publicly read and proclaimed by beat of drum, and shall cause such proclamation to be affixed in some conspicuous part of his Court, as well as on the entrance door of the house in which the party has usually dwelt, or some conspicuous place in the town or village in which he has usually resided. In case the party does not appear,

Attachment of property.

and deliver himself up within the period fixed, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, on receiving the return of the proper officer to this effect, and on proof of the publication of the proclamation in the manner above provided, to order the attachment of any moveable or immoveable property held within his jurisdiction by the party absconding or concealing himself. The attachment under this Article shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate; and in all other cases, either by actual seizure by an officer of the magistrate's court, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rents to the absent party, as the magistrate shall deem proper under the circumstances of each case.

Property after six months to be at the disposal of Government.

If the absent party shall not appear within six months from the date of the publication of the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of the Government.

Summoning, &c. of Witnesses.

Summons to a witness to attend and give evidence.

7. The magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution, and shall issue his summons to such persons under his hand and seal, requiring them to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons before the said magistrate, to testify what they know concerning the complaint made against the accused party.

If he do not obey the summons, then warrant.

8. If any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no just excuse shall be offered for such neglect or refusal, then upon proof of such summons having been served upon such person, either personally or by leaving the same for him with some adult member of his family, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to issue a warrant, under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid; and, if necessary, such warrant may be backed by the magistrate of another district, in order to its being executed out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate who shall have issued the same.

In what cases warrant in the first instance.

9. If the magistrate shall be satisfied, by evidence before him, that it is probable that such person will not attend to give evidence without being compelled so to do, then, instead of issuing such summons, it shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant in the first instance, which, if necessary, may be backed as aforesaid.

Refusing to answer, may be committed to custody.

10. If any witness shall refuse to answer such questions concerning the premises as shall then be put to him, without offering any just excuse for such refusal, the magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit such witness to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless he shall in the mean time consent to be examined and to answer concerning the premises, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Chapter X. Article 2 or Chapter XII. Article 4.

Examination of Parties, and Evidence.

Examination of the complainant and witnesses for the prosecution.

11. When any such case as referred to in Article 1 of this Chapter is brought before a magistrate, the magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant, and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject matter of the accusation, and the attendant circumstances; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from examining the defendant at any stage of the proceedings, as provided in Article 17 of this Chapter.

To be in presence of the defendant, who may cross-examine.

12. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the defendant, and the defendant shall be permitted to cross-examine them.

How the evidence is to be recorded.

13. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by or in the presence and under the superintendence of the magistrate, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the witness, and signed by him in the presence of the magistrate. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the magistrate shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the magistrate shall think fit to make. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it. If any question put to a witness be objected to by any such person, and the magistrate shall allow the same to be put, the question and answer shall be taken down, and the objection, and the name of the person making it, shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the magistrate upon the objection. The magistrate shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Magistrate not to receive written confession of guilt made to the police.

14. It shall not be competent to the magistrate to receive in evidence against the defendant any written admission or confession of guilt, or any statement made by him to the head or other officer of police, and by him reduced into writing.

But may receive evidence of a police officer as to unrecorded admission of guilt.

15. Nothing contained in the last preceding Article shall prevent the magistrate from receiving the evidence of a police officer to any unrecorded admission or confession of guilt, or other statement made to him by the defendant; provided, however, that such evidence shall not be sufficient to warrant a conviction without corroborative evidence.

May summon necessary witnesses at any stage of the proceedings.

16. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to summon and examine any witnesses whose evidence he may consider essential to the just decision of the case.

Examination of defendant.

17. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to examine the defendant at any stage of the proceedings, from the time of the defendant being first brought before him, and to put such questions to him from time to time as he may consider necessary, until the proceedings are completed and judgment pronounced.

Magistrate how to proceed in case of confession.

18. If the defendant shall, of his own accord, propose to confess the commission by him of the offence of which he supposes himself to be accused, the magistrate

shall require him to give an account of the facts and circumstances in detail, and shall examine him thereupon, to test the consistency of his relation, in the same manner as if he were a witness.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

19. No influence, by means of any promise or threat, shall be used to any defendant under examination, to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Examination of the defendant how to be recorded.

20. The examination of the defendant, including every question put to him, and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers; and when the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, he shall be called upon to sign the examination, and so with the examination made on each day, if made on more days than one. If the defendant refuses to sign, his reason shall be stated in writing, as he gives it, at the foot of the examination; and whether the defendant signs it or not, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the defendant's statement.

Defendant may be detained for any offence committed by him.

21. The defendant, on examination, may be committed or held to bail by the magistrate for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed.

Any person attending may be detained for any offence committed by him.

22. Any person attending, although otherwise than upon an arrest or summons on a charge made, may be detained by the magistrate for the purpose of examination for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and proceeded against as though he had been summoned on a charge made.

Bail, and Warrant of Commitment.

Application of previous rules.

23. The provisions of Chapter XIII. Articles 28 to 40 inclusive shall be applicable to cases triable by the magistrate under the rules contained in this section.

Adjournment.

Application of previous rules.

24. The provisions of Chapter XIII. Article 41 shall be applicable to cases triable by the magistrate under the rules of this section.

Discharge of the Defendant.

When defendant to be discharged.

25. When a magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for putting the defendant on his trial on a formal charge, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him.

Charge, Plea, and Defence.

Charge.

26. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the defendant as the magistrate may consider necessary, have been taken, the magistrate shall consider whether any and what offence is *primâ facie* proved against the defendant, and if he finds that an offence is apparently proved against the defendant which falls within the definition in a certain Chapter and Clause of the Penal Code, or within one or other of the definitions in several Chapters or Clauses of the Code, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the defendant in the manner prescribed in Chapter XIV. of this Code of Procedure.

Plea.

27. The charge shall then be read to the defendant, and he shall be asked whether he be guilty or not guilty of the offence charged.

Plea of "guilty."

28. If the defendant plead "guilty," the magistrate shall explain to him the Clause or Clauses of the Code relating to the offence charged, and satisfy himself that the defendant comprehends the nature of the charge, and the effect of his plea. If the defendant then adhere to his plea of "guilty," the same shall be recorded, and the defendant convicted thereon.

Plea of "not guilty."

29. If the defendant plead "not guilty" to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence, and to produce his evidence, if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Evidence for the defence.

30. The magistrate shall summon any witness, and examine any evidence, that may be offered in behalf of the defendant, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial to such future time as may be necessary, and so from time to time.

Witnesses for the defence.

31. The provisions of Articles 8, 9, 10, and 13 of this Chapter shall be applicable to witnesses named in support of the defence.

Conviction.

32. If the defendant is convicted, the magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

How the magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

33. In any trial before a magistrate, wherein it may appear, at any stage of the proceedings, that either from the value of the property exceeding the pecuniary limit assigned to the magistrate, or other cause, the case is one which the magistrate is not competent to try, the magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this Chapter, and shall proceed in accordance with the rules of Chapter XIII. for conducting preliminary investigations in cases triable by the Session Court; and if the accused have been called upon to plead to a charge or charges prepared by the magistrate, such charge or charges, and the proceedings consequent thereon, shall be held to be null and void.

Chapter XVI.

OF OFFENCES TRIABLE BY THE MAGISTRATES.

CASES IN WHICH A SUMMONS ON COMPLAINT SHALL ISSUE TO THE DEFENDANT.

Complaint, and Issuing of Process for causing the Attendance of the Accused.

1. In all cases where a complaint shall be made before a magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed or is suspected to have committed any offence other than the offences provided for in Chapter XV. of this Code of Procedure, for which he is liable, upon a summary conviction for the same before a magistrate, to be imprisoned or fined, or otherwise punished, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to issue his summons directed to such person, stating shortly the matter of such complaint, and requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such magistrate to answer to the said complaint; provided that, if the magistrate shall be satisfied by evidence before him that the accused is about to abscond, then, instead of issuing such summons, it shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant in the first instance for the arrest of the accused.

Summons shall issue.

When warrant may issue.

2. Every such summons shall be served upon the person to whom it is so directed, by delivering the same to such person, or by leaving the same with some adult member of his family; and the proper officer shall certfy the service of the said summons.

Service of summons.

3. Provided that, before issuing the summons to the accused party, it shall be competent to the magistrate to examine the complainant as to the specific facts of the case, and if upon such examination it shall appear to the magistrate that there is no sufficient ground for summoning the accused, he may refuse the summons.

When magistrate may refuse summons.

4. If the person served with a summons as provided in Article 2 of this Chapter shall not be and appear before the magistrate at the time and place mentioned in such summons, and it shall be made to appear to the magistrate that such summons was so served in what shall be deemed by the magistrate to be a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same, then it shall be lawful for such magistrate, if he shall think fit, upon declaration being made before him substantiating the matter of such complaint to his satisfaction, to issue his warrant to apprehend the person so summoned, and to bring him before such magistrate to answer to the said complaint.

If summons be not obeyed, warrant.

5. The magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the party complained against, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorised to act in his behalf. In such case, however, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of such party.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

Summoning, &c. of Witnesses.

6. If it shall be made to appear to the magistrate that any person is likely to give material evidence in behalf of the complainant or defendant in any case which may be tried according to the rules of this Chapter, and will not voluntarily appear for the purpose of being examined as a witness at the time and place appointed for the hearing of such complaint, such magistrate shall issue his summons to such person under his hand and seal, requiring him to appear at a time and place mentioned in the summons, before the said magistrate, to testify what he knows concerning the matter of the said complaint.

Summons to witness to attend and give evidence.

7. It shall be lawful for the magistrate to direct that, before any process is issued for the attendance of witnesses in cases under this Chapter, the person preferring the charge shall deposit in the hands of the proper officer a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the witnesses who may be summoned on his application, during their attendance at the magistrate's Court, and the magistrate shall regulate the amount of diet money so required, with reference to the probable period such witnesses may have to be in attendance, and, in the event of the prolonged detention of witnesses, shall direct the deposit of any further sum which to the said magistrate may seem requisite.

Diet money for witnesses.

8. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the trial, to summon and examine any witnesses whose evidence he may consider essential to the just decision of the case.

Magistrate may summon necessary evidence.

9. The provisions of Chapter XV. Articles 8, 9, and 10, shall be applicable to witnesses summoned according to the provisions of Articles 6 and 8 of this Chapter.

Application of previous rules.

Bail.

10. If, upon the day and at the place appointed, the defendant shall attend voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or shall be brought before the magistrate by virtue of any warrant, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to admit the defendant to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognisance. If he cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody. In cases in which the order of the magistrate shall direct that the defendant be admitted to bail, the provisions of Chapter XIII. Articles 28 to 37 inclusive shall be applicable to cases tried according to the provisions of this Chapter.

Defendant may be admitted to bail, or to be at large upon personal recognisance.

Appearance, Examination of Parties, and Evidence.

11. If, upon the day appointed for the appearance of the defendant, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may

Non-appearance of complainant.

be called on, the complainant does not appear, the magistrate shall dismiss the complaint; unless for some reason he shall think proper to adjourn the hearing of the same unto some other day, upon such terms as he shall think fit.

Admission by defendant of truth of complaint.

12. On the appearance of both parties for the hearing of the case, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the defendant, and he shall be asked if he have any cause to show why he should not be convicted; and if he thereupon admit the truth of such complaint, and show no cause, or no sufficient cause, why he should not be convicted, then the magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Proceeding when no such admission is made.

13. If the defendant do not admit the truth of the complaint, then the magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant, and such witnesses as he may examine in support of his complaint, and also to hear the defendant, and such witnesses as he may examine in his defence; and, having heard the parties and their witnesses, shall consider the whole matter, and determine the same, and shall convict the defendant or dismiss the complaint, as the case may be.

How the evidence is to be recorded.

14. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by, or in the presence and under the superintendence of, the magistrate, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the witness, and signed by him in the presence of the magistrate. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the magistrate shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the magistrate shall think fit to make. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it. If any question put to a witness be objected to by any such person, and the magistrate shall allow the same to be put, the question and answer shall be taken down, and the objection, and the name of the person making it, shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the magistrate upon the objection. The magistrate shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Adjournment.

15. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to adjourn the hearing of the same to a future day, to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties; and if, on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing shall be so adjourned, the defendant shall not appear, the magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such defendant; and if the complainant shall not appear, the magistrate may dismiss such complaint.

Formal charge may be prepared.

16. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, in the trial of any case in which a summons on complaint shall issue to the defendant, to follow the rules of procedure prescribed in Chapter XIV. for the preferring of criminal charges, and in Chapter XV. Articles 25 to 31 inclusive, for the trial of such charges.

Conviction.

17. If the defendant is convicted, the magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Costs.

Magistrate may award costs.

18. In all cases of summary conviction under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for the magistrate making the same, in his discretion, to award that the defendant shall pay to the complainant such costs as to such magistrate shall seem just and reasonable; and in cases where such magistrate, instead of convicting as aforesaid, shall dismiss the complaint, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, in and by his order of dismissal, to award and order that the complainant shall pay to the defendant such costs as to such magistrate shall seem just and reasonable; and the sums so allowed for costs shall always be specified in such conviction, or order of dismissal aforesaid, and shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party, and, in default of such distress, by imprisonment, without labour, in the gaol for the confinement of debtors, for any time not exceeding one calendar month, unless such costs shall be sooner paid.

Chapter XVII.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE CRIMINAL COURTS.

How cases are to be brought before Subordinate Criminal Courts.

1. Criminal cases shall be brought before the Subordinate Criminal Courts by reference by the magistrate. It shall, however, be at the discretion of the Government, respect being had to the public convenience, to authorise a Subordinate Criminal Court also to receive such cases on complaint preferred directly to such Court, or on the report of a police officer.

Cases how to be referred.

2. Whenever a criminal case is referred by a magistrate to a Subordinate Criminal Court, the order of reference, if the case have been transmitted by a police officer, shall be recorded on such officer's report, and if the complaint have been preferred direct to the magistrate, the process for causing the attendance of the accused shall be made returnable to the Court to which the case is referred, and the witnesses shall be directed by the summons to attend at such Court.

Subordinate Criminal Courts to follow the same rules of procedure as the magistrate.

3. In the trial of criminal cases, whether brought before them on reference by the magistrate, or directly by complaint preferred to themselves, or by the report of a police officer, the Subordinate Criminal Courts shall be guided by the rules prescribed for the guidance of the magistrate in similar cases, and police officers and others shall be bound to obey all orders and processes issued in such cases by a Subordinate Criminal Court in like manner as if they had been issued by the magistrate.

4. In every case before a Subordinate Criminal Court, wherein the Court, at any stage of the proceedings, may be of opinion that the evidence is such as to warrant a presumption that the defendant has been guilty of an offence calling for a more severe punishment than the Court is authorised to adjudge, it shall stop further proceedings, and if the case have been brought before it by complaint directly preferred, shall leave the complainant to apply to the magistrate, and in all other cases shall submit its proceedings to the magistrate, who shall either try the case himself, or, if the case have been submitted by a Subordinate Criminal Court of the second class, refer it, at his discretion, to a Subordinate Criminal Court of the first class. In either case, the Court which gives judgment in the trial shall examine the parties and the evidence, as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

Mode of proceeding in cases beyond jurisdiction.

5. Provided that nothing in the last preceding Article shall be held to interfere with the exercise of power specially conferred upon a judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court, in regard to committing or holding to bail persons charged with criminal offences to take their trial before the Session Courts.

Foregoing rule not to interfere with the power of a Subordinate Criminal Court to commit for trial before the Session Court.

Chapter XVIII.

PLACE WHERE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AND TRIALS HELD, AN OPEN COURT.

The room or place in which the magistrate, or judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court, shall sit to hear and try any complaint triable by himself, or to conduct the preliminary investigation into any case triable by a Session Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them; but it shall be lawful for the magistrate or judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court, in his discretion, to order that, during the investigation into any particular case triable by a Session Court, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in such room or building without the consent or permission of such magistrate or judge, if it appears to him that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing.

Place where investigation made, an open Court.

Chapter XIX.

OF RECOGNISANCE AND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

1. Whenever a person charged with rioting, assault, or other violent breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men, or taking other unlawful measures, with the evident intention of committing the same, shall be convicted of such charge before any Criminal Court by which the offence may be cognisable, and the Court by which a final sentence or order in the case may be passed, shall be of opinion that it is just and necessary to require a penal recognisance for keeping the peace, from the person so convicted, it shall be lawful to the Court passing the final sentence or order, to direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement in a sum proportionate to such person's condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year from the time of the prisoner's discharge, if the sentence or order be passed by a magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by the Sudder Court, or by a Session Court.

Personal recognisance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

2. In cases wherein it may appear necessary to require security for keeping the peace in addition to the personal recognisance of the party, it shall also be lawful to the Court passing the final sentence or order to direct the same, and to fix the amount of the security bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in custody for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the Sudder Court, or by a Session Court.

Security to keep the peace.

3. It shall be lawful for the magistrates, or other officers exercising the powers of a magistrate, to take a recognisance from a party in all cases wherein it may appear just and necessary to require the same for the maintenance of the peace in their respective jurisdictions, although the party to be bound in such recognisance may not have been convicted of any specific offence.

Personal recognisance without conviction.

4. In cases wherein it may appear necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the recognisance of the party, it shall be lawful for such magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, to direct the same, although the party required to give such security may not have been convicted of any specific offence, and to fix a reasonable amount for the security bond to be executed by the surety or sureties.

Security without conviction.

5. Whenever it shall appear to the magistrate or other officer as aforesaid that the period for which the party should be bound to keep the peace, with or without additional security, need not exceed one year, it shall be lawful for him, without reference to superior authority, to give directions accordingly, and, in default of such recognisance or additional security, to commit the party to prison in the civil gaol until he shall do what has been required of him.

For one year.

6. Whenever it shall appear to the magistrate or other officer as aforesaid that the period for which the party should be bound to keep the peace, with or without additional security, ought to exceed the period of one year, the magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of recognisance and security, as well as the number of sureties which should in his judgment be requir-

For more than one year.

ed, and the period for which the recognisance and security should be required, which, however, shall in no case exceed three years: If the party shall not furnish the recognisances and security so required, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session, which, after examining them, and calling for any further information or evidence which it may think necessary, shall pass orders on the case confirming, modifying, or annulling the orders of the magistrate, and if the orders so passed by the Session Court confirm to any extent the requisition for recognisance or securities, the Session Court shall direct the magistrate to commit the party to prison in the civil gaol until he shall do what has been required of him..

Inprisonment not to exceed period of recognisance and security.

7. Provided always, that no party shall be kept in prison under the provisions of the foregoing Articles for a longer period than that for which the recognisance and securities have been required from him.

When magistrate may release persons under requisition of security.

8. The magistrates are empowered, at all times, to exercise their discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, prisoners confined under requisition of security to keep the peace, whether by their own orders or by those of any other person exercising the powers of a magistrate; provided the magistrates shall, from whatever cause, be of opinion that such prisoners can be released without hazard to the community.

When he must report.

9. In cases in which a magistrate may, for whatever reason, be of opinion that any prisoner confined under requisition of security to keep the peace, by order of the Session Court, can be safely released without such security, the magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case, with his opinion, for the orders of the Court which may have required the prisoner to furnish security previously to his release.

How persons who have become sureties may discharge themselves.

10. Persons who may become sureties for the peaceable behaviour of parties may, at all times, obtain a discharge from their future responsibility, by delivering up or causing to be delivered up the parties for whom they may have become responsible, to the proper magistrate. In such case, it shall be competent to such parties to find new sureties.

Proceeding to compel payment of penalty of personal recognisance.

11. Whenever it may be proved before the magistrate, that any such recognisance of a party as aforesaid has been forfeited, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty of such recognisance in the mode prescribed for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court.

Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

12. Whenever it may be proved before the magistrate, that any such recognisance has been forfeited, if a security bond shall have been taken and the magistrate shall think that proceedings should be had upon such bond, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid; and if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the magistrate shall proceed to levy the penalty from such surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any of his or their property, in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court; and if the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement by order of the magistrate, in the civil gaol of the station, during a period not exceeding six months.

Chapter XX.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

1. Whenever it shall appear to a magistrate, from the evidence to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief, or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, it shall be competent to the magistrate to require security for the good behaviour of such person for a definite period not exceeding one year.

How to proceed in cases beyond one year.

2. Whenever it shall appear to a magistrate, from the evidence to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief, or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community, the magistrate shall record his opinion to this effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour.

Case to be laid before the Session Court.

3. If the person required to furnish security, as provided in the last preceding Article, shall not furnish the security so required, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Sessions Court, which, after examining them, and requiring any further information or evidence which it may judge necessary, shall be competent to pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying, or annulling the orders of the magistrate, as it may judge proper and equitable.

Session Court may require security not exceeding three years.

4. In all such cases, if the Session Court shall not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a limited period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

What the order for security is to contain.

5. In every instance in which security for good behaviour may be required by the Session Court, or the magistrate, the amount of the security, the number of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of

the person required to furnish security, shall be stated.

In default of security, party to be committed to prison.

6. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of the foregoing Articles failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same, provided always that no party shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

When magistrate may release persons under requisition of security.

7. The magistrates are empowered at all times to exercise their discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, prisoners confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by their own orders or by those of any other person discharging the functions of a magistrate; provided the magistrates shall, from whatever cause, be of opinion that such prisoners can be released without hazard to the community.

When he must report.

8. In cases in which a magistrate may, for whatever reason, be of opinion that any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of a Session Court, can be safely released without such security, the magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case, with his sentiments, for the orders of the Court which may have required the prisoner to furnish security previously to his release.

How persons who have become sureties may discharge themselves.

9. Persons who may become sureties for the good behaviour of parties, may at all times obtain a discharge from their future responsibility, by delivering up, or causing to be delivered up, the parties for whom they may have become responsible, to the proper magistrate. In such case it shall be competent to such parties to find new sureties.

Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

10. Whenever the magistrate shall be of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by the person for whose good behaviour security has been given, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid; and if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the magistrate shall proceed to levy the penalty from such surety or sureties, by the attachment and sale of any of his or their property, in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court; and if the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the magistrate, in the civil gaol of the station, during a period not exceeding six months.

Chapter XXI.

JURIES AND ASSESSORS.

Trials to be by jury.

1. The Governor in Council may order that the trial of all offences by the Session Court shall be by jury in such places as he may see fit to specify in such order; and the said Governor in Council may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Trial by jury, before the Session Court, of registered persons.

2. Criminal trials before the Session Judge, in which a British subject, or an European, or an American, or an East Indian, or an Armenian, or a person of any other class to which the Governor in Council may see fit to extend this rule, registered according to such rules as the Governor in Council shall prescribe, is the defendant,

How the jury is to be constituted.

or one of the defendants, shall be by jury, of which at least one-half shall consist, if such defendant desire it, of persons so registered.

Joinder of registered and non-registered persons.

3. Criminal trials before the Session Judge, in which registered and non-registered persons are joined as defendants, shall be by jury, and such joinder shall not be a ground of severance at such trial.

How the jury is to be constituted in such cases.

4. In such cases, if the non-registered defendant desire it, at least one-half of the jury shall consist of non-registered persons, and if the registered defendant also desire to be tried by a jury of which one-half are registered persons, then the jury shall be composed of an even number, of which one-half shall be registered and the remaining half non-registered persons.

Number of which the jury is to consist.

5. In all trials before the Session Judge, the jury shall consist of not less than three, nor more than nine persons; and unanimity, or a majority of not less than two-thirds with the concurrence of the judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty;

Number of voices necessary to a verdict of guilty.

and in default of such unanimity, or of such majority with the concurrence of the judge, the defendant shall be acquitted.

Jury not to consist of less than three.

6. Provided that the jury shall, in all cases, consist of such number of persons, not less than three, as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

Trials before the Session Court with assessors.

7. For all classes of the community not included in the number of those to whom the mode of trial by jury has by the above provisions been extended, trials before the Session Judge shall be conducted with the aid of two or more assessors as members of the Court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses. The opinion of such assessors shall be given separately and discussed; and if any of the assessors or the judge shall desire it, the opinion of the assessors shall be recorded in writing. But the decision is vested exclusively in the judge.

Who are capable of serving as jurors and assessors.

8. All persons resident within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the Sudder Court shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be

deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Sudder Court to make rules in regard to jurors and assessors.

9. The Sudder Court shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such rules with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging, and service of such jurors and assessors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as it may deem expedient and proper; provided that such rules and regulations shall, before they are issued, have received the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Chapter XXII.

TRIALS BEFORE THE SESSION COURTS.

Cognisance of offences by the Session Court in original jurisdiction.

1. Except in the cases referred to in Chapter XII. Article 4, a Court of Session, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, shall not take cognisance of any offence, but upon a charge preferred by the Advocate General, or by a magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government to act in this behalf.

A person holding the office of Session Judge may try cases committed by himself.

2. When it happens that a Zillah Judge has sent a case for trial before the Court of Session, or that a person is appointed to officiate as judge of a Court of Session, who had previously officiated in the Court by which commitments are made to that Court of Session, and there are before the Court of Session charges preferred by himself upon which trials are still to be held, he shall nevertheless proceed thereupon as in other cases.

Postponement of trial.

3. It shall be competent to a Court of Session to direct the postponement of a trial, where it is satisfied that such delay is proper and essential to the ends of justice.

Commencement of trial.

4. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the defendant shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read to him, and he shall be asked whether he be guilty or not guilty of the offence charged.

Plea of "guilty."

5. If the defendant plead "guilty," the judge shall explain to him the nature of the charge, read to him the clause or clauses of the Code relating to the offence charged, and satisfy himself that the defendant comprehends the nature of the charge and the effect of his plea. If the defendant then adhere to his plea of "guilty," the same shall be recorded, and the defendant convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead, or plea of "not guilty."

6. If the defendant refuse to plead, or plead "not guilty," the Court shall proceed to try the case, taking all the evidence that is forthcoming in due course.

How evidence is to be recorded.

7. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by, or in the presence and under the superintendence of the judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the witness, and signed by him in the presence of the judge. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the judge shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the judge shall think fit to make. It shall be at the discretion of the judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it. If any question put to a witness be objected to by any such person, and the judge shall allow the same to be put, the question and the answer shall be taken down, and the objection and the name of the person making it shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the judge upon the objection. The judge shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Witness refusing to answer may be committed to custody.

8. If any witness shall refuse to answer such questions concerning the premises as shall be put to him, without offering any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit such witness to custody for such reasonable time as it may deem proper, unless he shall in the mean time consent to be examined and to answer concerning the premises; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Chapter X. Article 2, or Chapter XII. Article 4.

Examination of defendant, evidence at the trial.

9. The examination of the defendant before the magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Session Court not to receive written confession of guilt made to the police.

10. It shall not be competent to the Session Court to receive in evidence against the defendant any written admission or confession of guilt or other statement made by him to the head or other officer of police, and by him reduced into writing.

But may receive evidence of a police officer as to unrecorded admission of guilt.

11. Nothing contained in the foregoing Article shall prevent the Court from receiving the evidence of a police officer to any unrecorded admission or confession of guilt, or other statement made to him by the defendant; provided, however, that such evidence shall not be sufficient to warrant a conviction without corroborative evidence.

Court may summon necessary evidence.

12. It shall be at the discretion of the Court, at any stage of a trial, to summon and examine any witnesses whose evidence it may consider essential to the just decision of the case.

Defence.

13. When the case for the prosecution has been brought to a close, the defendant shall be called upon to enter upon his defence, and to produce his evidence.

14. The defendant shall be allowed to call any witness not previously named by him, but he shall not be entitled to have any other witnesses summoned than those named in the list or lists delivered to the magistrate or other officer by whom he was committed, or held to bail, for trial, except as provided in Chapter XIV. Article 14.

Witnesses for the defence.

15. The Court may, at its discretion, adjourn the trial to such future time as may be necessary, and so from time to time.

Adjournment.

16. In the event of the adjournment of a trial, the jury or assessor, as the case may be, shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

17. In cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judge, before pronouncing his own opinion, shall call upon the assessors for their opinions. The opinion of each assessor shall be given separately and recorded. In cases tried by jury, the judge shall sum up the evidence on both sides, and the jury shall then deliver their finding upon the charge.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

Of verdict of jury.

18. If the defendant is convicted, and the case is one which the Session Judge is competent to dispose of finally, he shall proceed to pass sentence upon the defendant according to law.

Conviction.

19. If the case is one in which, if the defendant be convicted, it belongs to the Sudder Court to pass sentence, the Session Judge shall record the conviction, and refer the case to the Sudder Court, with a statement in writing of his opinion as to the sentence which should be passed upon the defendant; and in cases tried by jury, the Session Judge shall also transmit with the case a report of his direction to the jury.

Reference to Sudder Court.

20. The Session Judges shall transmit to the Sudder Court monthly statements or calendars, in such form as the Sudder Court shall prescribe, of all trials held by them, exhibiting the sentence passed upon each defendant, together with an abstract of the evidence given at the trial.

Transmission of monthly calendar of trials by Session Judge.

Chapter XXIII.

SUDDER COURT.

AS A COURT OF REFERENCE.

1. A case referred by a Session Judge for the final judgment and sentence of the Sudder Court shall be heard by a Court constituted by three judges of the said Sudder Court, and the sentence shall be signed by not less than two of such judges.

Court for hearing of referred trials.

2. In cases referred for the final judgment and sentence of the Sudder Court, which have been tried with the aid of assessors, that Court shall revise the record of trial submitted by the Court of Session, and if it approves of the conviction of the defendant, it shall proceed to sentence him to punishment according to law.

Hearing of case referred, tried with assessors.

3. If the Sudder Court disapproves of the conviction of the defendant absolutely, it shall pass a judgment of acquittal.

Acquittal.

4. If the Sudder Court disapproves of the conviction of the defendant, on the ground that the offence proved does not answer to the legal definition of the offence of which he is convicted, it shall annul the conviction; but it shall be competent to the Court to pass a judgment convicting the defendant of the offence which it deems to be proved by the evidence, and to sentence him to punishment according to law.

Difference of opinion between Sudder Court and Session Court as to offence proved.

5. In any case referred as above to the Sudder Court, it shall be open to the prosecutor or the defendant to move the Court for further inquiry upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant; and it shall be competent to the Court, upon such application, or of its own accord, to direct such inquiry to be made, and additional evidence to be taken on any point the further investigation of which is essential to the just decision of the case.

Competence of Court to direct further inquiry, &c.

6. In cases referred for the sentence of the Sudder Court which have been tried by jury, the Court, on reviewing the depositions of the witnesses, the direction of the Judge, and the conviction, shall determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such judgment and sentence as to the Sudder Court shall seem right.

Hearing of case referred, tried by jury.

Chapter XXIV.

FINDING, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

1. In any trial by Jury, when the Jury are unanimous in thinking the defendant guilty, the verdict shall be that the defendant is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, or of the offence specified in such a head of charge, when there are more heads than one. When the Jury are not unanimous, but two-thirds or more concur in thinking the defendant guilty, the verdict shall be that the defendant is found guilty of the offence specified in the charge, or in such a head of charge as above provided, by a majority consisting of six, seven, eight, as the case may be, of the Jurors. When any number of the Jurors exceeding one-third concur in thinking the defendant not guilty, the verdict shall be that the defendant is not guilty. When the Jury, or two-thirds or more of the Jurors, concur in thinking the defendant guilty of an offence, but are doubtful under which of two heads of charge the offence falls, the verdict shall be that the defendant is guilty either of the offence charged in such a head, or of the offence charged in such another head of charge.

Form of verdict in jury trials.

2. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if it convicts the defendant, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the Clause and Chapter of the Penal Code under which it convicts him; or if it be doubtful under which of two Clauses the offence falls, shall distinctly express the same and pass judgment in the alternative, according to Clause 18 of Chapter III.

What the judgment is to specify.

3. If the defendant, after having been called upon for his defence, is acquitted, the acquittal shall be recorded so as to have a distinct reference to the charge to which the defendant was required to answer, in order to save him from any further prosecution upon the facts to which it related.

Acquittal.

4. The finding and sentence shall be recorded in the following form, or to the same effect:—

Form of finding and sentence.

In trials by Jury,—

When the Jury are unanimous:

The Jury find that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has waged war against the Government of a part of the territories of the East India Company, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z [*sentence*].

2*nd*. The Jury find that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has waged war against the Government of a part of the territories of the East India Company, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be discharged.

When the Jury are not unanimous, but two-thirds or more of the Jurors concur in thinking the defendant guilty—

3*rd*. A majority of the Jurors, consisting of seven of their number, find that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has, with the intention of inducing a member of the Council of India to refrain from exercising a lawful power of such member, assaulted such member, and, by so assaulting, has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 3 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, and by committing such offence, has also committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code. The Court concurs in such finding, and, as Z has, by reason of the premises, become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 4 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, the Court directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

4*th*. A minority of the Jury, consisting of two of their number, finds that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has, with the intention of inducing a member of the Council of India to refrain from exercising a lawful power of such member, assaulted such member, and, by so assaulting, has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 3 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, and by committing such offence, has also committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and has by reason of the premises become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 4 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code. The Court concurs in such finding, and directs that the said Z be discharged.

5*th*. When the Jury are not unanimous, but any number of the Jurors exceeding one-third concur in thinking the defendant not guilty, the form No. 2 shall be followed.

When the Jury, or two-thirds or more of the Jurors, concur in thinking the defendant guilty of an offence, but are doubtful under which of two heads of a charge the offence falls—

6*th*. The Jury (*or* the majority of the Jurors consisting of of their number, as the case may be) find that Z is guilty either of the offence specified in the first head of charge, or of the offence specified in the second head of charge: namely that Z has either committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, or that he has committed criminal breach of trust, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 of the same Chapter of the Penal Code. The Court directs (*or* the Court concurs in such finding and directs) that under the provisions of the abovementioned Clauses, and the provisions of Clause 18 Chapter III. of the Penal Code, the said Z be [*sentence*].

In trials with Assessors—

7*th*. The Court, concurring with the Assessors (*or* one or more of the Assessors), finds that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 7 Chapter VIII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

8*th*. The Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 7 Chapter VIII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be discharged.

9*th*. The Court concurring with one of the Assessors, finds that Z is guilty either of the offence specified in the first head of charge, or of the offence specified in the second head of charge; namely that Z has either committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, or that he has committed criminal breach of trust, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 of the same Chapter of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that under the provisions of the abovementioned Clauses and the provisions of Clause 18 Chapter III. of the Penal Code, the said Z be [*sentence*].

In trials upon a formal charge, without Jury or Assessors—

10*th*. The Court finds that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

11*th*. The Court finds that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that

Z has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be discharged.

In trials in which no formal charge has been prepared—

12*th*. The Court finds that Z has used criminal force, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 56 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

13*th*. The Court finds that the complaint of assault is not proved, acquits Z, and directs that he be discharged.

Conviction of offences punishable cumulatively.

5. Where a person shall be convicted of any two offences which are punishable cumulatively, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence him for each of the two offences to the penalties prescribed by the Penal Code in respect of each of the two offences, provided that the punishment to which such person is sentenced for each of the two offences is within the ordinary penal jurisdiction of the Court; and it shall not be necessary for the Court, only by reason of the cumulative punishment being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court.

Conviction of several offences.

6. Where a person shall be convicted of several offences at the same time, punishable under the same or different Clauses of the Penal Code, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence him to the several penalties prescribed by the Code in respect of the several offences of which he shall have been so convicted, provided that the punishment to which such person is sentenced for each offence is within the ordinary penal jurisdiction of the Court, such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other; and it shall not be necessary for the Court only by reason of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which the Court is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court.

Judgment on offender already imprisoned under sentence for another crime.

7. Where sentence shall be passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment for another offence, it shall be lawful for the Court to award imprisonment on the subsequent conviction to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such offender shall have been previously sentenced; and if empowered to pass sentence of transportation or banishment, the Court may award such sentence on the subsequent conviction to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person shall have been previously sentenced.

Party tried upon formal charge not liable to renewed prosecution.

8. A party who has once been tried upon a formal charge, prepared as directed in the rules of this Code of Procedure for preparing criminal charges, shall not be liable to a renewed prosecution.

Execution of sentence of the Sudder Court in cases referred by the Session Judge.

9. In cases referred by the Session Judge for the final sentence of the Sudder Court, the proper officer of the Court shall, within three days after passing of the sentence, or sooner if practicable, transmit a copy of it, under the seal of the Sudder Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Session Judge, who shall immediately issue a warrant to the magistrate to cause the sentence to be carried into execution. The magistrate, upon the receipt of the warrant, shall cause the sentence to be executed, and return the warrant to the Session Judge, with an endorsement attested by his official seal and signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Session Court to direct warrant to district magistrate.

10. In cases tried by the Session Court, the Court shall forward a copy of its sentence, together with a warrant for the execution of the same, directed to the magistrate of the district in which the trial was held.

Execution of sentence under two foregoing Articles.

11. Upon the receipt of a warrant under either of the two last preceding Articles, the magistrate shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from whence it issued, with an endorsement, under his official seal and signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Warrant of commitment in cases of imprisonment.

12. In every case of imprisonment under the sentence of the Sudder Court as a Court of reference, of the Session Court, or of the magistrate, the magistrate shall issue his warrant to the gaoler, stating the offence of which the defendant has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment. In like manner, in every case of imprisonment under the sentence of a Subordinate Criminal Court, the Court passing the sentence shall issue its warrant to the same effect.

Chapter XXV.

SUDDER COURT AS A COURT OF REVISION.

Revision in cases of illegal sentence.

1. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the sentence passed is one which cannot lawfully be passed on a person convicted of the offence as stated in the abstract statement or calendar, shall annul the sentence, and shall certify to the Session Court the sentence which may lawfully be passed for such offence; and thereupon the Session Court shall pass a new sentence according to law, and shall amend the record in accordance therewith.

When the sentence is too severe.

2. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calen-

dars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the sentence passed upon any person convicted by the Session Court is too severe, may mitigate the sentence to such extent as to the said Sudder Court shall seem proper, and shall certify such mitigated sentence to the Session Court, which shall thereupon amend the record in accordance therewith, and proceed to give effect to the sentence of the Sudder Court.

When in trials with assessors the judgment is not warranted by the evidence.

3. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by the Session Court, except cases tried by Jury, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the judgment pronounced on any prisoner was not warranted by the evidence, may, if it think fit, require the Judge of the Court in which the conviction was had, to certify under his hand all or any part of the evidence taken in the case affecting such prisoner, with any observations which the Judge may be desirous of making in explanation of the judgment; and thereupon the Sudder Court may annul such judgment, if such judgment shall appear to it not warranted by the evidence, and shall certify its proceedings to the Court in which the conviction was had, which shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the Sudder Court, and, if necessary, amend the record in accordance therewith.

Revision in Jury trials.

4. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by Jury in the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that there has been error in the decision of the Session Court on a point or points of law, or that a point or points of law should be considered by the Sudder Court, may call for the record, together with a report of the Session Judge's direction to the Jury, and upon reviewing the depositions of the witnesses, the direction of the Judge, and the conviction, may determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such judgment and sentence as to the Sudder Court shall seem right. The Sudder Court shall certify its proceedings to the Court in which the conviction was had, which shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the Sudder Court, and, if necessary, amend the record in accordance therewith.

In cases of sentence by Session Judge, which ought to have been referred.

5. The Sudder Court, in any case tried in the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the case is one which ought to have been referred for the judgment and sentence of the Sudder Court, may, if it think fit, annul the sentence passed by the Session Court, and require the Session Judge to refer the case, and thereupon the Sudder Court shall pass such judgment and sentence as to the said Sudder Court shall seem right.

General power of revision by the Sudder Court.

6. The Sudder Court may, whenever it thinks fit, call for the whole record of any criminal trial in any Criminal Court within its jurisdiction, and pass thereon such orders as it thinks fit, but not so as to enhance the punishment awarded, or punish any person acquitted in the Court which tried the case; provided that it shall not be competent to the Sudder Court to reverse the verdict of a jury on the facts of the case in a case tried by jury before the Session Court, but such verdict shall not prevent the Sudder Court from determining any point of law arising out of the case, or from altering the sentence passed in such case by the Session Court.

Chapter XXVI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in cases of acquittal.

1. There shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed by any Criminal Court.

Appeal in cases of conviction.

2. An appeal shall lie in all cases of conviction by the Magistrates in the Mofussil, and by the Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts, to the Session Judge; and in all cases of conviction by the Session Judges in the exercise of original jurisdiction, to the Sudder Court.

Proceeding in appeals.

3. Any person convicted by a judgment of any of the Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction mentioned in the last preceding Article, may present a petition of appeal to the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, which may call for the record of conviction, and confirm, or amend, or reverse the finding and sentence of the Lower Court, but not so as to enhance the punishment awarded; provided that, if the party appealing be in gaol, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal to the magistrate in charge of the same, who shall thereupon forward it to the proper appellate authority; provided also, that it shall not be competent to the Sudder Court to reverse the verdict of a jury on the facts of the case in a case tried by jury before the Session Court, but such verdict shall not prevent the Sudder Court from trying any point of law arising out of the case, or from altering the sentence passed in such case by the Session Court.

Court of Appeal may direct further inquiry, &c.

4. In any case appealed as above, except a case tried by jury, it shall be open to the appellant to move the Appellate Court for further inquiry; and it shall be competent to the Court upon such application, or of its own accord, to direct such inquiry to be made, and additional evidence to be taken on any point, the further investigation of which is essential to the just decision of the case. The Appellate Court shall at the same time direct whether the Lower Court shall pass a fresh sentence in the case, or certify the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence to the Appellate Court.

Court of Appeal, how to proceed in a case of conviction by an incompetent Court.

5. When a Magistrate or Judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate or Judge, it shall be competent to the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction to annul the conviction and sentence of the Lower Court, and to

direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Appeals from orders in proceedings other than trials.

6. An appeal shall lie from all orders in proceedings other than criminal trials, passed by the Magistrates in the Mofussil, and by the Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts, to the Session Court; and it shall be competent to the Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction to pass upon such appeals such orders as they shall deem just and proper.

Period for presenting petition of appeal.

7. The petition of appeal from a sentence of the Session Judge must be presented within ninety days immediately following and exclusive of the day on which sentence was passed; and from the sentence or order of any other Court within thirty days, calculated in the same manner.

Result when Appellate Court is equally divided.

8. Where the Appellate Court consists of more than one Judge, if there should be a difference of opinion among the Judges, and the Court be equally divided, the judgment of the Lower Court shall be affirmed.

Finality of orders in appeal.

9. Except as provided in Chapter XXV. Article 6, the sentences passed by the Appellate Court upon criminal appeals shall be final.

Powers of Session Judge and Magistrate to regulate the proceedings of Subordinate Courts.

10. It shall be at all times lawful for a Session Judge and for a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, to call for and examine the records of any Court immediately subordinate to their respective Courts, for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the regularity of the proceedings of such subordinate Courts; but it shall not be lawful for any other Court than the Sudder Court to alter any sentence of any subordinate Court, except upon appeal by parties concerned duly made according to the foregoing provisions.

Power of Session Court to direct bail.

11. The Session Court shall have a discretionary power of directing that any defendant shall be admitted to bail before a Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Court, or that the bail required by a Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Court be reduced; and also of directing that a party not in custody be admitted to bail on his surrendering to a warrant.

Power of Sudder Court to direct bail.

12. The Sudder Court shall have the like discretionary power in regard to any defendant, or any party charged with an offence before any Criminal Court.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE A.

Explanatory Notes.—1st. The entries in the 2nd and 5th Columns of the Schedule, headed "Offence" and "Penalty," are not intended as definitions of the offences and penalties described in the several corresponding clauses of the Chapters of the Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those clauses, but merely as references to the subject of the clause of the Chapter, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd. The term "Bailable or not," in Column 3, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of Chapter XIII. Articles 28 and 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3rd. No offence is triable by a Court inferior to the Court specifically mentioned in Column 4 as competent to try such offence; but offences are triable by Courts superior to the Court so mentioned.

4th. The entries in the last Column show when any offence entered in Column 2 admits of cumulative punishment, and the number of the clause expressly providing for such punishment. The circumstances under which cumulative punishment may be inflicted will be ascertained on reference to the clauses themselves.

Chapter V.—OF PRINCIPALS AND ABETTORS.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
5	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	The punishment of the offence abetted.	
6	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
7	When one act is abetted and a different act is done	Idem	Idem	The punishment of the offence penalties.....	Cumulative, Clause 8.
9	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Cumulative, Clause 10.
11	When a person, in abetting an offence, commits also another offence..	Idem	Idem	Idem	Cumulative.
12	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Not bailable	By the Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and fine.	
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment..	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and fine.	
13	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	Imprisonment of the description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ½ of the longest term.	
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Idem	Idem, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Idem, not exceeding ½ of the longest term.	
14	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Idem	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
15	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Not bailable	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and fine.	
	If the offence be not committed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and fine.	
16	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of the description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ½ of the longest term, or fine, or both.	

	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation	Not bailable	By the Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years.	
	If the offence be not committed.....	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	Imprisonment of the description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ½ of the longest term, or fine, or both.	
17	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
	If not committed	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ¼ of the longest term, or fine, or both.	

Chapter VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Government.	Not bailable.....	Session Court	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and forfeiture of all property.	
2	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
3	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	Cumulative, Clause 4.
5	Attempt to excite disaffection to the established Government.....	Bailable	Idem	Banishment from British India for life, or for any term; to which fine may be added; or simple imprisonment not exceeding 3 years, to which fine may be added; or fine simply.	
6	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the East India Company, or abetting the waging of such war.	Not bailable	Idem	Banishment for life or any term, to which fine may be added; or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, to which fine may be added; or fine simply.	
7	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the East India Company.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also fine and forfeiture of specific property.	
8	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in Clauses 6 and 7.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
9	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war in his custody to escape.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
10	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of state or war in his custody to escape.	Bailable	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
11	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Not bailable	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	

Chapter VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

1	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor from allegiance or his duty.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
2	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof..	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
3	Abetment of an assault by an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor, on his superior Officer, when in the execution of his office.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
4	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
5	Abetment of the desertion of an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor	Bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
6	Harbouring such an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor, who has deserted *Exception.*—Not extended to harbour given by a wife to her husband.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
7	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.	
8	Abetment of an act of insubordination by an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
10	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a Soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a Soldier.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, or both.	

Chapter VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

3	Being a member of an unlawful assembly	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 9.
4	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
5	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
7	Rioting	Idem	Idem	Idem.	Idem.
8	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	Idem	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
10	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	The punishment of the offence.	
11	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Bailable	Magistrate	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
12	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
13	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
	If not committed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
14	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.	
15	Persons for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place, not giving notice to the Police, or not using means to prevent it, &c.	Idem	Idem	Fine.	
16	Hiring persons to take part in an unlawful assembly	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
	Or to go armed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
17	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
	Or to go armed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
19	Committing affray	Idem	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Idem not exceeding 1 month, or fine to 100 Rupees, or both.	

Chapter IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

1	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Bailable	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II., Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 13.
2	Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem.
3	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Idem	Session Court	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	Idem.
4	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding Clauses with reference to himself.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
5	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
6	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Idem	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II., Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Idem not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both	Idem.
7	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
8	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
9	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem.
10	Personating a public servant	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clauses 11 & 13.
12	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant, with fraudulent intent.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 months, or fine to Rupees 200, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 13.

Chapter X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

1	Absconding to avoid service of summons, or other proceeding from a public servant.	Bailable	Magistrate	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c. in a Court of Justice.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
2	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons, or notices, or the removal of it when it has been affixed; or preventing a proclamation.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 3.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c. in a Court of Justice.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
	If the order require personal attendance, &c. in a Court of Justice	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
5	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
6	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Bailable	Magistrate	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
7	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine to Rupees 1,000, or both.	
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
8	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
9	Being legally bound to state the truth, refusing to answer questions.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
10	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
11	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
12	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine to Rupees 1,000, or both.	
13	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 1.
15	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 16.
17	Bidding for property at a lawfully authorised sale, on account of a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
18	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 19.
20	Omission to assist public servant, when bound by law to give such assistance.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
21	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
22	Wilful omission to aid such public servant	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
24	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health, or safety, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 25.
26	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
27	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XI.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

3	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	

4	Giving or fabricating false evidence, with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence	Not bailable	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, also liable to fine.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed	Idem	Idem	Death, or as above.
5	Giving or fabricating false evidence, with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Idem	Idem	The punishment of that offence.
6	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Idem	Same as for giving such evidence.
7	Knowingly uttering or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Bailable	Idem.	Idem.
8	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point..	Idem	Idem	Idem.
9	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Idem	Idem	As for giving false evidence.
10	Using as true any such declaration known to be false	Idem	Idem	Idem.
11	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and also liable to fine.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
	If punishable with less than fourteen years' imprisonment	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Idem not exceeding ½ longest term, and fine, or both.
12	Intentional omission to give information of an offence, by a person legally bound to inform.	Idem	Magistrate.	Imprisonment of either description to 6 months, or fine, or both.
13	Giving false information respecting an offence committed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
14	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
15	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Idem	Session Court.	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
16	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c. of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
17	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
18	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
19	Fraudently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
20	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	Idem	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 2 years, also liable to fine.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
21	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to 14 years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and also liable to fine.
	If punishable with imprisonment to 1 year, and not to 14 years.	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of either description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.
	Exception.—Not to extend to harbour given by the husband or wife of the offender.			
22	Taking gift, &c. to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Session Court.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to 14 years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also fine.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
	If with imprisonment less than fourteen years.....	Bailable	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.	
23	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also fine.	
	If with imprisonment less than fourteen years	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.	
24	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and also liable to fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, with or without fine.	
	If with imprisonment to one year and not to fourteen years	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.	
	Exception.—Not to extend to harbour or concealment by the husband or wife of the person to be apprehended.				
25	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Idem	Magistrate as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
26	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Idem	Session Court.....	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
27	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision, which he knows to be contrary to law.	Not bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.	
28	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
29	Voluntary omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, with or without fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment to 14 years.	Bailable	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, with or without fine.	
	If with imprisonment less than fourteen years	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Idem not exceeding 2 years, with or without fine.	
30	Voluntary omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, with or without fine.	
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, with or without fine.	
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than fourteen years	Bailable	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or with fine, or with both.	
31	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant....	Idem	Magistrate as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	

32	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 33.
34	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment to fourteen years.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, and also liable to fine.	Cumulative, Clause 35.
	If charged with a capital offence	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.....	
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for fourteen years or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem	
	If under sentence of death	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 14 years, and also fine	
36	Unlawful return from transportation	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, also liable to fine, and to rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 3 years before transportation.	
37	Unlawful return from banishment	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and also liable to fine. If sentenced to imprisonment liable to banishment for life after imprisonment.	
38	Violation of condition of remission of punishment	Idem	Idem	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	
39	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 40.
41	Personation of a juror or assessor	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

3	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
4	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's or the Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
5	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
6	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Queen's or Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
7	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and liable to fine.
	If Queen's or Company's Coin	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.
8	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of India of Queen's or Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
9	Import or export of counterfeit Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and liable to fine.
10	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's or Company's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.
11	Having any counterfeit Coin, known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c. the same to any person.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and fine.
	Delivering it as genuine	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, and fine.
12	The same with respect to the Queen's or Company's Coin.....	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, and fine if the counterfeit Coin is delivered to another person. If delivered as genuine, not exceeding 10 years, and fine.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
13	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Not Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine to ten times the value of the Coin counterfeited, or both.	
14	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, and liable to fine.	
15	Possession of Queen's or Company's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine	
16	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by Law.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine.	
17	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any Coining instrument	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
18	Fraudulently diminishing the weight, or altering the composition of any Coin.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
19	Fraudulently diminishing the weight, or altering the composition of the Queen's or Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
20	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
21	Altering appearance of the Queen's or the Company's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
22	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also fine.	
	Delivering it as genuine, or as a Coin of a different description	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also fine.	
23	Delivery of Queen's or Company's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.	
	Delivering it as genuine or as a Coin of a different description	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also fine.	
24	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, also fine.	
25	Possession of Queen's or Company's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also fine.	
26	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine to ten times the value of the Coin, &c.	
27	Counterfeiting a Government Stamp	Bailable	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.	
28	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government Stamp.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
29	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government Stamp.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
30	Sale of counterfeit Government Stamp	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
31	Having possession of a counterfeit Government Stamp	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
32	Using as genuine a Government Stamp known to be counterfeit	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
33	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government Stamp, or removing from a document a Stamp used for it, with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
34	Using a Government Stamp known to have been before used	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
35	Erasure of mark denoting that Stamp has been used	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

2	Fradulent use of false instrument for weighing	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st Class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
3	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Idem	Idem	Idem.
4	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use	Idem	Idem	Idem.
5	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Chapter XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY, AND MORALS.

2	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.
3	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
4	Knowingly disobeying any rule of the quarantine laws	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.
5	Adulterating food or drink for man intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
6	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
7	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale, so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
8	Offering for sale, or issuing from a dispensary, any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
9	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
10	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.
11	Making atmosphere noxious to health	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding Rupees 500.
12	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months; or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
13	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
14	Conveying for hire any person in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
15	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding Rupees 200.
16	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
17	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
18	So dealing with any explosive substance	Idem	Idem	Idem.
19	So dealing with any machinery	Idem	Idem	Idem.
20	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
21	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life or of grievous hurt from such animal.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
22	Committing a public nuisance	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding Rupees 200.	
23	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
24	Sale, &c. of obscene books, &c. *Exception.*—Not to extend to any representation on or in any Temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine, or both.	
25	Having in possession obscene books, &c., for sale or exhibition	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
26	Obscene songs	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Chapter XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

1	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship, or sacred object, with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 4.
2	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	Idem.
3	Trespassing in a place of sepulture, disturbing a funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem.
5	Uttering any word of making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feelings.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Chapter XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences Affecting Life.

4	Murder	Not bailable	Session Court	Death, or transportation for life, also liable to fine.	
5	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life	Idem	Idem	Death.	
6	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and also liable to fine.	
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, or fine, or both.	
7	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane, or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Idem	Idem	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, and also fine.	

8	Abetting the commission of suicide	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and also liable to fine.
9	Attempt to murder	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also liable to fine.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or the above punishment.
10	Attempt to commit murder, and doing any act, &c. with such intention, or knowledge that if death ensued it would be murder.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or such punishment as hereinbefore mentioned.
11	Attempt to commit suicide	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, and also fine.
13	Being a thug	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, also liable to fine.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

14	Causing miscarriage	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
	If the woman be quick with child	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
15	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Not bailable	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
16	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
	If act done without woman's consent	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or the punishment above mentioned.
17	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, or fine, or both.
18	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, and also liable to fine.
19	Exposure of a child under 5 years by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.
20	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.

Of Hurt.

25	Voluntarily causing hurt, except as in Clause 36	Bailable	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
26	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, or by any corrosive or explosive substance, or by any substance deleterious to inhale or swallow, or by means of any animal.	Not bailable	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
27	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, and also liable to fine.
28	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, or by any corrosive or explosive substance, or by any substance deleterious to inhale or swallow, or by means of any animal.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
29	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt in committing dacoity or robbery, or avoiding apprehension for such offence.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7, also liable to fine.

Of Hurt (continued).

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
30	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
31	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
32	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
33	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also fine.	
34	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.....	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
35	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
36	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation; not intending to hurt any other but the person who gave the provocation.	Bailable	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
37	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other but the person who gave the provocation.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine not exceeding Rupees 2,000, or both.	
38	Causing grievous hurt by an act which is so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
39	Causing hurt by an act which is so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
40	Doing any act which is so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for life, or the personal safety of others.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 50, or both.	

Of Wrongful Restraint, and Wrongful Confinement.

43	Wrongfully restraining any person.	Bailable	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st and 2nd classes.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
44	Wrongfully confining any person	Idem	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
45	Wrongfully confining for 3 or more days	Idem	Magistrate.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
46	Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, with or without addition of 3 days for every day of such wrongful confinement, also liable to fine.	
47	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which the offender may be liable under any other Clause of this Chapter.	

48	Unlawful confinement in secret	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, in addition to any other punishment for the confinement.	
49	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
50	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
51	While keeping a person in wrongful confinement, omitting to furnish him with anything necessary to prevent danger of death or hurt.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

55	Using criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	Bailable	Magistrate or subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine to Rupees 500, or both.	
56	Using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
57	Using criminal force in attempt to murder	Not bailable	Session Court	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also fine.	
58	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
59	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
60	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	Not bailable	Idem	Idem.	
61	Assault or criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine any person.	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
62	Using criminal force on grave and sudden provocation	Idem	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine to Rupees 200, or both.	
63	Assault in cases not specially provided for, when the assault is not on grave and sudden provocation.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and Forced Labour.

68	Kidnapping	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
69	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
70	Abduction with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and fine.	
71	Abducting or kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage, or to cause her defilement, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
72	Kidnapping in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
73	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person	Idem	Idem	Punishment of kidnapping for such purpose.	
74	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
75	Habitual dealing in slaves	Not bailable	Idem	Idem.	
76	Unlawful compulsory labour	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Idem not exceeding 1 year, also fine	Cumulative.

Of Rape.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
78	Rape	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	

Of Unnatural Offences.

79	Unnatural offences	Not bailable	Session Court	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	

Chapter XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

2	Theft	Not bailable	Session Court, when the value of the property which is the subject of the offence exceeds 500 Rupees. Magistrate, when not exceeding 500 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class, when not exceeding 100 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 2nd class, when not exceeding 50 Rupees.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
3	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.	
4	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Idem	Session Court	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	

Of Extortion.

6	Extortion	Bailable	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
7	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
8	Extortion by putting a person in fear, for himself or for another, of death or grievous hurt.	Not bailable	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 5 years, also liable to fine.
9	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear, for himself or for another, of death or grievous hurt, in order to extortion.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and not less than 3 years, also liable to fine.
10	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding 14 years and not less than 5 years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
11	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment not exceeding 14 years and not less than 3 years, in order to commit extortion.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

14	Robbery	Not bailable	Session Court	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
15	Attempt to commit robbery	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.
16	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, to any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
17	Dacoity	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also fine.
18	Murder in dacoity	Idem	Idem	Death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also fine.
19	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment not less than 7 years.
20	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Idem	Idem	Idem not less than 5 years.
21	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Idem	Idem	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also fine.
22	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also fine.
23	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Idem	Idem	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 7 years, also fine.
24	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Of Fraudulent Misappropriation of Property.

25	Fraudulent misappropriation of property, or converting it to one's one use.	Bailable	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
26	Fraudulent misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY (*continued*).

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
28	Criminal breach of trust	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
29	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.	
30	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also fine.	

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

32	Fraudulently receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen	Not bailable	Session Court, when the value of the property, which is the subject of the offence, exceeds 500 Rupees. Magistrate, when not exceeding 500 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class, when not exceeding 100 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 2nd class, when not exceeding 50 Rupees.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.	
33	Fraudulently receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Idem	Session Court	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
34	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
35	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	

Of Cheating.

38	Cheating	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
39	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
40	Cheating by personation	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
41	Cheating and thereby fraudulently inducing delivery of property, or the altering or destroying of a valuable security.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and also fine.	

42	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Not bailable.....	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
43	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
44	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for creditors a debt due to himself or to any other person.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
45	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, and fine.
46	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or fraudulently releasing any claim or demand to which he is entitled.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
47	Fraudulent claim to property with the knowledge that in good faith the claimant has no right thereto.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Of Mischief.

49	Mischief	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine, or both.
50	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 Rupees or upwards.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
51	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 Rupees or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
52	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., or any other animal of the value of 50 Rupees or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.
53	Mischief on any channel or reservoir of water, with intent, &c. to cause diminution of supply for agricultural purposes.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
54	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
55	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage to amount of Rupees 100 or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.
56	Mischief by destroying or moving, or rendering less useful, a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.
57	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c. a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Idem	Idem	Idem to 1 year, or fine, or both.
58	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of Rupees 100 or upwards.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Idem to 7 years, also liable to fine.
59	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
60	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel, or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
61	The mischief described in the last Clause when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 14 years, also fine.
62	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.

Of Criminal Trespass.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
69	Criminal trespass	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
70	House-trespass	Not bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine to Rupees 1,000, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 71.
72	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death, and doing any act towards the commission of it, if that offence is not committed.	Idem	Session Court	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also liable to fine.	
73	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life, and doing any act towards the commission of it, if that offence is not committed.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 5, also liable to fine.	
74	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, and doing any act towards the commission of it, if that offence is not committed.	Idem	Session Court, if the offence intended is triable by it exclusively, otherwise by the Magistrate.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, added to one-third of the longest term for the offence intended, and also fine.	
75	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
76	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Cumulative, Clause 77.
78	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Idem	Session Court, if the offence intended is triable by it exclusively, otherwise by the Magistrate.	Idem not exceeding 2 years, added to one-half the longest term of imprisonment for the offence intended, also liable to fine.	
79	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
80	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, and also fine.	Cumulative, Clause 81.
82	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Idem	Session Court, if the offence intended is triable by it exclusively, otherwise by the Magistrate.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, added to two-thirds of the longest term of imprisonment for the offence intended.	
83	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Idem	Session Court	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
84	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also liable to a fine.	
85	Fraudulently breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both	Cumulative, Clause 87.
86	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both	Idem.

Chapter XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS, AND TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

3	Forgery	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
4	Forgery or using a forged document with intent to injure or deceive	Idem	Idem	Idem.
5	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and also fine.
6	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
7	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
8	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
10	Uttering or using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Idem	Idem	As for forgery.
11	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under Clause 6, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
12	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery, punishable otherwise than under Clause 6, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
13	Having possession of a valuable security or will, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use or utter it as genuine.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
14	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in Clause 6, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
15	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in Clause 6, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, also liable to fine.
16	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting a will.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
17	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or secreting a valuable security	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

22	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
23	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark ordinarily used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
24	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c. of any property.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also fine.
25	Fraudulent making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
26	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
27	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Of Trade and Property-Marks (continued).

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
28	Making use of any such false mark	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
29	Removing, destroying, or defacing any property-mark, with intent to cause injury	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Chapter XIX.—THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 100, or both.	
2	A seaman bound to serve in a merchant vessel leaving it, or absenting himself from it, or refusing to perform his duty, except in the case of ill-treatment.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 100, or both.	
3	Being bound to attend on, or supply the want of, a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind, or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
4	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service, or refusing to perform the duty.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine to thrice the amount of expense of his conveyance to the place.	

Chapter XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

1	A man, by deceit, causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
2	A woman committing the same offence with a man	Bailable	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
3	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife	Not bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
4	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to to fine.	
5	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
6	Adultery	Idem	Session Court or Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.	
7	Enticing or taking away a married woman	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

12	Defamation	Bailable	Session Court	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
13	Printing or engraving matter, knowing it to be defamatory	Idem	Idem	Idem.
14	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Chapter XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

2	Criminal intimidation	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.
3	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, in addition to the punishment in last Clause.
4	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of the Divine displeasure.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
5	Uttering any word, or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
6	Appearing in a public place, &c. in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Idem	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or fine not exceeding Rupees 10, or both.

Chapter XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	The Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of any description prescribed for the offence not exceeding half of the longest term, or fine, or both.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

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1085

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL 1857.

Legislative Council.

7th March 1857.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 7th March 1857, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 21st of June next:—

A Bill for Extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Judicature of the East India Company in BOMBAY, for Simplifying the Procedure thereof, and for Investing other Courts with Criminal Jurisdiction.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Judicature of the East India Company in Bombay, to simplify the Procedure thereof, and to invest other Courts with Criminal Jurisdiction in such parts of the Presidency of Bombay as are subject to the general Regulations of the Bombay Code; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Territorial scope of Act.

1. This Act shall extend only to such parts of the Presidency of Bombay as are subject to the General Regulations of the Bombay Code, except so far as is hereinafter otherwise expressly provided.

Chapter I.

SUDDER COURT.

Jurisdictions of the Sudder Court.

1. The Sudder Court at Bombay shall possess the appellate and other criminal jurisdictions now exercised by it, except so as the same are altered or modified by this Act.

Chapter II.

CRIMINAL COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Criminal Courts other than the Sudder Court.

1. The Courts for the trial of offences other than the Sudder Court shall be the following:—

COURTS OF SESSION;
COURTS OF THE MAGISTRATES;
SUBORDINATE COURTS; namely—
Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first Class.
Subordinate Criminal Courts of the second Class.

Who are to be Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts.

2. First Assistants to the Magistrate, and Principal Sudder Ameens, shall be Judges of Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first Class.

Second Assistants to the Magistrate, and Moonsiffs, shall be Judges of Subordinate Criminal Courts of the second Class.

Criminal Courts, how to be denominated.

3. The Session Courts, the Courts of the Magistrates, and Subordinate Criminal Courts, shall be denominated after the zillah or city, or division, in which they are respectively established.

Appointment, suspension, and removal of Criminal Judges.

4. The appointment, suspension, and removal of the Judges of the Session Courts, of the Magistrates, and of the Judges of the several Subordinate Criminal Courts, shall be regulated by such rules and orders as the Governor in Council shall from time to time pass.

Declaration on entering upon office.

5. Each Criminal Court is to be presided over by one or more Judges; and every Judge, previous to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and

subscribe the following declaration before any authority or person commissioned by competent authority to receive it:

"I, *A. B.*, appointed of the Court of do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability, knowledge, and judgment."

6. Each Criminal Court is to use a seal, such as shall be prescribed by the Local Government.

Seal.

7. It shall rest with the Governor in Council, upon the report of the Sudder Court, made after such communication with the Session Judges and Magistrates and Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts as may be deemed requisite, to fix such establishment of ministerial officers as may be necessary for the due execution of all the duties committed to those several Courts, and to prescribe the number of offices, the number of officers, their respective salaries, the tenure by which they are to hold office, and such other particulars as the said Governor in Council may deem proper. Upon the receipt of the instructions of the Governor in Council, the Judges of the Criminal Courts shall make the appointments to the several offices of their respective establishments.

Ministerial officers.

8. No person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any criminal proceeding whatever excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the Criminal Courts.

No person excepted from jurisdiction by reason of place of birth or of descent.

9. The Session Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of all offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any special or local law.

Session Court to have jurisdiction over all offences, under the Penal Code, or under any special or local law.

10. The Session Court exclusively shall have jurisdiction in respect of—

Exclusive jurisdiction as to certain offences.

1*st*. Offences entered in Schedule A of the Code of Procedure as triable by those Courts only.

2*nd*. The offences punishable under Chapter XVII. Clauses 2 and 32 of the Penal Code, when the value of the property which is the subject of the offence exceeds 500 Rupees.

3*rd*. Offences however punishable under any Clause of the Penal Code, charged against public servants of the first four classes described in Clause 17 Chapter II., whether as such public servants or otherwise.

4*th*. Offences however punishable under any Clause of the Penal Code, charged against the following public servants as such public servants:

Every head ministerial officer, every record-keeper, and every nazir of a Court of Justice, and every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, or who is especially authorised as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact;

Every head jailor;

Every head officer of police;

Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep, or expend any property on behalf of the Government, or to make any survey, assessment, or contract, on behalf of the Government; or to investigate, or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the Government; or to make, authenticate, or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of the Government.

5*th*. Offences however punishable under any Clause of the Penal Code, charged against the following public servants, as such public servants:

Every juryman;

Every arbitrator to whom any cause has been referred by a Court of Justice.

11. Magistrates are empowered to try all offences not assigned to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Session Court.

Magistrates, their jurisdiction as to offences.

12. Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first and second classes are empowered to try offences entered in Schedule A of the Code of Procedure as triable by those Courts respectively.

Subordinate Criminal Courts; their jurisdiction as to offences.

13. In cases tried by the Courts of Sessions in which the defendant is convicted of any offence which, by the Penal Code, is punishable with death, the Court shall not pass judgment, but shall refer the case to the Sudder Court, which shall pass judgment thereon.

Session Court not to pass sentence in cases punishable with death.

14. It shall be competent to a Session Judge, on cause shown, to direct the transfer of any criminal case from any Criminal Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction in his district.

Session Court may direct transfer of a criminal case.

15. Magistrates are empowered to pass sentence in all cases tried by them, provided that they shall not, for any offence, sentence any person to imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, or to fine exceeding 1,000 Rupees; and they may inflict fine together with imprisonment in all cases in which both punishments are authorised by the Penal Code.

Magistrates; their penal jurisdiction.

16. Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts of the first Class are empowered to pass sentence in all cases tried by them, provided that they shall not, for any offence, sentence any person to imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or to fine exceeding 200 Rupees; and they may inflict fine together with imprisonment in all cases in which both punishments are authorised by the Penal Code.

Subordinate Criminal Courts, first class; their penal jurisdiction.

17. Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts of the second Class are empowered to pass sentence in all cases tried by them, provided that they shall not, for any offence, sentence any person to imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, or to fine exceeding 50 Rupees; and they may inflict fine together with imprisonment in all cases in which both punishments are authorised by the Penal Code.

Subordinate Criminal Courts, second class; their penal jurisdiction.

18. In every case punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of Clauses 8 and 9 Chapter III. of the Penal Code, in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

the fine; provided, however, that in such cases, decided by the Magistrate and Subordinate Criminal Courts, the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine shall in no case exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Court is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Subordinate Criminal Courts may be empowered to prepare cases for trial before the Session Court.

19. It shall be competent to the Government to direct that any Subordinate Criminal Court shall be authorised to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Session Courts, and to commit or hold to bail parties to take their trial before such Courts, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purposes.

Chapter III.

PRELIMINARY RULES.

Complainants and witnesses to be examined without oath, affirmation, or warning.

1. All complainants and witnesses shall be examined without oath or affirmation or any warning as a necessary preliminary to their preferring complaints or giving evidence, and they shall, upon such examination, be bound to speak the truth as they would have been bound by an oath, or a sanction tantamount to an oath.

No person excepted from Criminal Procedure by reason of place of birth or of descent.

2. No person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be excepted from the rules of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter IV.

OBTAINING A SUMMONS OR WARRANT.

Proceeding to compel appearance.

1. Where an offence has been committed, or is suspected to have been committed, the proceeding, in order to compel the party known or suspected to have committed such offence to appear for the purpose of preliminary inquiry concerning the same, may be by summons or arrest.

Summons.

2. The proceeding by summons may be in the cases and shall be subject to the rules hereinafter contained.

Arrest.

3. The proceeding by arrest may be either—

(1.) By warrant;

(2.) Or by a private person without warrant;

(3.) Or by an officer without warrant.

Complaint.

4. A summons, or a warrant of arrest, may be obtained on such complaint as is mentioned in the next succeeding Article.

To be reduced into writing and signed.

5. Every complaint made before a magistrate or head officer of police, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against a person accused of any offence, either directly or on suspicion, if not written, shall be forthwith reduced into writing, and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the magistrate or head officer of police issuing the summons or warrant.

Magistrate how to proceed on complaint.

6. Upon such complaint duly made before a magistrate, he shall, in case it appear to him that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, issue his summons or warrant for causing the person accused to appear before himself or some other magistrate or Court having jurisdiction; and if in the judgment of such magistrate there be no sufficient ground, he shall dismiss the complaint, whether it be direct or on suspicion only.

Head officer of police how to proceed on complaint.

7. Upon such complaint duly made before a head officer of police, he shall, in case it appear to him that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and that the immediate apprehension of the accused is necessary to the ends of justice, issue his summons or warrant for causing the person accused to appear before himself; and if in the judgment of such head officer there be no sufficient ground, or the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary to the ends of justice, he shall abstain from issuing any process, and shall submit the complaint for the orders of the magistrate.

Summons; what it is to contain, and how to be directed.

8. Every summons issued by a magistrate or head officer of police to a person so accused shall be in writing, under the hand and seal of the magistrate or head officer of police issuing it; shall show his office; that the summons is made on a complaint duly made of an offence committed or suspected to have been committed; shall be directed either to the person accused by such complaint, or some other person; if directed to the person accused it shall, if issued by the magistrate, direct him to appear before the magistrate issuing such summons, or some other magistrate or Court as aforesaid, at a time and place specified; and if issued by a head officer of police, to appear before such head officer at a time and place specified; and if directed to any other person, it shall require such other person to summon the person accused so to appear.

Summons how to be served.

9. If such summons be directed to the person accused, it may either be served on him personally or left with some adult member of his family.

Notwithstanding summons, warrant may issue in certain cases.

10. A magistrate or head officer of police may, notwithstanding such summons, either before the appearance of the person accused, as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person in all cases in which he might so have done had no such summons been issued.

Warrant when grantable for an offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

11. A magistrate of one district or head officer of one division may grant a warrant for the apprehension of a suspected offender within that district or division, as the case may be, in respect of an offence of which the law takes cognisance, committed in a different district or division, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country.

Where an offence may be investigated and tried in

12. When a person or several persons shall be accused of the commission of any offence, by reason of any things which

One of two or more jurisdictions.

have been done, or by reason of any thing or things which have been done, and consequence or consequences which have occurred, every such offence may be inquired of and determined, and every such offender prosecuted and punished, in any district or jurisdiction in which any such thing shall have been done, or any such consequence shall have occurred.

Abetment.

13. The abetment of an offence, wherever such abetment may have taken place, may be inquired of and determined in any place or district in which that offence may be inquired of and determined, and by any Court which has jurisdiction to try that offence, as though the abetment had been committed at the same place at which that offence was wholly or partly committed.

Abetment.

14. Provided that such abetment may be inquired of and determined in any district within which the abettor has done anything for abetting the commission of that offence.

Offence committed on boundary.

15. Where any offence shall be committed on the boundary or boundaries of two or more districts or divisions, or within the distance of 500 yards of any such boundary or boundaries, or shall be begun in one district or division and completed in another, every such offence may be inquired of and determined in any of the said districts or divisions in the same manner as if it had been actually and wholly committed therein.

During journey, &c.

16. Where any offence shall be committed on any person, or on or in respect of any property, in or upon any coach, cart, or other carriage or conveyance, or upon any beast of burden employed in any journey, or shall be committed on any person, or on or in respect of any property on board any vessel employed on any voyage or journey upon any navigable river, canal, or inland navigation, such offence may be inquired of and determined in any district or division through any part whereof such coach, cart, carriage, conveyance, beast of burden, or vessel shall have passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which such offence shall have been committed, in the same manner as if it had been actually committed in such district or division; and in all cases where the side, middle, or other part of any highway, or the side, bank, middle, or other part of any such river, canal, or navigation, shall constitute the boundary of any two districts or divisions, such offence may be inquired of and determined in either of the said districts or divisions through or adjoining to or by the boundary of any part whereof such coach, cart, carriage, conveyance, beast of burden, or vessel shall have passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which such offence shall have been committed, in the same manner as if it had actually been committed in such district or division.

Receiving, &c. stolen property.

17. Whosoever shall fraudulently receive, or fraudulently have in possession any stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen property, may be prosecuted and punished in any district or place in which he shall have or shall have had such stolen property in his possession, or in any district or place in which any person by whose offence that property came to be stolen property may be prosecuted and punished.

Unlawfully receiving property.

18. Whosoever shall commit any offence by unlawfully receiving or having in possession any moveable property, knowing the same to have been unlawfully taken, obtained, or converted, may be prosecuted and punished in any district or place in which he shall have or shall have had such property in his possession, or in any district or place in which any person who unlawfully took, or obtained, or converted such property, may be prosecuted and punished for any offence committed thereby.

Escape from lawful custody under sentence.

19. Any offender who shall escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained in pursuance of a sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, may be prosecuted and punished, either in the district where he shall be apprehended and retaken, or in the district in which the said offence shall have been committed.

Returning from transportation or banishment.

20. Any offender who shall return from transportation or banishment, the term of such transportation or banishment not having expired, and his punishment not having been remitted, may be prosecuted and punished, either in the district or place where he shall be apprehended, or in that in which he was formerly tried.

Forgery.

21. Any person who shall commit any offence by forgery, or by using as genuine any document which he knows to be forged, or falsified by forgery, may be prosecuted and punished in any district or place in which he shall be apprehended or be in custody, as if his offence had been actually committed in that district or place.

Definition of certain terms.

22. In the preceding Articles, and any other Article of this Act wherever the district or other place, or the Court in or before which any offence is to be inquired of and determined, or any offence is to be prosecuted and punished is mentioned, the term "inquired of" shall be deemed to comprise every proceeding preliminary to trial; the term "determined" to comprise trial, and every subsequent proceeding, including the punishment of the offender; and the terms "prosecuted and punished" to comprise every proceeding, whether preliminary or subsequent to trial, or upon such trial; unless in any such case there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto.

What is a district, and what a division.

23. The local jurisdiction of the magistrate of a zillah or district shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a district; and the local jurisdiction of a moonsiff or head officer of police be deemed a division; provided that nothing herein contained shall be held as authorising a police officer, except under the special authority of the magistrate, to inquire into any of the offences described in the provisions of the Penal Code specified in Chapter IX. Article 1 of this Act.

Chapter V.

OF THE WARRANT AND ITS EXECUTION.

Warrant to bear the name of grantor.

1. The warrant shall be in the name of the officer who grants it.

Form of warrant.

2. Every such warrant shall be in writing; shall be directed to some person or persons by name or by official description (and in the latter case, either to some particular officer, or to all or some one or more of that class or description); shall specify the person to be arrested by name, or by such other description as may be sufficient to distinguish him; shall order that such person be arrested; shall specify the authority before whom such person after arrest shall be taken; shall state, as the cause of arrest, some offence committed or suspected to have been committed in respect of which the magistrate or other officer has jurisdiction to issue such warrant; shall show the person who grants it to be a magistrate or other officer authorised to issue such warrant; shall state the time of making it; show the place where it is granted, either by statement in the body or in the margin of the warrant; and be signed and sealed by the magistrate or other officer who grants it.

Warrant to several persons, jointly and severally.

3. A warrant directed to several persons jointly and severally may be executed by any one of them.

To several persons jointly.

4. A warrant directed to several persons jointly, without words excluding the execution by one or a part only of those mentioned, may be executed by any one or by a part only of them.

To a head officer or nazir.

5. A warrant directed to a head officer of police or to a nazir may be executed by any officer subordinate to such head officer of police or nazir respectively.

Officers issuing a warrant may personally superintend its execution.

6. A magistrate or other officer authorised to issue a warrant or other criminal process may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the same be duly executed, and may adopt or direct any legal measures that may be necessary for the due execution thereof.

Warrant directed to a person not an officer of police or nazir.

7. A warrant directed to any other person than an officer of police or the nazir of a Court is to be executed by that person; provided, nevertheless, that any other person may, in the presence or out of the actual presence of one authorised to execute a warrant, aid him in executing the same, if the person so authorised be near at hand, and acting in the execution of the warrant.

All persons bound to assist in certain cases.

8. Every person is bound to assist a magistrate or police officer demanding his aid in the taking of an offender, preventing a breach of the peace, the suppression of a riot, or the taking of the rioters.

Where a warrant of a magistrate must be executed.

9. A warrant issued by any magistrate must be executed (unless it be specially otherwise provided) within the jurisdiction of the magistrate from whom it issued, or of the magistrate by whom it has been duly endorsed for execution.

Warrant endorsed in another jurisdiction.

10. In case any person against whom a warrant shall be issued by any magistrate shall escape, go into, reside, or be, or be supposed to be, in any place out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate granting such warrant, the magistrate of the place into or in which such person shall escape, go, reside, be, or be supposed to be, shall endorse his name on such warrant, which shall be a sufficient authority to the person or persons bringing such warrant, and to all other persons to whom such warrant was originally directed, to execute such warrant within the jurisdiction of the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, and to apprehend and carry such person before the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, or before the magistrate of the district where the offence was committed. In case such person be carried before the magistrate who endorsed the warrant, and the offence with which he is charged is bailable in law, he shall be proceeded with in the manner hereinafter mentioned in Chapter XIII. Article 7 or Chapter XV. Article 7. If the offence be not bailable, he shall be forwarded to the magistrate of the district in which such offence was committed.

Warrant to be endorsed may be sent by post.

11. Provided that it shall be competent to a magistrate issuing a warrant for the arrest of a person out of his jurisdiction to direct the warrant to the magistrate of the district in which such person is, or is supposed to be, and to transmit the same by post. On the receipt of the warrant by the magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution, in the same manner as if the warrant had originally issued from himself. On such person being apprehended and carried before the magistrate who endorsed the warrant, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding Article.

Magistrate how to proceed on arrest under his own warrant for an offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

12. If a person, for whose apprehension a warrant has been granted by a magistrate under the provisions of Chapter IV. Article 11, is suspected of an offence committed in a different district, the magistrate granting the warrant shall, unless he is authorised by any law to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the magistrate of the district in which the offence was committed, or take bail for his appearance before such magistrate, if the offence of which he is suspected is bailable in law; and in all other instances the magistrate shall report the case for the orders of the Sudder Court.

Head officer of police how to proceed in such cases.

13. If the warrant under Chapter IV. Article 11 shall have been granted by a head officer of police, the head officer of police shall send the person arrested to the magistrate to whom such head officer of police is subordinate, unless the offence of which the person arrested is suspected shall have been committed in another division of the district in which the division of the head officer of police who granted the warrant is comprised; in such case the head officer of police who granted the warrant shall send the person arrested to the head officer

of police of the division in which such offence was committed.

Where a warrant of a police officer must be executed.

14. A warrant issued by a police officer must be executed (unless it be otherwise specially provided) within the jurisdiction of the officer who issued it.

When a warrant of arrest may be executed.

15. An arrest on a warrant for any of the offences specified in Schedule A of this Code of Procedure as not bailable offences may be made on any day, and at any time of the day or night. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to direct that an arrest on a warrant in any other case may be made on any day, and at any time of the day or night.

Warrant how to be executed.

16. In making an arrest, the officer or other person executing the warrant shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by words or actions.

No unnecessary restraint.

17. After arrest, the prisoner shall not be subjected to any more restraint than such as may be necessary to prevent his escape.

Notification of purpose to act under the warrant.

18. One executing or attempting to execute a warrant of arrest is bound to notify to the person against whom such warrant is directed that he purposes to act under the authority of that warrant.

Notification of substance of warrant.

19. An officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest must notify the substance of the warrant, and show the warrant, if sight of it be demanded.

Taking and refusing to give up a warrant.

20. If, on a warrant being shown, any person take hold of it, and illegally refuse to give it up to the officer or other person authorised to execute it, such officer or other person may retake it by force, provided he use no greater degree of violence than is necessary for the purpose.

Resisting an endeavour to arrest.

21. If, after notice by one authorised by warrant to arrest another of his intention to arrest him, the person against whom such warrant is issued shall forcibly resist the endeavour to arrest him, the person so authorised is bound to use all such means as may be necessary to effect an arrest and prevent escape.

Breaking of outer door or window.

22. Any person authorised by warrant to arrest any person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may (in the presence of two respectable witnesses) break open any outer door or window of a dwelling-house, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Officer, &c. breaking out to liberate himself.

23. An officer or other person having lawfully entered a dwelling-house for the purpose of executing criminal process, or of arresting any person under any of these Articles, may lawfully break out of such house when it is necessary for his own liberation; and any officer may lawfully break any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling-house in order to liberate any officer or other person who, having entered for such purpose, is unlawfully detained within such dwelling-house.

Breaking of inner door or window.

24. Any person authorised by a warrant to arrest any person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may (in the presence of two respectable witnesses) break open any inner door or window of a dwelling-house, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open a zenanah or female apartment.

25. If information be received that a person accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue on complaint, has concealed himself in a zenanah or female apartment in the actual occupancy of women, the officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precaution as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused, and shall endeavour to ascertain, by the means of two respectable women unconnected with the family or with each other, whether the person against whom the warrant has been issued be really concealed in the zenanah; in which case, and if such person shall not deliver himself up, the police officer or other person authorised to excute the warrant may, in the presence of two or more respectable residents of the place, break open the zenanah, and execute the process entrusted to him, giving notice at the same time to any women in the zenanah that they are at liberty to withdraw.

Breaking of doors, &c. for offences not previously provided for.

26. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to direct, in any particular case, that a warrant of arrest shall be executed as provided in Articles 22, 24, and 25 of this Chapter, for any other offence than the offences for which a warrant may issue on complaint.

Party arrested to be brought immediately to the authority mentioned in the warrant.

27. After arrest made, the officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested to the magistrate or other authority mentioned in the warrant.

Or as soon as practicable.

28. If, after arrest made, circumstances render it impracticable to bring the person arrested immediately before the magistrate, or other authority, the officer or other person executing the warrant shall detain the person arrested in custody in the mean time, and bring him before the magistrate or other authority as soon as his doing so shall become reasonably practicable.

No threat, promise, or caution, as to disclosure by party arrested.

29. No officer or other person, after the arrest of any suspected person, is to offer to him any inducement, by threat or promise, or otherwise, to make any disclosure, but shall, when necessary, apprise him of the cause of arrest, and leave him free to speak or keep silence; and no such officer

or other person shall after such arrest prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Chapter VI.

OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

1. A police officer or other person who sees any offence committed for which a warrant may issue on complaint, may, without warrant, arrest the offender.

Arrest on view.

2. A police officer may, without warrant, arrest of his own authority a person against whom a reasonable complaint of an offence, for which a warrant may issue on complaint, is made, or who may be found with stolen goods in his possession.

On complaint, or finding with stolen goods.

3. A police officer or other person may, without warrant, arrest a proclaimed offender, or a person against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in a recent offence.

A proclaimed offender: hue and cry.

4. If a person liable to arrest without warrant under the foregoing rules shall enter into and conceal himself in a dwelling-house, the person who might otherwise have arrested shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused, and send immediate information to the magistrate or head officer of police; but no house shall be broken into for the purpose of arresting any person without a warrant.

A party liable to arrest concealing himself.

5. A police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of a breach of the peace, committed or attempted to be committed in his view; and, in the event of disobedience or resistance, may, without warrant, arrest the offender.

Breach of the peace.

6. A police officer may apprehend any person who obstructs him while in the execution of his duty, and carry him before the magistrate, or before the head officer of the police division.

Obstruction of a police officer in his duty.

7. It is not necessary to notify the cause of arrest where the person is in the actual commission of any offence, or where fresh pursuit is made after any such person, who, being disturbed, makes his escape.

When it is not necessary to notify cause of arrest.

8. A police officer or other person, having arrested a person for an offence, is to take or send him before the magistrate or the head officer of the police division, without unnecessary delay.

Party arrested to be taken immediately before the proper authority.

9. Where any offence is committed in the presence of any magistrate, he may by word of mouth command any other person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him, or, at his discretion, where the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Arrest for an offence committed in the presence of a magistrate.

Chapter VII.

OF ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

1. If a person lawfully arrested on a criminal information shall escape or be rescued, it shall be lawful for the person from whose custody such prisoner so escaped or was rescued to make fresh pursuit, and retake him in any place, either within or without the jurisdiction where he was so in custody, and on any day, and at any time of the day or night, and to deal with him as he might have done on an original taking.

Person arresting may retake on escape, and deal with the party arrested as on original taking.

2. In order to retake any person, within the meaning of the last preceding Article, the person so making fresh pursuit as therein is mentioned may adopt the same measures as he might have done on the original taking.

May adopt the same measures as on original taking.

Chapter VIII.

OF SEARCH WARRANT.

1. Whenever a magistrate, having jurisdiction in respect of a supposed offence, shall consider that the production of any thing or things will be essential to the conduct of an inquiry into such offence, he may grant his warrant to search for such thing or things, and it shall be lawful for the officer legally charged with the execution of such warrant to search for such thing or things in any dwelling or dwellings, place or places. In such case the magistrate shall, if he think right, specify in his warrant the dwelling or dwellings, place or places, or part or parts thereof to which only the search shall extend.

When grantable by a magistrate.

2. The magistrate shall direct his warrant to the head officer of police within whose jurisdiction the dwelling or dwellings, place or places, required to be searched are situated, or to any other public and registered officer of police to whom the magistrate may think fit to commit the execution of that duty. A warrant directed to a head officer of police may, in the event of the head officer not being able to proceed in person, be executed by any officer subordinate to such head officer, above the rank of burkundaz.

How to be directed.

3. A magistrate may require the magistrate of another district to issue a search warrant in any case in which he may issue such warrant himself.

When a magistrate may require a magistrate of another district to issue a search warrant.

4. In cases of emergency, a magistrate may grant his warrant for the search of any thing or things concealed, or supposed to be concealed, in a dwelling or dwellings, place or places, out of his jurisdiction, the production of such thing or things being essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence committed within his jurisdiction. When a magistrate grants a warrant under this Article, he shall inform the magistrate of the district in which the dwelling or dwellings, place or places, to be searched, are situated.

When a magistrate may grant a search warrant out of his jurisdiction.

5. Whenever a head officer of police shall consider that the production of any thing or things will be essential to the conduct of

Search warrant when grantable by a head officer of police.

an inquiry into any offence which he is authorised to inquire into, he may grant his warrant to search for such thing or things in any dwelling or dwellings, place or places, within his division, which shall be specified in his warrant; and it shall be lawful for the officer legally charged with the execution of such warrant to search for such thing or things in such dwelling or dwellings, place or places.

How to be executed.

6. The head officer of police shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person; but if unable to proceed in person, shall direct his warrant to any police officer of his division above the rank of burkundaz.

When a head officer of police may require a head officer of police of another division to issue a search warrant.

7. A head officer of police may require the head officer of police of another division, whether subject to the same magistrate as himself or to the magistrate of any other district, to issue a search warrant in any case in which he may issue such warrant himself.

Representations regarding anything for which search is to be made to be sent to magistrate.

8. The head officer of police when not specially instructed by the magistrate, shall transmit all representations made to him regarding the receipt or concealment of any thing or things, the production of which is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence, at or before the time when he proceeds to the search, for the information of the magistrate, and for any orders which he may deem it necessary to issue on the subject.

When the search is to be made.

9. The search shall be made in the day-time, except in cases of great emergency, and where the information is positive, and not on suspicion only, when it may be made either in the day-time, or in the night-time.

Breaking of door.

10. If the door be shut, the person charged with the execution of the warrant may proceed to break open the door, if, after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking of a zenanah or female apartment.

11. If the place ordered to be searched is a zenanah or female apartment in the actual occupancy of women, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to any women in the zenanah that they are at liberty to withdraw; and, after giving such notice, and allowing a reasonable time for the women to withdraw, such officer may enter the zenanah for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

Search to be made in the presence of witnesses.

12. The search is to be made in the presence of three or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the dwelling or dwellings, place or places searched may be situated, and such persons shall subscribe their names to the report made to the magistrate; and the occupant of the house, or owner of the house, or some person in his behalf, shall in every instance be permitted to attend during the search.

Occupant of the place searched may attend.

Property, &c. to be sent to the magistrate.

13. All property which is claimed as having been stolen, as well as all property suspected to have been stolen, found on persons accused of robbery or theft, or which is seized by police officers under suspicious circumstances, as also anything the production of which is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence, shall be forwarded without delay, together with a despatch, to the magistrate. A copy of the despatch being registered, the original is to be given to the officer charged with the conveyance of the property, to be delivered to the nazir, or other proper officer, on his arrival at the station of the magistrate.

Chapter IX.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BY THE POLICE.

Offences into which the police officers may not inquire without special authority.

1. A head officer of police shall not inquire into any of the following offences, punishable under the Penal Code, unless specially authorised by the magistrate to do so, namely—

Offences under Chapter IX.; provided that it shall be competent to a head officer of police to apprehend and send to the magistrate any person who may be found in his division in the commission of the offence punishable under Clause 12 of the Chapter.

Offences under Chapter X., except the offences punishable under Clauses 13, 15, 18, and 24 of the Chapter, and under Clauses 32 and 34 of Chapter XI.; provided that it shall be competent to a head officer of police to inquire into any offence under Chapter X. committed in contempt of his own authority.

Offences under Chapter XI., except the offences punishable under Clauses 32, 36, and 37.

Offences under Chapter XIII.

Offences under Chapter XIV., except the offences punishable under Clauses 2, 3, 12, 14, 17, 18, and 21.

Offences under Chapter XV.

Offences under Chapter XVI., Clauses 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63.

Offences under Chapter XVII., Clauses 6, 7, 10, 11, 25, 26, 28, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 69.

Offences under Chapter XVIII.

Offences under Chapter XIX.

Offences under Chapter XX.

Offences under Chapter XXI.

Offences under Chapter XXII.

Offences under Chapter XXIII.

When the head officer of police may issue his warrant.

2. Upon complaint duly made before a head officer of police having jurisdiction in the case, against any person for committing any offence other than the offences described in the provisions of the Penal Code specified in the last preceding Article, and which offence is punishable under the Penal Code with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for such head officer to issue his warrant to apprehend such person, and to cause him to be brought before such head officer.

May issue summons instead of warrant.

3. Provided that in all cases it shall be lawful for such head officer before whom such a complaint is made, instead of issuing

his warrant in the first instance to apprehend the person so complained against, to issue his summons, recording his reason for so issuing his summons, directed to such person, requiring him to appear before such head officer.

When head officer of police shall issue summons.

4. Upon a complaint duly made before a head officer of police having jurisdiction in the case, against any person for committing any offence into which he is authorised to inquire, and which is punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, such head officer shall issue his summons to such person, requiring him to appear before such head officer.

When the head officer of police may stay issue of process.

5. In the event of its appearing to the head officer of police that for any special reason the issue of process for causing the attendance of the accused shall be stayed until the case be reported for the orders of the magistrate, such report shall be made without delay, and the issue of process against the accused in the mean time suspended. On the receipt of the head officer's report, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, if he is of opinion that there are grounds for proceeding with the case, to direct the head officer to proceed with it, or to proceed with it as if the complaint had been made before himself.

Witnesses to be summoned.

6. Upon the issue of process for causing the attendance of the accused, the head officer of police shall at the same time issue summonses for the attendance of any persons who appear from the statement of the person making the complaint to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

Head officer of police may proceed in person, or depute an officer to investigate.

7. Nothing contained in the foregoing Articles shall be construed to prevent a head officer of police from proceeding in person, or deputing a fit person from among the officers acting under him, to ascertain on the spot the facts and circumstances of any case into which he is authorised to inquire.

Police may pursue offenders into other jurisdictions.

8. It shall be lawful for the head or other officer of police to pursue persons accused of the offences referred to in Article 1 of this Chapter into the jurisdiction of other head officers of police, whether subject to the same magistrate as himself or to the magistrate of any other district.

Examination of witnesses.

9. The examination of witnesses by the police shall be taken in the presence of the head officer, or, in the event of his absence, in the presence of any officer above the rank of burkundaz, and the substance of any material information obtained from them shall be reduced to writing, not in the form of question and answer, but in that of a brief narrative, which shall be signed by the person deposing, and transmitted to the magistrate, as hereinafter provided, under the signature of the police officer by whom the inquiry may have been made.

Police officers not to examine the accused.

10. It shall not be competent to a head or other officer of police to examine a person accused of a criminal offence, or to reduce to writing any admission or confession of guilt which he may propose to make.

Inquiry by the police.

11. The head or other officer of police shall complete the inquiry with as little delay as possible, and if the head officer himself have made the inquiry, he shall forward the accused to the magistrate, under the custody of one or more burkundazes, provided the evidence is such as to warrant that course, and the offence be not bailable, and shall bind over the prosecutor and witnesses to appear on or before a fixed day before the magistrate of the district. If a subordinate police officer have made the inquiry, he shall submit his proceedings to the head officer, who shall then proceed as if he had made the inquiry himself.

Accused not to be detained by the police beyond 48 hours, without special authority.

12. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the head or other officer of police to detain the accused in custody, without the special orders of the magistrate, for a longer period than forty-eight hours; and provided, also, that it shall be competent for a head or other officer of police, on his being satisfied that there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, to forward the accused to the magistrate at any period of the inquiry before the expiration of forty-eight hours from the apprehension of the accused. The head officer shall forward with the accused a short despatch stating the offence for which the accused has been arrested.

Head officer how to proceed in cases of deficient evidence.

13. If it shall appear to the head officer of police that there is not sufficient evidence to warrant the transmission of the accused to the magistrate, he shall release the accused on bail, or on his own recognisance, to appear when required, and submit his proceedings for the orders of the magistrate.

Proceedings of the head officer of what to consist.

14. In all cases, in submitting his proceedings to the magistrate, the head officer of police shall forward the statement of the person complaining and the depositions of the witnesses, with a brief report of the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the witnesses, without any recapitulation of evidence or expression of opinion as to the guilt of the accused, together with any weapon or property which it may be necessary to produce before the magistrate. The head officer of police shall further state whether he has forwarded the accused in custody, or released him on bail, or on his own recognisance.

Bail.

15. Persons accused of the commission of any of the offences entered in the third column of Schedule A as not bailable shall not be admitted to bail; provided that there appear reasonable grounds for believing that such persons have been guilty of the offence imputed to them: but in all cases of persons accused of any other offences, if sufficient bail be tendered for appearance before the magistrate, the head officer of police shall accept such bail, and immediately release the party apprehended.

When security for keeping the peace to be required.

16. In cases of manifest necessity, when the head officer of police may be apprehensive of danger to the public peace by the enlargement of a person arrested for rioting or other bailable offence, without security being taken for

his peaceable conduct, the person so arrested shall be required, in addition to the bail for his appearance, to furnish security for keeping the peace; and the surety or sureties shall execute a recognisance in an amount to be regulated by the circumstances of the case and the condition of the person executing the same. In default of his furnishing the required security, the accused shall be forwarded under custody to the magistrate.

Police to report all apprehensions.

17. The officers of police shall report to the magistrate the cases of all persons apprehended within their respective jurisdictions, whether such persons may have been admitted to bail or otherwise; and no person who has been apprehended shall be discharged, except on bail, or on his own recognisance, or under the special order of the magistrate.

Bail not to be excessive. Terms of security.

18. The bail to be taken for appearance before the magistrate, in pursuance of Article 15 of this Chapter, shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the defendant before the magistrate on or before a fixed day, to answer the complaint.

Prosecutors and witnesses to execute recognisance to appear before the magistrate.

19. Prosecutors and witnesses, whose attendance may be necessary at the Criminal Courts, shall execute recognisances, before the police officers, to appear before the magistrate on a specific day, which shall be the day whereon the accused may be bound to appear, if he shall have been admitted to bail, or on the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the magistrate's place of residence, if he is to be forwarded thither under custody. The police officer in whose presence the recognisance may be executed shall forward it with his report to the magistrate, and shall deliver to the prosecutor or witness a despatch, which the prosecutor or witness shall be required to deliver in person to the magistrate or the nazir of his Court, unaccompanied by any officer of police.

Witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

20. The police officers shall not subject witnesses to any restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require them to give any other security for their appearance than their own recognisances; but if any witness shall refuse to attend, or to execute the recognisance directed in the last preceding Article, it shall be competent to the head officer of police to forward such witness under custody to the magistrate.

Recusant witness may be forwarded in custody.

By whom the powers of the head officer of police may be exercised in his absence or illness.

21. The powers to be exercised by the head officer of police under the foregoing rules shall be exercised, in the event of his absence or illness, by the head police officer present at the police station above the rank of burkundaz.

Service of process issued by the police.

22. All processes in criminal cases cognisable by the police officers shall be served by the burkundazes at the police station, without any charge to the parties or witnesses.

Penalty for taking unauthorised cognisance of offences.

23. The police officers are strictly prohibited, on pain of dismissal from office, from taking cognisance of any of the offences described in the provisions of the Penal Code specified in Article 1 of this Chapter, except under the special orders of the magistrate; but it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to issue such orders to the officers of police, in regard to the investigation of criminal cases, as he shall think proper, and such officer shall be bound to obey the orders of the magistrate.

Magistrate may direct investigation at his discretion.

How head officer of police is to proceed in regard to cases triable by the Subordinate Criminal Courts.

24. When a Subordinate Criminal Court has been authorised to receive cases coming within its jurisdiction on the report of a police officer, the head officer of police shall forward the accused and submit his proceedings to such court, and shall bind over the prosecutor and witnesses to appear before the same.

Chapter X.

OF CONTEMPTS, AND DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

Contempt of Court under Chapter XI. Clause 39 of the Penal Code.

1. When any such offence as is described in Clause 39 of Chapter XI. of the Penal Code is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of a judge or court of justice, or of a magistrate, or any officer vested with the powers of a magistrate, acting as such in any stage of a judicial proceeding, it shall be competent to such judge, or court, or magistrate, to punish the same as for a contempt of court, and to adjudge the offender to punishment as authorised by the said Clause.

Contempt of lawful authority under Chapter X. of the Penal Code.

2. When any of the offences described in Chapter X. of the Penal Code is committed in contempt of the lawful authority of a judge or court of justice, or of a magistrate, or any officer vested with the powers of a magistrate, acting as such in any stage of a judicial proceeding, it shall be competent to such judge, or court, or magistrate, to punish the same as for a contempt of court, and to adjudge the offender to punishment as authorised by the Clause applicable thereto.

Ordinary powers of punishment not to be exceeded.

3. Provided that no magistrate or judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court shall exceed his ordinary powers of punishment in fixing the measure of punishment for any of the offences referred to in the three last preceding Articles; and provided also, that where a person has been sentenced to punishment under the provisions of the last preceding Article, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was required to do, it shall be competent to the judge, court of justice, or magistrate, to remit the punishment, on the submission of the offender to the order or requisition of such judge, court of justice, or magistrate.

Punishment may be remitted on submission of the offender.

Chapter XI.

CRIMINAL CHARGES BY THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Advocate General may file criminal charges.

1. It shall be competent to the Advocate General, at his discretion, to file a criminal charge for any offence, in any Criminal Court; also to withdraw such charge, and to file another.

To follow the rules relating to charges.

2. The rules relating to the description of the offence in the case of charges by the Magistrate shall be applicable to criminal charges filed by the Advocate General.

Chapter XII.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for certain offences not to be instituted but under authority of Government or of a duly empowered officer.

1. Charges of offences punishable under Chapters VI. and VII. of the Penal Code shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, or by order of, or under authority from, a public officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to direct or authorise such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution for certain offences under Chapter X. of the Penal Code not to be instituted but with the sanction of the public servants concerned.

2. In cases of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, and other offences against public servants, as such, described in Chapter X. of the Penal Code, except the offence described in Clause 27 of the Chapter, prosecutions shall not be instituted in the Criminal Courts, but with the sanction of the public servants concerned, except when they are inferior ministerial servants, in which case the prosecution shall not be instituted but with the sanction of their official superiors.

For certain offences under Chapter XI. of the Penal Code, but with the sanction of the authority before which the offence was committed.

3. In cases of offences against public justice, described in Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 20, and 39, of Chapter XI. of the Penal Code, prosecutions shall not be instituted in the Criminal Courts, but with the sanction of the court of justice, judge, or magistrate, before which or whom, or against which or whom, such offence was committed.

Mode of proceeding in cases mentioned in the two last preceding Articles.

4. When a court of justice, judge, or magistrate, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for bringing any person to trial on a charge of any of the offences referred to in the last two preceding Articles, the court, or judge, or magistrate, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may send the case for investigation to the magistrate, who shall proceed to inquire into the case, and pass such orders thereon as he may deem proper; provided that it shall be competent to a court of session to charge a person for any such offence committed before it, or under its own cognisance, and to try such person upon its own charge.

Chapter XIII.

OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BY THE MAGISTRATE IN CASES TRIABLE BY THE SESSION COURT.

Complaint and Issuing of Process for causing the Attendance of the Accused.

Magistrate may issue his warrant.

1. In all cases where a complaint shall be made before a magistrate having jurisdiction, that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed, any of the offences specified in Schedule A as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of the magistrate is one that ought to be tried by the Court of Session, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to issue his warrant to apprehend such person; provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the magistrate to whom such complaint shall be made, if he shall so think fit, instead of issuing in the first instance his warrant to apprehend the person so complained against, to issue his summons requiring him to appear to answer to such complaint; provided also, that in any case which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session under the provisions of Chapter II. Article 10 Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to the "Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction," the magistrate shall proceed in the same manner as if the case had been triable by himself.

May issue a summons instead of a warrant.

In what cases he is to proceed as if the case had been triable by himself.

Postponement of issue of process.

2. If the magistrate see cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for causing the attendance of the accused, and direct a previous inquiry to be made into the complaint, either by means of the local police officers, or in such other mode as he shall judge most proper, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complainant's allegations. If the result of the inquiry induce the magistrate to believe the charge well founded, and the offence be of the nature described in Article 1 of this Chapter, he shall issue his warrant or summons as therein directed; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from at once dismissing the complaint, if in his judgment there be no sufficient ground for proceeding with it.

May dismiss the complaint.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

3. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, in issuing his warrant for the arrest of any party against whom a complaint has been made, to direct that if such party be willing and ready to give bail in a sum to be fixed by the magistrate for his appearance before the magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release the party from custody. In the event of bail being given, the officer shall forward the recognisance to the magistrate.

Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused.

4. The magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the party complained against, and permit him to appear

by an agent duly authorised to act in his behalf. In such case, however, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of such party.

Arrest on warrant endorsed by a magistrate of another district.

5. Where any such person as is mentioned in Chapter V. Article 10 or Article 11 shall be apprehended out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate granting the warrant against him, and carried before the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, the magistrate before whom such person shall be brought, in case the offence for which such person shall be apprehended shall be bailable in law, and such person shall be willing and ready to give bail for his appearance on a specified date before the magistrate granting the warrant, shall take bail of such person for his appearance before the magistrate granting the warrant, release the person from custody, and forward the recognisance to the magistrate granting the warrant.

Proclamation for an absconding party.

6. If any person accused of an offence absconds or conceals himself, so that upon a process issued against him by a magistrate he cannot be found, the magistrate shall, on proof thereof, cause a written proclamation requiring the absent party to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period, not less than one month, to be publicly read and proclaimed by beat of drum, and shall cause such proclamation to be affixed in some conspicuous part of his Court, as well as on the entrance door of the house in which the party has usually dwelt, or some conspicuous place in the town or village in which he has usually resided. In case the party does not appear, and deliver himself up within the period fixed, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, on receiving the return of the proper officer to this effect, and on proof of the publication of the proclamation in the manner above provided, to order the attachment of any moveable or immoveable property held within his jurisdiction by the party absconding or concealing himself. The attachment under this Article shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the collector of the district in which the land is situate; and in all other cases, either by actual seizure by an officer of the magistrate's court, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rents to the absent party, as the magistrate shall deem proper under the circumstances of each case. If the absent party shall not appear within six months from the date of the publication of the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of the Government.

Attachment of property.

Property after six months to be at the disposal of Government.

Summoning, &c. of Witnesses.

Summons to a witness to attend and give evidence.

7. The magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution, and shall issue his summons to such persons, under his hand and seal, requiring them to appear at a time and place mentioned in the summons before the said magistrate, to testify what they know concerning the complaint made against the accused party.

If he do not obey the summons, then warrant.

8. If any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no just excuse shall be offered for such neglect or refusal, then, upon proof of such summons having been served upon such person, either personally or by leaving the same for him with some adult member of his family, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to issue a warrant, under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid; and, if necessary, such warrant may be backed by the magistrate of another district, in order to its being executed out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate who shall have issued the same.

In what cases warrant in the first instance.

9. If the magistrate shall be satisfied, by evidence before him, that it is probable that such person will not attend to give evidence without being compelled so to do, then, instead of issuing such summons, it shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant in the first instance, which, if necessary, may be backed as aforesaid.

Refusing to answer, may be committed to custody.

10. If any person so summoned or brought before a magistrate shall refuse to answer such questions concerning the premises as shall then be put to him, without offering any just excuse for such refusal, the magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit the person refusing to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless he shall in the mean time consent to be examined and to answer concerning the premises, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Chapter X. Article 2 or Chapter XII. Article 4.

Examination of Parties and Evidence.

Examination of the complainant and witnesses for the prosecution.

11. When a case is brought before a magistrate in which a person is charged with an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which, in the opinion of the magistrate, is one that ought to be tried by the Court of Session, the magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant, and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from examining the defendant at any stage of the inquiry, as provided in Article 16 of this Chapter.

To be in the presence of the defendant, who may cross-examine.

12. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the defendant, and the defendant shall be permitted to cross-examine them.

How the evidence is to be recorded.

13. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, by or in the presence and under the superintendence of the magistrate, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the

witness, and signed by him in the presence of the magistrate. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the magistrate shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the magistrate shall think fit to make. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it. The magistrate shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Magistrate not to receive any written admission or confession of guilt made to the police.

14. It shall not be competent to the magistrate to receive in evidence against the defendant any written admission or confession of guilt or any statement made by him to the head or other officer of police, and by him reduced into writing.

But may receive evidence of a police officer as to unrecorded admission of guilt.

15. Nothing contained in the last preceding Article shall prevent the magistrate from receiving the evidence of a police officer to any unrecorded admission or confession of guilt, or other statement made to him by the defendant.

Examination of defendant.

16. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to examine the defendant at any stage of the inquiry from the time of the defendant being first brought before him, and to put such questions to him from time to time as he may consider necessary, until the inquiry is completed, and the defendant either discharged, or committed or held to bail to take his trial before the Court of Session.

Magistrate how to proceed in case of confession.

17. If the defendant shall of his own accord propose to confess the commission by him of the offence of which he supposes himself to be accused, the magistrate shall require him to give an account of the facts and circumstances in detail, and shall examine him thereupon to test the consistency of his relation, in the same manner as if he were a witness.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

18. No influence, by means of any promise or threat, shall be used to any defendant under examination to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Examination of the defendant how to be recorded.

19. The examination of the defendant, including every question put to him, and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers; and when the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, he shall be called upon to sign the examination; and so with the examination made on each day, if made on more days than one. If the defendant refuses to sign, his reason shall be stated in writing as he gives it, at the foot of the examination, and whether the defendant signs it or not, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the defendant's statement. No other attestation shall be necessary to render the examination available as evidence at the trial of the defendant, and such attestation shall be admitted without proof of the signature to it, unless the trying court shall see reason to doubt its genuineness.

Examination to be admitted as evidence on the attestation of the magistrate.

Defendant may be detained for any offence committed by him.

20. The defendant, on examination, may be committed or held to bail by the magistrate for any offence which, from the evidence, he may appear to have committed.

Any person attending, may be detained for any offence committed by him.

21. Any person attending, although otherwise than upon an arrest or summons on a charge made, may be detained by the magistrate for the purpose of examination, for any offence which, from the evidence, he may appear to have committed, and proceeded against as though he had been summoned on a charge made.

Discretionary with the magistrate to take evidence for the defence.

22. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to summon and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the defendant to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Witnesses for the defence.

23. The provisions of Articles 8, 9, 10, and 13 of this Chapter shall be applicable to witnesses named in support of the defence.

Conditional Pardon.

Magistrate may tender a pardon in certain cases.

24. In cases of murder, dacoity, robbery, thuggee, offences relating to coin, and forgery, as well as in cases of housebreaking and theft, attended with circumstances of aggravation, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, recording his reasons for the same, to tender a pardon to one or more persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence on condition of their making a full, true, and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within their knowledge relative to the crime committed, and the persons concerned in the perpetration thereof, or of their pointing out (in cases of robbery and theft) the mode in which the stolen property may have been disposed of.

When Sudder Court or Session Court may direct the commitment of a person to whom a pardon may have been tendered.

25. It shall be competent to the Session Court, or to the Sudder Court as a Court of reference, to direct the commitment of any person to whom a pardon may have been offered under the provisions of the last preceding Article, should it appear that such person has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence or information.

When Sudder Court or Session Court may direct a tender of pardon.

26. In like manner it shall be competent to a Session Court, at the time of trial, and also to the Sudder Court as a Court of reference, to instruct

the magistrate to tender a pardon to one or more persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence, with the view of obtaining his or their evidence on the trial.

Sudder Court may revise proceedings when a pardon may have been tendered.

27. It shall be competent to the Sudder Court to revise the proceedings of the magistrates, in any case in which a pardon may have been tendered to any person, and to annul the orders passed on such proceedings, should it appear to the Sudder Court that a pardon had been granted on insufficient grounds.

Bail.

Bail not to be taken for certain offences if proof of guilt.

28. Where any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate accused of any of the offences entered as not bailable in Schedule A of this Code of Procedure, such person shall not be admitted to bail, provided that there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him; but if the evidence given in support of the accusation shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, not be such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the person accused, and to require his committal, or such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the person accused as shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, weaken the presumption of his guilt, but there shall appear to the magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for judicial inquiry into his guilt, the person accused shall be admitted to bail.

When may be taken.

When bail shall be taken.

29. Where any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate accused of any of the offences entered as bailable in Schedule A of this Code of Procedure, he shall at once be admitted to bail.

Recognisance of accused and sureties.

30. Where a magistrate shall admit any person accused of any offence, or on suspicion thereof, to bail, a recognisance in such sum of money as the magistrate shall think sufficient is to be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend during the preliminary inquiry, and, if required, shall appear at the then next session of the Session Court, to answer the charge.

Insufficient bail.

31. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused may be ordered by the magistrate to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Bail may be taken any time before conviction.

32. If the accused cannot presently find sureties, he shall be admitted to bail upon his doing so at any time afterwards before conviction.

Discharge on bail.

33. After the recognisances shall have been duly entered into, the magistrate, in case the accused shall have appeared voluntarily, or shall be in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon discharge him; and in case he shall be in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of discharge to the gaoler or other person having him in his custody, who shall thereupon liberate him.

How persons who have bailed may discharge themselves.

34. Those who may have become bail for any person may discharge themselves by taking him and surrendering him before the Court by which he has been bailed, and he may thereupon be committed to prison by the said Court.

New sureties.

35. In such case it shall be competent to such defendant to find new sureties.

Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused.

36. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the party executing the personal recognisance, the magistrate shall be of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognisance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty in the mode prescribed for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court.

Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

37. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the party bailed, the magistrate shall be of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognisance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid; and, if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any of his or their property, in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court; and if the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the magistrate, in the Civil gaol, during a period not exceeding six months.

Warrant of Commitment.

Warrant of commitment how to be directed, &c.

38. Every warrant of commitment shall be directed to some gaoler, keeper, or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, either by his name or official description, and shall command the person to whom it is so directed to receive the prisoner and keep him until he be discharged in due course of law.

Warrant, what to contain.

39. The warrant (which must be drawn up before the party is sent to prison) shall set forth the name of the defendant in full, if known; but if it be not known, then a description of his person, stating the refusal to tell his name; and shall state in substance the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged, the authority of the committing officer, and the place of imprisonment.

With whom to be lodged.

40. The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the gaoler, if he be in the gaol; and if he

be not, with his deputy; and if he has no deputy, it may be lodged with any officer of the gaol then being in the gaol.

Adjournment.

When magistrate may adjourn the inquiry.

41. If, from the absence of witnesses, or from any other reasonable cause, it shall become necessary or advisable to defer the examination or further examination of witnesses for any time, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, by a written order, from time to time, to adjourn the inquiry, and to remand the person accused for such time as shall be deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days; provided that the magistrate may order such accused person to be brought before him at any time before the expiration of the time for which such accused person shall be so remanded, and the gaoler or other officer in whose custody he shall then be shall duly obey such order; provided also that, instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he shall be so remanded, the magistrate may discharge him, upon his entering into a recognisance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such magistrate, conditioned for his appearance at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

Discharge of the Defendant.

When defendant to be discharged.

42. When a magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for putting the defendant on his trial on a formal charge, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him.

Commitment, &c. of the Defendant for Trial.

When defendant to be committed for trial.

43. The defendant shall be sent for trial by a magistrate of a zillah before the Session Court, when evidence has been given before the magistrate which appears to be sufficient to convict the defendant of an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which, in the opinion of the magistrate, is one that ought to be tried by the Court of Session.

Copy of charge to be furnished to defendant.

44. As soon as the charge on which the defendant is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read to the defendant, and a copy or translation of it shall be furnished to him. The defendant shall then be at liberty to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he may wish to be summoned, to give evidence on his trial before the Session Court. The magistrate shall receive the list, and summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the defendant is to be tried. This, however, shall not prevent a person committed from giving in a further list of witnesses, and having them summoned at any time between the commitment and the trial. The provisions of Articles 8 and 9 of this Chapter, so far as they relate to the compulsory attendance of witnesses, shall be applicable to witnesses named by the defendant in the lists above mentioned.

Witnesses for the defence on the trial.

Copies of depositions to be furnished to defendant.

45. When the preliminary inquiry is concluded, the defendant shall be entitled to copies of the depositions on the record of the same without delay, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial.

Warrant of commitment.

46. Upon the commitment of the defendant to take his trial before the Court of Session, the magistrate shall issue a warrant of commitment, stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Chapter XIV.

ON THE CHARGE.

What the charge is to contain.

1. When the magistrate has resolved to send the defendant before the Court of Session for trial, or put him on his trial before himself for any offence punishable under the Penal Code with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, he shall make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the defendant is charged, and within the cognisance of what court the offence is, and shall direct that the defendant be tried by the said court on the said charge. In all cases sent for trial to the Court of Session, the magistrate shall send a copy of this instrument, with the proceedings, to the public prosecutor, where such officer has been appointed, otherwise to the court before which the defendant is to be tried.

How the offence is to be described.

2. The charge shall describe the imputed offence as nearly as possible in the language of the Clause of the Penal Code under which such offence is punishable, and shall refer to such Chapter and Clause by the number of the Clause and Chapter.

Absence of General Exceptions under the Penal Code to be assumed.

3. It shall not be necessary to allege in the charge any circumstances for the purpose of showing that the case does not come, nor shall it be necessary to allege that the case does not come, within any of the general exceptions contained in the fourth Chapter of the Penal Code, but every charge shall be understood to assume the absence of all such circumstances.

Evidence as to General Exceptions.

4. It shall not be necessary at the trial, on the part of the prosecutor, to prove the absence of such circumstances in the first instance; but the defendant shall be entitled to give evidence of the existence of any such circumstances, and evidence in disproof thereof may be given on the part of the prosecutor.

Clause of the Penal Code containing an exception, not a General Exception.

5. Where the Chapter and Clause itself referred to in the charge contains an exception, not being one of such general exceptions, the charge shall not be understood to assume the absence of circumstances constituting such exception so contained in the Chapter and Clause, without a distinct denial of the existence of such circumstances.

6. The charge may contain one or more heads.

Charges containing One Head.

7. Where a charge contains one head only, the form shall be as follows, or to the same effect:

Heads of charge.

Forms of Charge.

(a) I, A [*name and office of magistrate, &c.*], declare that there is hereby made against Z the Charge:

(b) That he has waged war against the Government of a part of the territories of the East India Company, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter VI. of Penal Code *(c)*, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 1 Chapter VI.

(d) And I hereby direct that Z be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the magistrate.*]

Where the magistrate tries the case, there must be substituted for *(c)*,
within my cognisance; and the words "by the said Court" in *(d)* may be omitted.

To be substituted for *(b)*:

(2.) That he has, with the intention of inducing a member of the Council of India to refrain from exercising a lawful power of such member, assaulted such member, and, by so assaulting, has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 3 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, and, by committing such offence, has also committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, both such offences being within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*], and has, by reason of the premises, become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 4 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code.

On Clause 4 Chapter VI. applied to Clauses 3 Chap. VI. and 28 Chapter XVI.

(3.) That he has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 7 Chapter VIII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 7 Chap. VIII.

(4.) That he has, being a public servant, directly accepted from a party, for another party, a gratification other than legal remuneration, as a motive for his, the said Z's forbearing to do an official act, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter IX. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 1 Chap. IX.

(5.) That he has committed voluntary culpable homicide in defence, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 6 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 6 Chap. XVI.

(6.) That he has abetted the commission of suicide by a person in a state of intoxication, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 8 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 8 Chap. XVI.

(7.) That he has omitted what he was legally bound to do, with such knowledge and under such circumstances that if he by that omission had caused death, he would have been guilty of murder, and has carried that omission to such a length as, at the time of carrying it to that length, he contemplated as sufficient to cause death, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 10 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 10 Chap. XVI.

(8.) That he has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 28 Chap. XVI.

(9.) That he has committed robbery, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 14 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 14 Chap. XVII.

(10.) That he has committed dacoity, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 17 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 17 Chap. XVII.

(11.) That he, being a public servant in the post office department, and being, as such, entrusted with the keeping of a packet, has committed criminal breach of trust, by misappropriating a thing contained in such packet, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under
and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

(12.) That he has committed lurking house-trespass by night, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 80 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clause 80 Chap. XVII.

(13.) That he has committed lurking house-trespass by night, being an offence punishable under Clause 80 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, in order to the committing of theft, and has actually committed such theft, being an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, both such offences being within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*], and has, by reason of the premises, become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 81 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code.

On Clause 81 Chap. XVII. applied to Clauses 2 and 80 of the same Chapter.

And the same form shall be followed, as nearly as may be, in charges with one head only, upon other Clauses of the Penal Code.

Charges containing Two or more Heads.

8. When it appears to the magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case falling within two or more Clauses of the Penal Code, the charge shall contain two or more heads, each of which shall be applicable to one of such Clauses.

Charge in cases falling within two or more Clauses of the Penal Code.

9. When it appears to the Magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show the commission of two or more offences punishable under the same Clause of the Penal Code, the charge shall contain two or more heads, charging such offences respectively.

Two or more offences punishable under the same Clause.

10. When it appears to the magistrate that the facts which can be established in evidence show a case within some one of two or more Clauses of the Penal Code, but it is doubtful which of such Clauses will be applicable, or show the commission of one of two or more offences punishable under the same Clause of the Penal Code, but it is doubtful which of such offences will be proved to have been committed, the charge shall contain two or more heads, framed respectively on each of such Clauses, or charging respectively each of such offences accordingly.

Cases of doubt as to the Clause which is applicable, or the offence which may be proved.

11. When a charge contains more heads than one, the form shall be as follows, or to the same effect:—

Form of charge of more than one head.

Forms of Charge.

I, A [*name and office of magistrate, &c.*], declare that there is hereby made against Z the charge,—

First. That he has, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 13 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 13 and 14 Chapter XII.

Secondly. That he has, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person to receive it as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 13 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Thirdly. That he has been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit, and intending that such counterfeit coin might pass as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 14 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Fourthly. That he has been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit, and knowing it to be likely that such counterfeit coin might pass as genuine, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 14 Chapter XII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

And I hereby direct that Z be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the magistrate, &c.*]

First. That he has committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 4 and 6 Chapter XVI.

Secondly. That he has committed culpable homicide, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 6 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

First. That he has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 2 and 4 Chapter XVII.

Secondly. That he has committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Thirdly. That he has committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to retiring after the committing of such theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

Fourthly. That he has committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 4 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

First. That he has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

On Clauses 2 and 28 Chapter XVII.

Secondly. That he has committed criminal breach of trust, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the [*style of the Court*].

And the same shall be followed, as nearly as may be, in charges with more heads than one, upon other Clauses of the Penal Code.

12. It shall be competent to the court, at any stage of a trial, to amend or alter the charge against a defendant.

Amendment of charge.

13. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the court, to prejudice the defendant in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the court, after making the amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When the trial may be immediately proceeded with after amendment.

14. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the court, to prejudice the defendant in his defence, the court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the defendant to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and after hearing his defence, may further adjourn the trial to admit of the appearance of any witnesses

When a new trial may be ordered, or trial suspended.

whose evidence the court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the defendant may wish to be summoned in his defence. If after the reading of the amended or altered charge to the defendant no postponement is desired by the defendant, or considered necessary by the court, the court may at once proceed with the trial.

15. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the defendant shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness that may have been examined for the prosecution.

Defendant may recall and cross-examine witnesses for prosecution.

Chapter XV.

OF OFFENCES TRIABLE BY THE MAGISTRATE.

CASES IN WHICH A WARRANT ON COMPLAINT MAY ISSUE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.

Complaint and Issuing of Process for causing the Attendance of the Accused.

1. In all cases where a complaint shall be made before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed, or is suspected to have committed, any offence triable by such magistrate, and which is punishable under the Penal Code with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to issue his warrant to apprehend such person; provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the magistrate to whom such complaint shall be made, if he shall so think fit, instead of issuing in the first instance his warrant to apprehend the person so complained against, to issue his summons requiring him to appear to answer to such complaint.

Cases in which magistrate may issue a warrant.

Summons instead of warrant.

2. If the magistrate see cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for causing the attendance of the accused, and direct a previous inquiry to be made into the complaint, either by means of the local police officers, or in such other mode as he shall judge most proper for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complainant's allegations. If the result of the inquiry induces the magistrate to believe the charge well founded, and the offence be of the nature described in Article 1 of this Chapter, he shall issue his warrant or summons as therein directed; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from at once dismissing the complaint, if in his judgment there be no sufficient ground for proceeding with it.

Postponement of issue of process.

3. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, in issuing his warrant for the arrest of any person against whom a complaint has been made, to direct that if such person be willing and ready to give bail in a sum to be fixed by the magistrate for his appearance before the magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release such person from custody. In the event of bail being given, the officer shall forward the recognisance to the magistrate.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

4. The magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the party complained against, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorised to act in his behalf. In such case, however, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of such party.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

5. Where any such person as is mentioned in Chapter V. Article 10 or Article 11 shall be apprehended out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate granting the warrant against him, and carried before the magistrate who endorsed such warrant, the magistrate before whom such person shall be brought, in case the offence for which such person shall be apprehended shall be bailable in law, and such person shall be willing and ready to give bail for his appearance on a specified date before the magistrate granting the warrant, shall take bail of such person for his appearance before the magistrate granting the warrant, release the person from custody, and forward the recognisance to the magistrate granting the warrant.

Arrest on warrant endorsed by a magistrate of another district.

6. If any person accused of an offence absconds or conceals himself, so that upon a process issued against him by a magistrate he cannot be found, the magistrate shall, on proof thereof, cause a written proclamation, requiring the absent party to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than one month to be publicly read and proclaimed by beat of drum, and shall cause such proclamation to be affixed in some conspicuous part of his Court, as well as on the entrance door of the house in which the party has usually dwelt, or some conspicuous place in the town or village in which he has usually resided. In case the party does not appear, and deliver himself up within the period fixed, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, on receiving the return of the proper officer to this effect, and on proof of the publication of the proclamation in the manner above provided, to order the attachment of any moveable or immoveable property held within his jurisdiction by the party absconding or concealing himself. The attachment under this Article shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate; and in all other cases, either by actual seizure by an officer of the magistrate's court, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rents to the absent party, as the magistrate shall deem proper under the circumstances of each case. If the absent party shall not appear within six months from the date of the publication of the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of the Government.

Proclamation for an absconding party.

Attachment of property.

Property after six months to be at the disposal of Government.

Summoning, &c. of Witnesses.

Summons to a witness to attend and give evidence.

7. The magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution, and shall issue his summons to such persons under his hand and seal, requiring them to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons before the said magistrate, to testify what they know concerning the complaint made against the accused party.

If he do not obey the summons, then warrant.

8. If any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no just excuse shall be offered for such neglect or refusal, then upon proof of such summons having been served upon such person, either personally or by leaving the same for him with some adult member of his family, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to issue a warrant, under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid; and, if necessary, such warrant may be backed by the magistrate of another district, in order to its being executed out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate who shall have issued the same.

In what cases warrant in the first instance.

9. If the magistrate shall be satisfied, by evidence before him, that it is probable that such person will not attend to give evidence without being compelled so to do, then, instead of issuing such summons, it shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant in the first instance, which, if necessary, may be backed as aforesaid.

Refusing to answer, may be committed to custody.

10. If any witness shall refuse to answer such questions concerning the premises as shall then be put to him, without offering any just excuse for such refusal, the magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit such witness to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless he shall in the mean time consent to be examined and to answer concerning the premises, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Chapter X. Article 2 or Chapter XII. Article 4.

Examination of Parties, and Evidence.

Examination of the complainant and witnesses for the prosecution.

11. When any such case as referred to in Article 1 of this Chapter is brought before a magistrate, the magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant, and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject matter of the accusation, and the attendant circumstances; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the magistrate from examining the defendant at any stage of the proceedings, as provided in Article 17 of this Chapter.

To be in presence of the defendant, who may cross-examine.

12. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the defendant, and the defendant shall be permitted to cross-examine them.

How the evidence is to be recorded.

13. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by or in the presence and under the superintendence of the magistrate, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the witness, and signed by him in the presence of the magistrate. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the magistrate shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the magistrate shall think fit to make. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it. If any question put to a witness be objected to by any such person, and the magistrate shall allow the same to be put, the question and answer shall be taken down, and the objection, and the name of the person making it, shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the magistrate upon the objection. The magistrate shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Magistrate not to receive written confession of guilt made to the police.

14. It shall not be competent to the magistrate to receive in evidence against the defendant any written admission or confession of guilt, or any statement made by him to the head or other officer of police, and by him reduced into writing.

But may receive evidence of a police officer as to unrecorded admission of guilt.

15. Nothing contained in the last preceding Article shall prevent the magistrate from receiving the evidence of a police officer to any unrecorded admission or confession of guilt, or other statement made to him by the defendant; provided, however, that such evidence shall not be sufficient to warrant a conviction without corroborative evidence.

May summon necessary witnesses at any stage of the proceedings.

16. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to summon and examine any witnesses whose evidence he may consider essential to the just decision of the case.

Examination of defendant.

17. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to examine the defendant at any stage of the proceedings, from the time of the defendant being first brought before him, and to put such questions to him from time to time as he may consider necessary, until the proceedings are completed and judgment pronounced.

Magistrate how to proceed in case of confession.

18. If the defendant shall, of his own accord, propose to confess the commission by him of the offence of which he supposes himself to be accused, the magistrate

shall require him to give an account of the facts and circumstances in detail, and shall examine him thereupon, to test the consistency of his relation, in the same manner as if he were a witness.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

19. No influence, by means of any promise or threat, shall be used to any defendant under examination, to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Examination of the defendant how to be recorded.

20. The examination of the defendant, including every question put to him, and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers; and when the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, he shall be called upon to sign the examination, and so with the examination made on each day, if made on more days than one. If the defendant refuses to sign, his reason shall be stated in writing, as he gives it, at the foot of the examination; and whether the defendant signs it or not, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the defendant's statement.

Defendant may be detained for any offence committed by him.

21. The defendant, on examination, may be committed or held to bail by the magistrate for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed.

Any person attending may be detained for any offence committed by him.

22. Any person attending, although otherwise than upon an arrest or summons on a charge made, may be detained by the magistrate for the purpose of examination for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and proceeded against as though he had been summoned on a charge made.

Bail, and Warrant of Commitment.

Application of previous rules.

23. The provisions of Chapter XIII. Articles 28 to 40 inclusive shall be applicable to cases triable by the magistrate under the rules contained in this section.

Adjournment.

Application of previous rules.

24. The provisions of Chapter XIII. Article 41 shall be applicable to cases triable by the magistrate under the rules of this section.

Discharge of the Defendant.

When defendant to be discharged.

25. When a magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for putting the defendant on his trial on a formal charge, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him.

Charge, Plea, and Defence.

Charge.

26. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the defendant as the magistrate may consider necessary, have been taken, the magistrate shall consider whether any and what offence is *primâ facie* proved against the defendant, and if he finds that an offence is apparently proved against the defendant which falls within the definition in a certain Chapter and Clause of the Penal Code, or within one or other of the definitions in several Chapters or Clauses of the Code, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the defendant in the manner prescribed in Chapter XIV. of this Code of Procedure.

Plea.

27. The charge shall then be read to the defendant, and he shall be asked whether he be guilty or not guilty of the offence charged.

Plea of "guilty."

28. If the defendant plead "guilty," the magistrate shall explain to him the Clause or Clauses of the Code relating to the offence charged, and satisfy himself that the defendant comprehends the nature of the charge, and the effect of his plea. If the defendant then adhere to his plea of "guilty," the same shall be recorded, and the defendant convicted thereon.

Plea of "not guilty."

29. If the defendant plead "not guilty" to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence, and to produce his evidence, if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Evidence for the defence.

30. The magistrate shall summon any witness, and examine any evidence, that may be offered in behalf of the defendant, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial to such future time as may be necessary, and so from time to time.

Witnesses for the defence.

31. The provisions of Articles 8, 9, 10, and 13 of this Chapter shall be applicable to witnesses named in support of the defence.

Conviction.

32. If the defendant is convicted, the magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

How the magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

33. In any trial before a magistrate, wherein it may appear, at any stage of the proceedings, that either from the value of the property exceeding the pecuniary limit assigned to the magistrate, or other cause, the case is one which the magistrate is not competent to try, the magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this Chapter, and shall proceed in accordance with the rules of Chapter XIII. for conducting preliminary investigations in cases triable by the Session Court; and if the accused have been called upon to plead to a charge or charges prepared by the magistrate, such charge or charges, and the proceedings consequent thereon, shall be held to be null and void.

Chapter XVI.

OF OFFENCES TRIABLE BY THE MAGISTRATES.

CASES IN WHICH A SUMMONS ON COMPLAINT SHALL ISSUE TO THE DEFENDANT.

Complaint, and Issuing of Process for causing the Attendance of the Accused.

Summons shall issue.

1. In all cases where a complaint shall be made before a magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed or is suspected to have committed any offence other than the offences provided for in Chapter XV. of this Code of Procedure, for which he is liable, upon a summary conviction for the same before a magistrate, to be imprisoned or fined, or otherwise punished, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to issue his summons directed to such person, stating shortly the matter of such complaint, and requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such magistrate to answer to the said complaint; provided that, if the magistrate shall be satisfied by evidence before him that the accused is about to abscond, then, instead of issuing such summons, it shall be lawful for him to issue his warrant in the first instance for the arrest of the accused.

When warrant may issue.

Service of summons.

2. Every such summons shall be served upon the person to whom it is so directed, by delivering the same to such person, or by leaving the same with some adult member of his family; and the proper officer shall certfy the service of the said summons.

When magistrate may refuse summons.

3. Provided that, before issuing the summons to the accused party, it shall be competent to the magistrate to examine the complainant as to the specific facts of the case, and if upon such examination it shall appear to the magistrate that there is no sufficient ground for summoning the accused, he may refuse the summons.

If summons be not obeyed, warrant.

4. If the person served with a summons as provided in Article 2 of this Chapter shall not be and appear before the magistrate at the time and place mentioned in such summons, and it shall be made to appear to the magistrate that such summons was so served in what shall be deemed by the magistrate to be a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same, then it shall be lawful for such magistrate, if he shall think fit, upon declaration being made before him substantiating the matter of such complaint to his satisfaction, to issue his warrant to apprehend the person so summoned, and to bring him before such magistrate to answer to the said complaint.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

5. The magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the party complained against, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorised to act in his behalf. In such case, however, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of such party.

Summoning, &c. of Witnesses.

Summons to witness to attend and give evidence.

6. If it shall be made to appear to the magistrate that any person is likely to give material evidence in behalf of the complainant or defendant in any case which may be tried according to the rules of this Chapter, and will not voluntarily appear for the purpose of being examined as a witness at the time and place appointed for the hearing of such complaint, such magistrate shall issue his summons to such person under his hand and seal, requiring him to appear at a time and place mentioned in the summons, before the said magistrate, to testify what he knows concerning the matter of the said complaint.

Diet money for witnesses.

7. It shall be lawful for the magistrate to direct that, before any process is issued for the attendance of witnesses in cases under this Chapter, the person preferring the charge shall deposit in the hands of the proper officer a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the witnesses who may be summoned on his application, during their attendance at the magistrate's Court, and the magistrate shall regulate the amount of diet money so required, with reference to the probable period such witnesses may have to be in attendance, and, in the event of the prolonged detention of witnesses, shall direct the deposit of any further sum which to the said magistrate may seem requisite.

Magistrate may summon necessary evidence.

8. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, at any stage of the trial, to summon and examine any witnesses whose evidence he may consider essential to the just decision of the case.

Application of previous rules.

9. *The provisions of Chapter XV. Articles 8, 9, and 10, shall be applicable to witnesses summoned according to the provisions of Articles 6 and 8 of this Chapter.*

Bail.

Defendant may be admitted to bail, or to be at large upon personal recognisance.

10. If, upon the day and at the place appointed, the defendant shall attend voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or shall be brought before the magistrate by virtue of any warrant, it shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to admit the defendant to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognisance. If he cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody. In cases in which the order of the magistrate shall direct that the defendant be admitted to bail, the provisions of Chapter XIII. Articles 28 to 37 inclusive shall be applicable to cases tried according to the provisions of this Chapter.

Appearance, Examination of Parties, and Evidence.

Non-appearance of complainant.

11. If, upon the day appointed for the appearance of the defendant, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may

be called on, the complainant does not appear, the magistrate shall dismiss the complaint; unless for some reason he shall think proper to adjourn the hearing of the same unto some other day, upon such terms as he shall think fit.

Admission by defendant of truth of complaint.

12. On the appearance of both parties for the hearing of the case, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the defendant, and he shall be asked if he have any cause to show why he should not be convicted; and if he thereupon admit the truth of such complaint, and show no cause, or no sufficient cause, why he should not be convicted, then the magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Proceeding when no such admission is made.

13. *If the defendant do not admit the truth of the complaint, then the magistrate shall proceed* to hear the complainant, and such witnesses as he may examine in support of his complaint, and also to hear the defendant, and such witnesses as he may examine in his defence; and, having heard the parties and their witnesses, shall consider the whole matter, and determine the same, and shall convict the defendant or dismiss the complaint, as the case may be.

How the evidence is to be recorded.

14. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by, or in the presence and under the superintendence of, the magistrate, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the witness, and signed by him in the presence of the magistrate. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the magistrate shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the magistrate shall think fit to make. *It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it.* If any question put to a witness be objected to by any such person, and the magistrate shall allow the same to be put, the question and answer shall be taken down, and the objection, and the name of the person making it, shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the magistrate upon the objection. The magistrate shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Adjournment.

15. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to adjourn the hearing of the same to a future day, to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties; and if, on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing shall be so adjourned, the defendant shall not appear, the magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such defendant; and if the complainant shall not appear, the magistrate may dismiss such complaint.

Formal charge may be prepared.

16. It shall be at the discretion of the magistrate, in the trial of any case in which a summons on complaint shall issue to the defendant, to follow the rules of procedure prescribed in Chapter XIV. for the preferring of criminal charges, and in Chapter XV. Articles 25 to 31 inclusive, for the trial of such charges.

Conviction.

17. If the defendant is convicted, the magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Costs.

Magistrate may award costs.

18. In all cases of summary conviction under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for the magistrate making the same, in his discretion, to award that the defendant shall pay to the complainant such costs as to such magistrate shall seem just and reasonable; and in cases where such magistrate, instead of convicting as aforesaid, shall dismiss the complaint, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, in and by his order of dismissal, to award and order that the complainant shall pay to the defendant such costs as to such magistrate shall seem just and reasonable; and the sums so allowed for costs shall always be specified in such conviction, or order of dismissal aforesaid, and shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party, and, in default of such distress, by imprisonment, without labour, in the gaol for the confinement of debtors, for any time not exceeding one calendar month, unless such costs shall be sooner paid.

Chapter XVII.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS BEFORE THE SUBORDINATE CRIMINAL COURTS.

How cases are to be brought before Subordinate Criminal Courts.

1. Criminal cases shall be brought before the Subordinate Criminal Courts by reference by the magistrate. It shall, however, be at the discretion of the Government, respect being had to the public convenience, to authorise a Subordinate Criminal Court also to receive such cases on complaint preferred directly to such Court, or on the report of a police officer.

Cases how to be referred.

2. Whenever a criminal case is referred by a magistrate to a Subordinate Criminal Court, the order of reference, if the case have been transmitted by a police officer, shall be recorded on such officer's report, and if the complaint have been preferred direct to the magistrate, the process for causing the attendance of the accused shall be made returnable to the Court to which the case is referred, and the witnesses shall be directed by the summons to attend at such Court.

Subordinate Criminal Courts to follow the same rules of procedure as the magistrate.

3. In the trial of criminal cases, whether brought before them on reference by the magistrate, or directly by complaint preferred to themselves, or by the report of a police officer, the Subordinate Criminal Courts shall be guided by the rules prescribed for the guidance of the magistrate in similar cases, and police officers and others shall be bound to obey all orders and processes issued in such cases by a Subordinate Criminal Court in like manner as if they had been issued by the magistrate.

4. In every case before a Subordinate Criminal Court, wherein the Court, at any stage of the proceedings, may be of opinion that the evidence is such as to warrant a presumption that the defendant has been guilty of an offence calling for a more severe punishment than the Court is authorised to adjudge, it shall stop further proceedings, and if the case have been brought before it by complaint directly preferred, shall leave the complainant to apply to the magistrate, and in all other cases shall submit its proceedings to the magistrate, who shall either try the case himself, or, if the case have been submitted by a Subordinate Criminal Court of the second class, refer it, at his discretion, to a Subordinate Criminal Court of the first class. In either case, the Court which gives judgment in the trial shall examine the parties and the evidence, as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

Mode of proceeding in cases beyond jurisdiction.

5. Provided that nothing in the last preceding Article shall be held to interfere with the exercise of power specially conferred upon a judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court, in regard to committing or holding to bail persons charged with criminal offences to take their trial before the Session Courts.

Foregoing rule not to interfere with the power of a Subordinate Criminal Court to commit for trial before the Session Court.

Chapter XVIII.

PLACE WHERE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AND TRIALS HELD, AN OPEN COURT.

The room or place in which the magistrate, or judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court, shall sit to hear and try any complaint triable by himself, or to conduct the preliminary investigation into any case triable by a Session Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them; but it shall be lawful for the magistrate or judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court, in his discretion, to order that, during the investigation into any particular case triable by a Session Court, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in such room or building without the consent or permission of such magistrate or judge, if it appears to him that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing.

Place where investigation made, an open Court.

Chapter XIX.

OF RECOGNISANCE AND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

1. Whenever a person charged with rioting, assault, or other violent breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men, or taking other unlawful measures, with the evident intention of committing the same, shall be convicted of such charge before any Criminal Court by which the offence may be cognisable, and the Court by which a final sentence or order in the case may be passed, shall be of opinion that it is just and necessary to require a penal recognisance for keeping the peace, from the person so convicted, it shall be lawful to the Court passing the final sentence or order, to direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement in a sum proportionate to such person's condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year from the time of the prisoner's discharge, if the sentence or order be passed by a magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, or three years if the sentence or final order be passed by the Sudder Court, or by a Session Court.

Personal recognisance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

2. In cases wherein it may appear necessary to require security for keeping the peace in addition to the personal recognisance of the party, it shall also be lawful to the Court passing the final sentence or order to direct the same, and to fix the amount of the security bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in custody for any time not exceeding one year, if the order be passed by a magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the Sudder Court, or by a Session Court.

Security to keep the peace.

3. It shall be lawful for the magistrates, or other officers exercising the powers of a magistrate, to take a recognisance from a party in all cases wherein it may appear just and necessary to require the same for the maintenance of the peace in their respective jurisdictions, although the party to be bound in such recognisance may not have been convicted of any specific offence.

Personal recognisance without conviction.

4. In cases wherein it may appear necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the recognisance of the party, it shall be lawful for such magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, to direct the same, although the party required to give such security may not have been convicted of any specific offence, and to fix a reasonable amount for the security bond to be executed by the surety or sureties.

Security without conviction.

5. Whenever it shall appear to the magistrate or other officer as aforesaid that the period for which the party should be bound to keep the peace, with or without additional security, need not exceed one year, it shall be lawful for him, without reference to superior authority, to give directions accordingly, and, in default of such recognisance or additional security, to commit the party to prison in the civil gaol until he shall do what has been required of him.

For one year.

6. Whenever it shall appear to the magistrate or other officer as aforesaid that the period for which the party should be bound to keep the peace, with or without additional security, ought to exceed the period of one year, the magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of recognisance and security, as well as the number of sureties which should in his judgment be requir-

For more than one year.

ed, and the period for which the recognisance and security should be required, which, however, shall in no case exceed three years. If the party shall not furnish the recognisances and security so required, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session, which, after examining them, and calling for any further information or evidence which it may think necessary, shall pass orders on the case confirming, modifying, or annulling the orders of the magistrate, and if the orders so passed by the Session Court confirm to any extent the requisition for recognisance or securities, the Session Court shall direct the magistrate to commit the party to prison in the civil gaol until he shall do what has been required of him.

Imprisonment not to exceed period of recognisance and security.

7. *Provided always, that no party shall be kept in prison under the provisions of the foregoing* Articles for a longer period than that for which the recognisance and securities have been required from him.

When magistrate may release persons under requisition of security.

8. The magistrates are empowered, at all times, to exercise their discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, prisoners confined under requisition of security to keep the peace, whether by their own orders or by those of any other person exercising the powers of a magistrate; provided the magistrates shall, from whatever cause, be of opinion that such prisoners can be released without hazard to the community.

When he must report.

9. In cases in which a magistrate may, for whatever reason, be of opinion that any prisoner confined under requisition of security to keep the peace, by order of the Session Court, can be safely released *without such security, the magistrate* shall make an immediate report of the case, with his opinion, for the orders of the Court which may have required the prisoner to furnish security previously to his release.

How persons who have become sureties may discharge themselves.

10. Persons who may become sureties for the peaceable behaviour of parties may, at all times, obtain a discharge from their future responsibility, by delivering up or causing to be delivered up the parties for whom they may have become responsible, to the proper magistrate. In such case, it shall be competent to such parties to find new sureties.

Proceeding to compel payment of penalty of personal recognisance.

11. Whenever it may be proved before the magistrate, that any such recognisance of a party as aforesaid has been forfeited, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty of such recognisance in the mode prescribed for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court.

Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

12. Whenever it may be proved before the magistrate, that any such recognisance has been forfeited, if a security bond shall have been taken and the magistrate shall think that proceedings should be had upon such bond, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid; and if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the magistrate shall proceed to levy the penalty from such surety or sureties by the attachment and sale of any of his or their property, in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court; and if the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement by order of the magistrate, in the civil gaol of the station, during a period not exceeding six months.

Chapter XX.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

1. Whenever it shall appear to a magistrate, from the evidence to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief, or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, it shall be competent to the magistrate to require security for the good behaviour of such person for a definite period not exceeding one year.

How to proceed in cases beyond one year.

2. Whenever it shall appear to a magistrate, from the evidence to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief, or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community, the magistrate shall record his opinion to this effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour.

Case to be laid before the Session Court.

3. If the person required to furnish security, as provided in the last preceding Article, shall not furnish the security so required, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Sessions Court, which, after examining them, and requiring any further information or evidence which it may judge necessary, shall be competent to pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying, or annulling the orders of the magistrate, as it may judge proper and equitable.

Session Court may require security not exceeding three years.

4. In all such cases, if the Session Court shall not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a limited period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

What the order for security is to contain.

5. In every instance in which security for good behaviour may be required by the Session Court, or the magistrate, the amount of the security, the number of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of

the person required to furnish security, shall be stated.

In default of security, party to be committed to prison.

6. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of the foregoing Articles failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same, provided always that no party shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

When magistrate may release persons under requisition of security.

7. The magistrates are empowered at all times to exercise their discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, prisoners confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by their own orders or by those of any other person discharging the functions of a magistrate; provided the magistrates shall, from whatever cause, be of opinion that such prisoners can be released without hazard to the community.

When he must report.

8. In cases in which a magistrate may, for whatever reason, be of opinion that any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of a Session Court, can be safely released without such security, the magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case, with his sentiments, for the orders of the Court which may have required the prisoner to furnish security previously to his release.

How persons who have become sureties may discharge themselves.

9. Persons who may become sureties for the good behaviour of parties, may at all times obtain a discharge from their future responsibility, by delivering up, or causing to be delivered up, the parties for whom they may have become responsible, to the proper magistrate. In such case it shall be competent to such parties to find new sureties.

Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

10. Whenever the magistrate shall be of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by the person for whose good behaviour security has been given, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid; and if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the magistrate shall proceed to levy the penalty from such surety or sureties, by the attachment and sale of any of his or their property, in the mode prescribed for the attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court; and if the penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the magistrate, in the civil gaol of the station, during a period not exceeding six months.

Chapter XXI.

JURIES AND ASSESSORS.

Trials to be by jury.

1. The Governor in Council may order that the trial of all offences by the Session Court shall be by jury in such places as he may see fit to specify in such order; and the said Governor in Council may from time to time revoke or alter such order.

Trial by jury, before the Session Court, of registered persons.

2. Criminal trials before the Session Judge, in which a British subject, or an European, or an American, or an East Indian, or an Armenian, or a person of any other class to which the Governor in Council may see fit to extend this rule, registered according to such rules as the Governor in Council shall prescribe, is the defendant,

How the jury is to be constituted.

or one of the defendants, shall be by jury, of which at least one-half shall consist, if such defendant desire it, of persons so registered.

Joinder of registered and non-registered persons.

3. Criminal trials before the Session Judge, in which registered and non-registered persons are joined as defendants, shall be by jury, and such joinder shall not be a ground of severance at such trial.

How the jury is to be constituted in such cases.

4. In such cases, if the non-registered defendant desire it, at least one-half of the jury shall consist of non-registered persons, and if the registered defendant also desire to be tried by a jury of which one-half are registered persons, then the jury shall be composed of an even number, of which one-half shall be registered and the remaining half non-registered persons.

Number of which the jury is to consist.

5. In all trials before the Session Judge, the jury shall consist of not less than three, nor more than nine persons; and unanimity, or a majority of not less than two-thirds with the concurrence of

Number of voices necessary to a verdict of guilty.

the judge, shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty; and in default of such unanimity, or of such majority with the concurrence of the judge, the defendant shall be acquitted.

Jury not to consist of less than three.

6. Provided that the jury shall, in all cases, consist of such number of persons, not less than three, as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

Trials before the Session Court with assessors.

7. For all classes of the community not included in the number of those to whom the mode of trial by jury has by the above provisions been extended, trials before the Session Judge shall be conducted with the aid of two or more assessors as members of the Court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses. The opinion of such assessors shall be given separately and discussed; and if any of the assessors or the judge shall desire it, the opinion of the assessors shall be recorded in writing. But the decision is vested exclusively in the judge.

Who are capable of serving as jurors and assessors.

8. All persons resident within the limits of the general jurisdiction of the Sudder Court shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be

deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

Sudder Court to make rules in regard to jurors and assessors.

9. The Sudder Court shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such rules with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging, and service of such jurors and assessors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as it may deem expedient and proper; provided that such rules and regulations shall, before they are issued, have received the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Chapter XXII.

TRIALS BEFORE THE SESSION COURTS.

Cognisance of offences by the Session Court in original jurisdiction.

1. Except in the cases referred to in Chapter XII. Article 4, a Court of Session, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, shall not take cognisance of any offence, but upon a charge preferred by the Advocate General, or by a magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government to act in this behalf.

A person holding the office of Session Judge may try cases committed by himself.

2. When it happens that a Zillah Judge has sent a case for trial before the Court of Session, or that a person is appointed to officiate as judge of a Court of Session, who had previously officiated in the Court by which commitments are made to that Court of Session, and there are before the Court of Session charges preferred by himself upon which trials are still to be held, he shall nevertheless proceed thereupon as in other cases.

Postponement of trial.

3. It shall be competent to a Court of Session to direct the postponement of a trial, where it is satisfied that such delay is proper and essential to the ends of justice.

Commencement of trial.

4. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the defendant shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read to him, and he shall be asked whether he be guilty or not guilty of the offence charged.

Plea of "guilty."

5. If the defendant plead "guilty," the judge shall explain to him the nature of the charge, read to him the clause or clauses of the Code relating to the offence charged, and satisfy himself that the defendant comprehends the nature of the charge and the effect of his plea. If the defendant then adhere to his plea of "guilty," the same shall be recorded, and the defendant convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead, or plea of "not guilty."

6. If the defendant refuse to plead, or plead "not guilty," the Court shall proceed to try the case, taking all the evidence that is forthcoming in due course.

How evidence is to be recorded.

7. The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by, or in the presence and under the superintendence of the judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over to the witness, and signed by him in the presence of the judge. In case the witness shall refuse to sign the deposition, the judge shall sign the same, and record the reason, if any, given by the witness for such refusal, together with such remarks thereon as the judge shall think fit to make. It shall be at the discretion of the judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there shall appear any special reason for doing so, or any person who is a prosecutor or defendant in the case shall require it. If any question put to a witness be objected to by any such person, and the judge shall allow the same to be put, the question and the answer shall be taken down, and the objection and the name of the person making it shall be noticed in taking down the depositions, together with the decision of the judge upon the objection. The judge shall also record such remarks as he may think material respecting the demeanour of any witness whilst under examination.

Witness refusing to answer may be committed to custody.

8. If any witness shall refuse to answer such questions concerning the premises as shall be put to him, without offering any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit such witness to custody for such reasonable time as it may deem proper, unless he shall in the mean time consent to be examined and to answer concerning the premises; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Chapter X. Article 2, or Chapter XII. Article 4.

Examination of defendant, evidence at the trial.

9. The examination of the defendant before the magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

Session Court not to receive written confession of guilt made to the police.

10. It shall not be competent to the Session Court to receive in evidence against the defendant any written admission or confession of guilt or other statement made by him to the head or other officer of police, and by him reduced into writing.

But may receive evidence of a police officer as to unrecorded admission of guilt.

11. Nothing contained in the foregoing Article shall prevent the Court from receiving the evidence of a police officer to any unrecorded admission or confession of guilt, or other statement made to him by the defendant; provided, however, that such evidence shall not be sufficient to warrant a conviction without corroborative evidence.

Court may summon necessary evidence.

12. It shall be at the discretion of the Court, at any stage of a trial, to summon and examine any witnesses whose evidence it may consider essential to the just decision of the case.

Defence.

13. When the case for the prosecution has been brought to a close, the defendant shall be called upon to enter upon his defence, and to produce his evidence.

14. The defendant shall be allowed to call any witness not previously named by him, but he shall not be entitled to have any other witnesses summoned than those named in the list or lists delivered to the magistrate or other officer by whom he was committed, or held to bail, for trial, except as provided in Chapter XIV. Article 14.

Witnesses for the defence.

15. The Court may, at its discretion, adjourn the trial to such future time as may be necessary, and so from time to time.

Adjournment.

16. In the event of the adjournment of a trial, the jury or assessor, as the case may be, shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

17. In cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judge, before pronouncing his own opinion, shall call upon the assessors for their opinions. The opinion of each assessor shall be given separately and recorded. In cases tried by jury, the judge shall sum up the evidence on both sides, and the jury shall then deliver their finding upon the charge.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

Of verdict of jury.

18. If the defendant is convicted, and the case is one which the Session Judge is competent to dispose of finally, he shall proceed to pass sentence upon the defendant according to law.

Conviction.

19. If the case is one in which, if the defendant be convicted, it belongs to the Sudder Court to pass sentence, the Session Judge shall record the conviction, and refer the case to the Sudder Court, with a statement in writing of his opinion as to the sentence which should be passed upon the defendant; and in cases tried by jury, the Session Judge shall also transmit with the case a report of his direction to the jury.

Reference to Sudder Court.

20. The Session Judges shall transmit to the Sudder Court monthly statements or calendars, in such form as the Sudder Court shall prescribe, of all trials held by them, exhibiting the sentence passed upon each defendant, together with an abstract of the evidence given at the trial.

Transmission of monthly calendar of trials by Session Judge.

Chapter XXIII.

SUDDER COURT.

AS A COURT OF REFERENCE.

1. A case referred by a Session Judge for the final judgment and sentence of the Sudder Court shall be heard by a Court constituted by three judges of the said Sudder Court, and the sentence shall be signed by not less than two of such judges.

Court for hearing of referred trials.

2. In cases referred for the final judgment and sentence of the Sudder Court, which have been tried with the aid of assessors, that Court shall revise the record of trial submitted by the Court of Session, and if it approves of the conviction of the defendant, it shall proceed to sentence him to punishment according to law.

Hearing of case referred, tried with assessors.

3. If the Sudder Court disapproves of the conviction of the defendant absolutely, it shall pass a judgment of acquittal.

Acquittal.

4. If the Sudder Court disapproves of the conviction of the defendant, on the ground that the offence proved does not answer to the legal definition of the offence of which he is convicted, it shall annul the conviction; but it shall be competent to the Court to pass a judgment convicting the defendant of the offence which it deems to be proved by the evidence, and to sentence him to punishment according to law.

Difference of opinion between Sudder Court and Session Court as to offence proved.

5. In any case referred as above to the Sudder Court, it shall be open to the prosecutor or the defendant to move the Court for further inquiry upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant; and it shall be competent to the Court, upon such application, or of its own accord, to direct such inquiry to be made, and additional evidence to be taken on any point the further investigation of which is essential to the just decision of the case.

Competence of Court to direct further inquiry, &c.

6. In cases referred for the sentence of the Sudder Court which have been tried by jury, the Court, on reviewing the depositions of the witnesses, the direction of the Judge, and the conviction, shall determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such judgment and sentence as to the Sudder Court shall seem right.

Hearing of case referred, tried by jury.

Chapter XXIV.

FINDING, JUDGMENT, AND SENTENCE.

1. In any trial by Jury, when the Jury are unanimous in thinking the defendant guilty, the verdict shall be that the defendant is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, or of the offence specified in such a head of charge, when there are more heads than one. When the Jury are not unanimous, but two-thirds or more concur in thinking the defendant guilty, the verdict shall be that the defendant is found guilty of the offence specified in the charge, or in such a head of charge as above provided, by a majority consisting of six, seven, eight, as the case may be, of the Jurors. When any number of the Jurors exceeding one-third concur in thinking the defendant not guilty, the verdict shall be that the defendant is not guilty. When the Jury, or two-thirds or more of the Jurors, concur in thinking the defendant guilty of an offence, but are doubtful under which of two heads of charge the offence falls, the verdict shall be that the defendant is guilty either of the offence charged in such a head, or of the offence charged in such another head of charge.

Form of verdict in jury trials.

2. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if it convicts the defendant, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the Clause and Chapter of the Penal Code under which it convicts him; or if it be doubtful under which of two Clauses the offence falls, shall distinctly express the same and pass judgment in the alternative, according to Clause 18 of Chapter III.

What the judgment is to specify.

3. If the defendant, after having been called upon for his defence, is acquitted, the acquittal shall be recorded so as to have a distinct reference to the charge to which the defendant was required to answer, in order to save him from any further prosecution upon the facts to which it related.

Acquittal.

4. The finding and sentence shall be recorded in the following form, or to the same effect:—

Form of finding and sentence.

In trials by Jury,—

When the Jury are unanimous:

The Jury find that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has waged war against the Government of a part of the territories of the East India Company, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z [*sentence*].

2*nd*. The Jury find that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has waged war against the Government of a part of the territories of the East India Company, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 1 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be discharged.

When the Jury are not unanimous, but two-thirds or more of the Jurors concur in thinking the defendant guilty—

3*rd*. A majority of the Jurors, consisting of seven of their number, find that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has, with the intention of inducing a member of the Council of India to refrain from exercising a lawful power of such member, assaulted such member, and, by so assaulting, has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 3 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, and by committing such offence, has also committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code. The Court concurs in such finding, and, as Z has, by reason of the premises, become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 4 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, the Court directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

4*th*. A minority of the Jury, consisting of two of their number, finds that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has, with the intention of inducing a member of the Council of India to refrain from exercising a lawful power of such member, assaulted such member, and, by so assaulting, has voluntarily caused grievous hurt, not on grave and sudden provocation, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 3 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code, and by committing such offence, has also committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and has by reason of the premises become liable to cumulative punishment under Clause 4 Chapter VI. of the Penal Code. The Court concurs in such finding, and directs that the said Z be discharged.

5*th*. When the Jury are not unanimous, but any number of the Jurors exceeding one-third concur in thinking the defendant not guilty, the form No. 2 shall be followed.

When the Jury, or two-thirds or more of the Jurors, concur in thinking the defendant guilty of an offence, but are doubtful under which of two heads of a charge the offence falls—

6*th*. The Jury (*or* the majority of the Jurors consisting of of their number, as the case may be) find that Z is guilty either of the offence specified in the first head of charge, or of the offence specified in the second head of charge: namely that Z has either committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, or that he has committed criminal breach of trust, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 of the same Chapter of the Penal Code. The Court directs (*or* the Court concurs in such finding and directs) that under the provisions of the abovementioned Clauses, and the provisions of Clause 18 Chapter III. of the Penal Code, the said Z be [*sentence*].

In trials with Assessors—

7*th*. The Court, concurring with the Assessors (*or* one or more of the Assessors), finds that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 7 Chapter VIII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

8*th*. The Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has committed the offence of rioting, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 7 Chapter VIII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be discharged.

9*th*. The Court concurring with one of the Assessors, finds that Z is guilty either of the offence specified in the first head of charge, or of the offence specified in the second head of charge; namely that Z has either committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, or that he has committed criminal breach of trust, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 28 of the same Chapter of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that under the provisions of the abovementioned Clauses and the provisions of Clause 18 Chapter III. of the Penal Code, the said Z be [*sentence*].

In trials upon a formal charge, without Jury or Assessors—

10*th*. The Court finds that Z is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that Z has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

11*th*. The Court finds that Z is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that

Z has committed theft, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 2 Chapter XVII. of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Z be discharged.

In trials in which no formal charge has been prepared—

12*th*. The Court finds that Z has used criminal force, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Clause 56 Chapter XVI. of the Penal Code, and directs that the said Z be [*sentence*].

13*th*. The Court finds that the complaint of assault is not proved, acquits Z, and directs that he be discharged.

Conviction of offences punishable cumulatively.

5. Where a person shall be convicted of any two offences which are punishable cumulatively, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence him for each of the two offences to the penalties prescribed by the Penal Code in respect of each of the two offences, provided that the punishment to which such person is sentenced for each of the two offences is within the ordinary penal jurisdiction of the Court; and it shall not be necessary for the Court, only by reason of the cumulative punishment being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court.

Conviction of several offences.

6. Where a person shall be convicted of several offences at the same time, punishable under the same or different Clauses of the Penal Code, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence him to the several penalties prescribed by the Code in respect of the several offences of which he shall have been so convicted, provided that the punishment to which such person is sentenced for each offence is within the ordinary penal jurisdiction of the Court, such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other; and it shall not be necessary for the Court only by reason of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which the Court is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court.

Judgment on offender already imprisoned under sentence for another crime.

7. Where sentence shall be passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment for another offence, it shall be lawful for the Court to award imprisonment on the subsequent conviction to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such offender shall have been previously sentenced; and if empowered to pass sentence of transportation or banishment, the Court may award such sentence on the subsequent conviction to commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person shall have been previously sentenced.

Party tried upon formal charge not liable to renewed prosecution.

8. A party who has once been tried upon a formal charge, prepared as directed in the rules of this Code of Procedure for preparing criminal charges, shall not be liable to a renewed prosecution.

Execution of sentence of the Sudder Court in cases referred by the Session Judge.

9. In cases referred by the Session Judge for the final sentence of the Sudder Court, the proper officer of the Court shall, within three days after passing of the sentence, or sooner if practicable, transmit a copy of it, under the seal of the Sudder Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Session Judge, who shall immediately issue a warrant to the magistrate to cause the sentence to be carried into execution. The magistrate, upon the receipt of the warrant, shall cause the sentence to be executed, and return the warrant to the Session Judge, with an endorsement attested by his official seal and signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Session Court to direct warrant to district magistrate.

10. In cases tried by the Session Court, the Court shall forward a copy of its sentence, together with a warrant for the execution of the same, directed to the magistrate of the district in which the trial was held.

Execution of sentence under two foregoing Articles.

11. Upon the receipt of a warrant under either of the two last preceding Articles, the magistrate shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from whence it issued, with an endorsement, under his official seal and signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Warrant of commitment in cases of imprisonment.

12. In every case of imprisonment under the sentence of the Sudder Court as a Court of reference, of the Session Court, or of the magistrate, the magistrate shall issue his warrant to the gaoler, stating the offence of which the defendant has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment. In like manner, in every case of imprisonment under the sentence of a Subordinate Criminal Court, the Court passing the sentence shall issue its warrant to the same effect.

Chapter XXV.

SUDDER COURT AS A COURT OF REVISION.

Revision in cases of illegal sentence.

1. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the sentence passed is one which cannot lawfully be passed on a person convicted of the offence as stated in the abstract statement or calendar, shall annul the sentence, and shall certify to the Session Court the sentence which may lawfully be passed for such offence; and thereupon the Session Court shall pass a new sentence according to law, and shall amend the record in accordance therewith.

When the sentence is too severe.

2. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calen-

dars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the sentence passed upon any person convicted by the Session Court is too severe, may mitigate the sentence to such extent as to the said Sudder Court shall seem proper, and shall certify such mitigated sentence to the Session Court, which shall thereupon amend the record in accordance therewith, and proceed to give effect to the sentence of the Sudder Court.

When in trials with assessors the judgment is not warranted by the evidence.

3. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by the Session Court, except cases tried by Jury, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the judgment pronounced on any prisoner was not warranted by the evidence, may, if it think fit, require the Judge of the Court in which the conviction was had, to certify under his hand all or any part of the evidence taken in the case affecting such prisoner, with any observations which the Judge may be desirous of making in explanation of the judgment; and thereupon the Sudder Court may annul such judgment, if such judgment shall appear to it not warranted by the evidence, and shall certify its proceedings to the Court in which the conviction was had, which shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the Sudder Court, and, if necessary, amend the record in accordance therewith.

Revision in Jury trials.

4. The Sudder Court, in any case tried by Jury in the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that there has been error in the decision of the Session Court on a point or points of law, or that a point or points of law should be considered by the Sudder Court, may call for the record, together with a report of the Session Judge's direction to the Jury, and upon reviewing the depositions of the witnesses, the direction of the Judge, and the conviction, may determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such judgment and sentence as to the Sudder Court shall seem right. The Sudder Court shall certify its proceedings to the Court in which the conviction was had, which shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the Sudder Court, and, if necessary, amend the record in accordance therewith.

In cases of sentence by Session Judge, which ought to have been referred.

5. The Sudder Court, in any case tried in the Session Court, in which, upon a review of the abstract statements or calendars of prisoners punished without reference, it shall appear to it that the case is one which ought to have been referred for the judgment and sentence of the Sudder Court, may, if it think fit, annul the sentence passed by the Session Court, and require the Session Judge to refer the case, and thereupon the Sudder Court shall pass such judgment and sentence as to the said Sudder Court shall seem right.

General power of revision by the Sudder Court.

6. The Sudder Court may, whenever it thinks fit, call for the whole record of any criminal trial in any Criminal Court within its jurisdiction, and pass thereon such orders as it thinks fit, but not so as to enhance the punishment awarded, or punish any person acquitted in the Court which tried the case; provided that it shall not be competent to the Sudder Court to reverse the verdict of a jury on the facts of the case in a case tried by jury before the Session Court, but such verdict shall not prevent the Sudder Court from determining any point of law arising out of the case, or from altering the sentence passed in such case by the Session Court.

Chapter XXVI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in cases of acquittal.

1. There shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed by any Criminal Court.

Appeal in cases of conviction.

2. An appeal shall lie in all cases of conviction by the Magistrates in the Mofussil, and by the Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts, to the Session Judge; and in all cases of conviction by the Session Judges in the exercise of original jurisdiction, to the Sudder Court.

Proceeding in appeals.

3. Any person convicted by a judgment of any of the Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction mentioned in the last preceding Article, may present a petition of appeal to the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, which may call for the record of conviction, and confirm, or amend, or reverse the finding and sentence of the Lower Court, but not so as to enhance the punishment awarded; provided that, if the party appealing be in gaol, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal to the magistrate in charge of the same, who shall thereupon forward it to the proper appellate authority; provided also, that it shall not be competent to the Sudder Court to reverse the verdict of a jury on the facts of the case in a case tried by jury before the Session Court, but such verdict shall not prevent the Sudder Court from trying any point of law arising out of the case, or from altering the sentence passed in such case by the Session Court.

Court of Appeal may direct further inquiry, &c.

4. In any case appealed as above, except a case tried by jury, it shall be open to the appellant to move the Appellate Court for further inquiry; and it shall be competent to the Court upon such application, or of its own accord, to direct such inquiry to be made, and additional evidence to be taken on any point, the further investigation of which is essential to the just decision of the case. The Appellate Court shall at the same time direct whether the Lower Court shall pass a fresh sentence in the case, or certify the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence to the Appellate Court.

Court of Appeal, how to proceed in a case of conviction by an incompetent Court.

5. When a Magistrate or Judge of a Subordinate Criminal Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate or Judge, it shall be competent to the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction to annul the conviction and sentence of the Lower Court, and to

direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Appeals from orders in proceedings other than trials.

6. An appeal shall lie from all orders in proceedings other than criminal trials, passed by the Magistrates in the Mofussil, and by the Judges of the Subordinate Criminal Courts, to the Session Court; and it shall be competent to the Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction to pass upon such appeals such orders as they shall deem just and proper.

Period for presenting petition of appeal.

7. The petition of appeal from a sentence of the Session Judge must be presented within ninety days immediately following and exclusive of the day on which sentence was passed; and from the sentence or order of any other Court within thirty days, calculated in the same manner.

Result when Appellate Court is equally divided.

8. Where the Appellate Court consists of more than one Judge, if there should be a difference of opinion among the Judges, and the Court be equally divided, the judgment of the Lower Court shall be affirmed.

Finality of orders in appeal.

9. Except as provided in Chapter XXV. Article 6, the sentences passed by the Appellate Court upon criminal appeals shall be final.

Powers of Session Judge and Magistrate to regulate the proceedings of Subordinate Courts.

10. It shall be at all times lawful for a Session Judge and for a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, to call for and examine the records of any Court immediately subordinate to their respective Courts, for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the regularity of the proceedings of such subordinate Courts; but it shall not be lawful for any other Court than the Sudder Court to alter any sentence of any subordinate Court, except upon appeal by parties concerned duly made according to the foregoing provisions.

Power of Session Court to direct bail.

11. The Session Court shall have a discretionary power of directing that any defendant shall be admitted to bail before a Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Court, or that the bail required by a Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Court be reduced; and also of directing that a party not in custody be admitted to bail on his surrendering to a warrant.

Power of Sudder Court to direct bail.

12. The Sudder Court shall have the like discretionary power in regard to any defendant, or any party charged with an offence before any Criminal Court.

SCHEDULE A.

Explanatory Notes.—1st. The entries in the 2nd and 5th Columns of the Schedule, headed "Offence" and "Penalty," are not intended as definitions of the offences and penalties described in the several corresponding clauses of the Chapters of the Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those clauses, but merely as references to the subject of the clause of the Chapter, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd. The term "Bailable or not," in Column 3, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of Chapter XIII. Articles 28 and 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3rd. No offence is triable by a Court inferior to the Court specifically mentioned in Column 4 as competent to try such offence; but offences are triable by Courts superior to the Court so mentioned.

4th. The entries in the last Column show when any offence entered in Column 2 admits of cumulative punishment, and the number of the clause expressly providing for such punishment. The circumstances under which cumulative punishment may be inflicted will be ascertained on reference to the clauses themselves.

Chapter V.—OF PRINCIPALS AND ABETTORS.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
5	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	The punishment of the offence abetted.	
6	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
7	When one act is abetted and a different act is done	Idem	Idem	The punishment of the offence penalties.....	Cumulative, Clause 8.
9	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Cumulative, Clause 10.
11	When a person, in abetting an offence, commits also another offence .	Idem	Idem	Idem	Cumulative.
12	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Not bailable	By the Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years. and fine.	
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment. .	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and fine.	
13	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	Imprisonment of the description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ¼ of the longest term.	
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Idem	Idem, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Idem, not exceeding ½ of the longest term.	
14	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Idem	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
15	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Not bailable	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and fine.	
	If the offence be not committed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and fine.	
16	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of the description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ½ of the longest term, or fine, or both.	

	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation	Not bailable	By the Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years.	
	If the offence be not committed	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.	Imprisonment of the description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ½ of the longest term, or fine, or both.	
17	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
	If not committed	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description prescribed for the offence not exceeding ¼ of the longest term, or fine, or both.	

Chapter VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war against the Government.	Not bailable	Session Court	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and forfeiture of all property.	
2	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
3	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	Cumulative, Clause 4.
5	Attempt to excite disaffection to the established Government	Bailable	Idem	Banishment from British India for life, or for any term, to which fine may be added; or simple imprisonment not exceeding 3 years, to which fine may be added; or fine simply.	
6	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the East India Company, or abetting the waging of such war.	Not bailable	Idem	Banishment for life or any term, to which fine may be added; or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, to which fine may be added; or fine simply.	
7	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the East India Company.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also fine and forfeiture of specific property.	
8	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in Clauses 6 and 7.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
9	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war in his custody to escape.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
10	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of state or war in his custody to escape.	Bailable	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
11	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Not bailable	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	

Chapter VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

1	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor from allegiance or his duty.	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
2	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
3	Abetment of an assault by an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor, on his superior Officer, when in the execution of his office.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
4	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
5	Abetment of the desertion of an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor	Bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
6	Harbouring such an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor, who has deserted *Exception.*—Not extended to harbour given by a wife to her husband.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
7	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.	
8	Abetment of an act of insubordination by an Officer, Soldier, or Sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
10	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a Soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a Soldier.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, or both.	

Chapter VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

3	Being a member of an unlawful assembly	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 9.
4	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
5	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
7	Rioting	Idem	Idem	Idem.	Idem.
8	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	Idem	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
10	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	The punishment of the offence.	
11	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Bailable	Magistrate	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
12	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
13	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
	If not committed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
14	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.	
15	Persons for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place, not giving notice to the Police, or not using means to prevent it, &c.	Idem	Idem	Fine.	
16	Hiring persons to take part in an unlawful assembly	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
	Or to go armed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
17	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
	Or to go armed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
19	Committing affray	Idem	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Idem not exceeding 1 month, or fine to 100 Rupees, or both.	

Chapter IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

1	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Bailable	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II., Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 13.
2	Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem.
3	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Idem	Session Court	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	Idem.
4	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding Clauses with reference to himself.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
5	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
6	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Idem	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II., Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Idem not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both	Idem.
7	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
8	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Idem.
9	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem.
10	Personating a public servant	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clauses 11 & 13.
12	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant, with fraudulent intent.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 months, or fine to Rupees 200, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 13.

Chapter X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

1	Absconding to avoid service of summons, or other proceeding from a public servant.	Bailable	Magistrate	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c. in a Court of Justice.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
2	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons, or notices, or the removal of it when it has been affixed; or preventing a proclamation.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 3.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c. in a Court of Justice.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
	If the order require personal attendance, &c. in a Court of Justice.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
5	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
6	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Bailable	Magistrate	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
7	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine to Rupees 1,000, or both.	
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
8	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
9	Being legally bound to state the truth, refusing to answer questions.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
10	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
11	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
12	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine to Rupees 1,000, or both.	
13	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 1.
15	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 16.
17	Bidding for property at a lawfully authorised sale, on account of a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
18	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 19.
20	Omission to assist public servant, when bound by law to give such assistance.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
21	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
22	Wilful omission to aid such public servant	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
24	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health, or safety, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 25.
26	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
27	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XI.—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

3	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	

4	Giving or fabricating false evidence, with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence	Not bailable	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, also liable to fine.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed	Idem	Idem	Death, or as above.
5	Giving or fabricating false evidence, with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Idem	Idem	The punishment of that offence.
6	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Idem	Same as for giving such evidence.
7	Knowingly uttering or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Bailable	Idem.	Idem.
8	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
9	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Idem	Idem	As for giving false evidence.
10	Using as true any such declaration known to be false	Idem	Idem	Idem.
11	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false, information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and also liable to fine.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
	If punishable with less than fourteen years' imprisonment	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Idem not exceeding ¼ longest term, and fine, or both.
12	Intentional omission to give information of an offence, by a person legally bound to inform.	Idem	Magistrate.	Imprisonment of either description to 6 months, or fine, or both.
13	Giving false information respecting an offence committed	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
14	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
15	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Idem	Session Court.	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
16	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c. of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
17	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
18	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
19	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
20	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	Idem	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 2 years, also liable to fine.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
21	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to 14 years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and also liable to fine.
	If punishable with imprisonment to 1 year, and not to 14 years.	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of either description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.
	Exception.—Not to extend to harbour given by the husband or wife of the offender.			
22	Taking gift, &c. to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Session Court.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to 14 years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also fine.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
	If with imprisonment less than fourteen years.....	Bailable	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.	
23	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also fine.	
	If with imprisonment less than fourteen years	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.	
24	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and also liable to fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, with or without fine.	
	If with imprisonment to one year and not to fourteen years	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, not exceeding one-fourth of the maximum term, or fine, or both.	
	Exception.—Not to extend to harbour or concealment by the husband or wife of the person to be apprehended.				
25	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Idem.	Magistrate as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
26	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Idem	Session Court.....	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
27	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision, which he knows to be contrary to law.	Not bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.	
28	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
29	Voluntary omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, with or without fine.	
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment to 14 years.	Bailable	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, with or without fine.	
	If with imprisonment less than fourteen years	Idem	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Idem not exceeding 2 years, with or without fine.	
30	Voluntary omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, with or without fine.	
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment to fourteen years.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, with or without fine.	
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than fourteen years	Bailable	By the Court by which the offence is triable.	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or with fine, or with both.	
31	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant....	Idem	Magistrate as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	

32	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 33.
34	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	Cumulative, Clause 35.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment to fourteen years.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, and also liable to fine.	
	If charged with a capital offence	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.....	
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for fourteen years or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem	
	If under sentence of death	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 14 years, and also fine	
36	Unlawful return from transportation	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, also liable to fine, and to rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 3 years before transportation.	
37	Unlawful return from banishment	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and also liable to fine. If sentenced to imprisonment liable to banishment for life after imprisonment.	
38	Violation of condition of remission of punishment	Idem	Idem	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	
39	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 40.
41	Personation of a juror or assessor	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

3	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
4	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's or the Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.	
5	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
6	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Queen's or Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
7	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and liable to fine.	
	If Queen's or Company's Coin	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
8	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of India of Queen's or Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
9	Import or export of counterfeit Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and liable to fine.	
10	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's or Company's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
11	Having any counterfeit Coin, known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c. the same to any person.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and fine.	
	Delivering it as genuine	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, and fine.	
12	The same with respect to the Queen's or Company's Coin.....	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, and fine if the counterfeit Coin is delivered to another person. If delivered as genuine, not exceeding 10 years, and fine.	

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
13	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Not Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine to ten times the value of the Coin counterfeited, or both.	
14	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, and liable to fine.	
15	Possession of Queen's or Company's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine	
16	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by Law.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and liable to fine.	
17	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any Coining instrument	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
18	Fraudulently diminishing the weight, or altering the composition of any Coin.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
19	Fraudulently diminishing the weight, or altering the composition of the Queen's or Company's Coin.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
20	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
21	Altering appearance of the Queen's or the Company's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
22	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also fine.	
	Delivering it as genuine, or as a Coin of a different description	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also fine.	
23	Delivery of Queen's or Company's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.	
	Delivering it as genuine or as a Coin of a different description	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also fine.	
24	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, also fine.	
25	Possession of Queen's or Company's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also fine.	
26	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine to ten times the value of the Coin, &c.	
27	Counterfeiting a Government Stamp	Bailable	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.	
28	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government Stamp.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
29	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government Stamp.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
30	Sale of counterfeit Government Stamp	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
31	Having possession of a counterfeit Government Stamp	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
32	Using as genuine a Government Stamp known to be counterfeit	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
33	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government Stamp, or removing from a document a Stamp used for it, with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
34	Using a Government Stamp known to have been before used	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
35	Erasure of mark denoting that Stamp has been used	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

2	Fradulent use of false instrument for weighing	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st Class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
3	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Idem	Idem	Idem.
4	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use	Idem	Idem	Idem.
5	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Chapter XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY, AND MORALS.

2	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.
3	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
4	Knowingly disobeying any rule of the quarantine laws	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.
5	Adulterating food or drink for man intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
6	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
7	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale, so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
8	Offering for sale, or issuing from a dispensary, any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
9	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
10	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.
11	Making atmosphere noxious to health	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding Rupees 500.
12	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months; or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
13	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
14	Conveying for hire any person in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
15	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding Rupees 200.
16	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
17	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
18	So dealing with any explosive substance	Idem	Idem	Idem.
19	So dealing with any machinery	Idem	Idem	Idem.
20	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
21	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life or of grievous hurt from such animal.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
22	Committing a public nuisance	Idem	Idem	Fine not exceeding Rupees 200.	
23	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or fine, or both.	
24	Sale, &c. of obscene books, &c. *Exception.*—Not to extend to any representation on or in any Temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine, or both.	
25	Having in possession obscene books, &c., for sale or exhibition	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
26	Obscene songs	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Chapter XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

1	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship, or sacred object, with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 4.
2	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	Idem.
3	Trespassing in a place of sepulture, disturbing a funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem.
5	Uttering any word of making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feelings.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Chapter XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences Affecting Life.

4	Murder	Not bailable	Session Court	Death, or transportation for life, also liable to fine.	
5	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life	Idem	Idem	Death.	
6	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and also liable to fine.	
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, or fine, or both.	
7	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane, or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Idem	Idem	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, and also fine.	

8	Abetting the commission of suicide	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and also liable to fine.
9	Attempt to murder	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also liable to fine.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or the above punishment.
10	Attempt to commit murder, and doing any act, &c. with such intention, or knowledge that if death ensued it would be murder.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or such punishment as hereinbefore mentioned.
11	Attempt to commit suicide	Idem	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, and also fine.
13	Being a thug	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, also liable to fine.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

14	Causing miscarriage	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
	If the woman be quick with child	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
15	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Not bailable	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
16	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
	If act done without woman's consent	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or the punishment above mentioned.
17	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, or fine, or both.
18	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, and also liable to fine.
19	Exposure of a child under 5 years by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.
20	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.

Of Hurt.

25	Voluntarily causing hurt, except as in Clause 36	Bailable	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.
26	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, or by any corrosive or explosive substance, or by any substance deleterious to inhale or swallow, or by means of any animal.	Not bailable	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
27	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, and also liable to fine.
28	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, or by any corrosive or explosive substance, or by any substance deleterious to inhale or swallow, or by means of any animal.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
29	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt in committing dacoity or robbery, or avoiding apprehension for such offence.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7, also liable to fine.

Of Hurt (continued).

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
30	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
31	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
32	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
33	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also fine.	
34	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
35	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
36	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation; not intending to hurt any other but the person who gave the provocation.	Bailable	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
37	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other but the person who gave the provocation.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine not exceeding Rupees 2,000, or both.	
38	Causing grievous hurt by an act which is so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
39	Causing hurt by an act which is so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life.	Idem	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
40	Doing any act which is so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for life, or the personal safety of others.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 50, or both.	

Of Wrongful Restraint, and Wrongful Confinement.

43	Wrongfully restraining any person	Bailable	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st and 2nd classes.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
44	Wrongfully confining any person	Idem	Magistrate, or Subordinate Criminal Courts 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
45	Wrongfully confining for 3 or more days	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
46	Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, with or without addition of 3 days for every day of such wrongful confinement, also liable to fine.	
47	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which the offender may be liable under any other Clause of this Chapter.	

48	Unlawful confinement in secret	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, in addition to any other punishment for the confinement.	
49	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
50	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
51	While keeping a person in wrongful confinement, omitting to furnish him with anything necessary to prevent danger of death or hurt.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

55	Using criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	Bailable	Magistrate or subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine to Rupees 500, or both.	
56	Using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
57	Using criminal force in attempt to murder	Not bailable	Session Court	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also fine.	
58	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
59	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
60	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	Not bailable	Idem	Idem.	
61	Assault or criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine any person.	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000, or both.	
62	Using criminal force on grave and sudden provocation	Idem	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or fine to Rupees 200, or both.	
63	Assault in cases not specially provided for, when the assault is not on grave and sudden provocation.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery, and Forced Labour.

68	Kidnapping	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
69	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
70	Abduction with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and fine.	
71	Abducting or kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage, or to cause her defilement, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
72	Kidnapping in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
73	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person	Idem	Idem	Punishment of kidnapping for such purpose.	
74	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
75	Habitual dealing in slaves	Not bailable	Idem	Idem.	
76	Unlawful compulsory labour	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Idem not exceeding 1 year, also fine	Cumulative.

Of Rape.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
78	Rape	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	

Of Unnatural Offences.

79	Unnatural offences	Not bailable	Session Court	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	

Chapter XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

2	Theft	Not bailable	Session Court, when the value of the property which is the subject of the offence exceeds 500 Rupees. Magistrate, when not exceeding 500 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class, when not exceeding 100 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 2nd class, when not exceeding 50 Rupees.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
3	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.	
4	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Idem	Session Court	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	

Of Extortion.

6	Extortion	Bailable	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.
7	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
8	Extortion by putting a person in fear, for himself or for another, of death or grievous hurt.	Not bailable	Session Court	Idem not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 5 years, also liable to fine.
9	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear, for himself or for another, of death or grievous hurt, in order to extortion.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, and not less than 3 years, also liable to fine.
10	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding 14 years and not less than 5 years.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
11	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment not exceeding 14 years and not less than 3 years, in order to commit extortion.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

14	Robbery	Not bailable	Session Court	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
15	Attempt to commit robbery	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, also fine.
16	Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, to any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
17	Dacoity	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also fine.
18	Murder in dacoity	Idem	Idem	Death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also fine.
19	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment not less than 7 years.
20	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Idem	Idem	Idem not less than 5 years.
21	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Idem	Idem	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also fine.
22	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also fine.
23	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Idem	Idem	Rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 7 years, also fine.
24	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Of Fraudulent Misappropriation of Property.

25	Fraudulent misappropriation of property, or converting it to one's one use.	Bailable	Magistrate, as limited by Chapter II. Article 10, Clauses 3, 4, and 5, relating to Criminal Courts of original jurisdiction.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
26	Fraudulent misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
28	Criminal breach of trust	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	
29	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.	
30	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also fine.	

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

32	Fraudulently receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen	Not bailable	Session Court, when the value of the property, which is the subject of the offence, exceeds 500 Rupees. Magistrate, when not exceeding 500 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class, when not exceeding 100 Rupees. Subordinate Criminal Courts, 2nd class, when not exceeding 50 Rupees.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.	
33	Fraudulently receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Idem	Session Court	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
34	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
35	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both.	

Of Cheating.

38	Cheating	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st class.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
39	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	
40	Cheating by personation	Idem	Idem	Idem.	
41	Cheating and thereby fraudulently inducing delivery of property, or the altering or destroying of a valuable security.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, and also fine.	

42	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Not bailable.....	Session Court.....	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
43	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
44	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for creditors a debt due to himself or to any other person.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
45	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 2 years, and fine.
46	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or fraudulently releasing any claim or demand to which he is entitled.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
47	Fraudulent claim to property with the knowledge that in good faith the claimant has no right thereto.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Of Mischief.

49	Mischief	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine, or both.
50	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 Rupees or upwards.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
51	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 Rupees or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
52	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., or any other animal of the value of 50 Rupees or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.
53	Mischief on any channel or reservoir of water, with intent, &c. to cause diminution of supply for agricultural purposes.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
54	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
55	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage to amount of Rupees 100 or upwards.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.
56	Mischief by destroying or moving, or rendering less useful, a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.
57	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c. a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Idem	Idem	Idem to 1 year, or fine, or both.
58	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of Rupees 100 or upwards.	Not bailable	Session Court.....	Idem to 7 years, also liable to fine.
59	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
60	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel, or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
61	The mischief described in the last Clause when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 14 years, also fine.
62	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 5 years, also liable to fine.

Of Criminal Trespass.

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
69	Criminal trespass	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or both.	
70	House-trespass	Not bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine to Rupees 1,000, or both.	Cumulative, Clause 71.
72	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death, and doing any act towards the commission of it, if that offence is not committed.	Idem	Session Court	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also liable to fine.	
73	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life, and doing any act towards the commission of it, if that offence is not committed.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 5, also liable to fine.	
74	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, and doing any act towards the commission of it, if that offence is not committed.	Idem	Session Court, if the offence intended is triable by it exclusively, otherwise by the Magistrate.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, added to one-third of the longest term for the offence intended, and also fine.	
75	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
76	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Idem	Idem	Idem	Cumulative, Clause 77.
78	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Idem	Session Court, if the offence intended is triable by it exclusively, otherwise by the Magistrate.	Idem not exceeding 2 years, added to one-half the longest term of imprisonment for the offence intended, also liable to fine.	
79	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.	
80	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, and also fine.	Cumulative, Clause 81.
82	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Idem	Session Court, if the offence intended is triable by it exclusively, otherwise by the Magistrate.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, added to two-thirds of the longest term of imprisonment for the offence intended.	
83	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Idem	Session Court	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
84	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, and not less than 7 years, also liable to a fine.	
85	Fraudulently breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both	Cumulative, Clause 87.
86	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 3 years, or fine, or both	Idem.

3	Forgery	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
4	Forgery or using a forged document with intent to injure or deceive	Idem	Idem	Idem.
5	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, and also fine.
6	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Idem	Idem	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
7	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
8	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
10	Uttering or using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Idem	Idem	As for forgery.
11	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under Clause 6, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.
12	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery, punishable otherwise than under Clause 6, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.
13	Having possession of a valuable security or will, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use or utter it as genuine.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
14	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in Clause 6, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.
15	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in Clause 6, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, also liable to fine.
16	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting a will.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to fine.
17	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or secreting a valuable security	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also liable to fine.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

22	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
23	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark ordinarily used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
24	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c. of any property.	Idem	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years, also fine.
25	Fraudulent making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
26	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
27	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Of Trade and Property-Marks (continued).

1 Clause.	2 Offence.	3 Whether Bailable or not.	4 By what Court Triable.	5 Penalty.	6 When admitting of Cumulative Punishment.
28	Making use of any such false mark	Bailable	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
29	Removing, destroying, or defacing any property-mark, with intent to cause injury	Idem	Idem	Idem.	

Chapter XIX.—THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Bailable	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 1 month, or fine not exceeding Rupees 100, or both.	
2	A seaman bound to serve in a merchant vessel leaving it, or absenting himself from it, or refusing to perform his duty, except in the case of ill-treatment.	Idem	Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 100, or both.	
3	Being bound to attend on, or supply the want of, a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind, or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 months, or fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or both.	
4	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service, or refusing to perform the duty.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months, or fine to thrice the amount of expense of his conveyance to the place.	

Chapter XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

1	A man, by deceit, causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Not bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 14 years, also liable to fine.	
2	A woman committing the same offence with a man	Bailable	Idem	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.	
3	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife	Not bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also liable to fine.	
4	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 10 years, also liable to to fine.	
5	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Bailable	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 7 years, also fine.	
6	Adultery	Idem	Session Court or Magistrate	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 5 years, or fine, or both.	
7	Enticing or taking away a married woman	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.	

Chapter XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

12	Defamation	Bailable	Session Court	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
13	Printing or engraving matter, knowing it to be defamatory	Idem	Idem	Idem.
14	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Idem	Idem	Idem.

Chapter XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

2	Criminal intimidation	Bailable	Session Court	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, or fine, or both.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Idem	Idem	Idem not exceeding 7 years, or fine, or both.
3	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Idem	Idem	Imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 years, in addition to the punishment in last Clause.
4	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of the Divine displeasure.	Idem	Magistrate	Idem not exceeding 1 year, or fine, or both.
5	Uttering any word, or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Idem	Idem	Idem.
6	Appearing in a public place, &c. in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Idem	Magistrate or Subordinate Criminal Courts, 1st and 2nd classes.	Simple imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or fine not exceeding Rupees 10, or both.

Chapter XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	The Court by which the offence is triable.	Imprisonment of any description prescribed for the offence not exceeding half of the longest term, or fine, or both.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

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THIRD SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL 1857.

LIST OF PERSONS

QUALIFIED TO SERVE AS

JURORS

IN

HER MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

AT

BOMBAY.

LIST RETURNED BY THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY OF PERSONS

Qualified and Liable to serve as Jurors in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
A					
Abraham, Walter	Lithographer, Education Society's Press	Byculla	Bombay ..	Christian ..	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Abreo, Clemente Julias de	Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office	Fort	„ ..	„ ..	
Aher, Henry	Superintendent of Repairs	Breach Candy	Great Britain .	„ ..	
Arratoon, John	Schoolmaster	Fort	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Anundrow Gunput Senoy	Clerk in the Custom House	Canda Waddy	„ ..	Hindoo ..	
Atmaram Balcrustnajee	Clerk in the Office of the Superintendent of Stationery	New Oart	„ ..	„ ..	
Atmaram Madowjee	Clerk in the Gun-Carriage Office	Pallow	„ ..	„ ..	
Atmaram Bapoo Dulvie	Clerk in the Accountant General's Office	Lohar Chall	„ ..	„ ..	
Anundrow Luxumonjee	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Near Dhoby Tallao	„ ..	„ ..	
Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka	Clerk to Messrs. Heycock and Co., Merchants	Church Gate Street	„ ..	Parsee ..	
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady Settna	Justice of the Peace	Cowasjee Patell Street ..	„ ..	„ ..	
Ardaseer Furdoonjee Pandenna	Broker to Messrs. David McCulloch and Co.	Mount	„ ..	„ ..	
Ardaseer Hormusjee Suntookna	Clerk to Messrs. Nicol and Co., Merchants	Bazar Gate Street	„ ..	„ ..	
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia	Justice of the Peace	Parsee Bazar Street	„ ..	„ ..	
Ardaseer Framjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Girgaum	„ ..	„ ..	
Ardaseer Dossabhoy	Persian Teacher	Byramjee Homjee Lane ..	„ ..	„ ..	
Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia	Justice of the Peace	Do.	„ ..	„ ..	
Abdool Cadur Geetay	Moonshee	Old Cazee Street	„ ..	Mahomedan	
Abdool Cadur Moongay	Ditto	Chutree Sarang Street ..	„ ..	„ ..	
Abdool Cayoom Shaikally	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Meeyajee and Co., Milliners	Bazar Gate Street	„ ..	„ ..	
B					
Bannerman, Charles	Engineer, Dockyard	Fort	Great Britain ..	Christian ..	
Barclay, Charles Frederick	Sub-Agent to the London and Eastern Bank	Do.	„ ..	„ ..	
Barnes, Richard Thomas	Hotel-keeper	Do.	„ ..	„ ..	

Barretto, Francis Charles	Clerk in the Military Department, Secretariat	Mazagon	Bombay	„	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Barretto, John	Shopkeeper	Fort	„	„	
Baumbach, John Andrew	Justice of the Peace	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Beaumont, Thomas George	Opium Inspector	Colaba	„	„	
Beardshall, Riley	Employed in the Cotton Spinning Company at Tardeo	Girgaum	„	„	
Beck, William Waldon	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Colaba	„	„	
Bell, Henry	Surveyor and Builder	Girgaum	Bombay	„	
Bennett, Edward Lawrence	Auctioneer	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Bentley, Thomas Henry	Superintendent of Melting Department, Mint	Do.	„	„	
Berkley, John Thomas	Justice of the Peace	Mazagon	„	„	
Betts, Joseph Byron	Tailor and Outfitter	Fort	„	„	
Bevis, James	Clerk to Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons, and Co., Merchants	Do.	„	„	
Beyts, Charles A.	Master in the Elphinstone Institution	Girgaum	„	„	
Binny, Alexander Thomas	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., Merchants	Breach Candy	„	„	
Blair, James	Secretary, Bombay Bank	Fort	„	„	
Blakeman, John Henry	Clerk in the Military Pay Office	Girgaum	Bombay	„	
Blay, Thomas	Accountant, London and Eastern Bank	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Blowers, William	Justice of the Peace	Colaba	„	„	
Bocarro, Joseph	Clerk in the Judicial Department, Secretariat	Kavel	Bombay	„	
Bocarro, John	Clerk to the Board of Education	Do.	„	„	
Bogie, James	Clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Bond, William	Clerk to Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Booksellers	Do.	„	„	
Boswell, Andrew Bruce	Schoolmaster	Fort	Madras	„	
Boyd, William	Tutor to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Family	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Bradley, Thomas	Clerk to Messrs. King and Co., Merchants	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Bray, John	Partner Messrs. Bray, Son, and Co., Contractors	Byculla	„	„	
Bressol, John	Clerk, Political Department, Secretariat	Colaba	Bombay	„	
Brett, R	Accountant, Mercantile Bank	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Briggs, Henry George	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Office	Do.	„	„	
Brodhurst, John	Clerk in the Political Department, Secretariat	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Bromley, Thomas	Bill Broker	Worlee	„	„	
Brown, Edward	Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs	Colaba	„	„	
Brown, Alexander	Assistant to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.	Love Grove	„	„	
Brown, John George Hamilton	Manager of the Agra Bank	Fort	„	„	
Brown, John Theophilus Trenn	Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Brown, Robert	Justice of the Peace	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Brown, William Robert	Clerk to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., Merchants	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Brunton, Richard Law	Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Bullock, Thomas	Horse Trainer	Byculla	„	„	
Burgess, John	Foreman in the Railway Carriage Factory	Boree Bunder	„	„	
Burgess, Joseph	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Fort	Bombay	„	
Burke, Edward	Mechanic of G. I. P. Railway Factory	Byculla	„	„	
Burke, Thomas John	Clerk, Secretariat	Kalbadavie	Great Britain	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Burn, James	Tailor and Outfitter	Fort	Great Britain	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Burrowes, Johnson Devereux	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Do.	„	„	
Burstall, George	Soap Manufacturer	Do.	„	„	
Byne, Henry	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Do.	„	„	
Babajee Bhugwuntrow	Living with his Father	Lohar Chall	Bombay	Hindoo	
Babajee Ambrootrow	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Anunt Roosee's Oart	„	„	
Bhugwuntrow Ramchunderjee	Living on his Property	Lohar Chall Street	„	„	
Bhugwuntrow Sadasewjee	Clerk in the Custom House	Do.	„	„	
Balcrustna Ramchunderjee	Clerk in the Railway Office	New Town	„	„	
Ball Dinnajee	Clerk, Secretariat	Wittul Waddy	„	„	
Bhasker Bapoo Josey	Clerk in the Custom House	Kalbadavie Road	„	„	
Bhowaney Wisswanath	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Anunt Roosee's Waddy	„	„	
Bhasker Damother	Clerk, Revenue Department, Secretariat	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Balcrustna Wassoodewjee	Clerk in the Commissary Stores Office	Pallow	„	„	
Bapoojee Ragoonathjee	Clerk, Grand Arsenal Office	New Oart	„	„	
Byrownath Mungesh	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Canda Waddy	„	„	
Bapoojee Shamrow	Clerk, Accountant General's Office	New Lane Street	„	„	
Bomanjee Nowrojee	Godown-keeper to Messrs. Lyon, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	Colebhatt Road	„	Parsee	
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy Moogana	Justice of the Peace	Bazar Gate Street	„	„	
Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia	Justice of the Peace	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Bomanjee Pestonjee	Master, Elphinstone Institution	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Burjorjee Jamasjee Lalla	Partner in the Firm of Brown, Clough, and Co., Auctioneers.	Bora Musjeed Street	„	„	
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia	Broker to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Merchants	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Byramjee Dadabhoy Jeelana	Trader	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Byramjee Jejeebhoy Moogana	Broker to Messrs. King and Co.	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Byramjee Ruttonjee Cola	Living on his Property	Do.	„	„	
Byramjee Jamsetjee	Clerk, Military Pay Office	Colebhatt Road	„	„	
Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody	Clerk to Messrs. Robert Frith and Co., Auctioneers	Mody Street	„	„	
Bomanjee Nowrojee	Godown-keeper to Messrs. Lyon, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
C					
Campbell, Alexander Henry	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., Merchants	Cumballa	Great Britain	Christian	
Campbell, George William	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	Do.	„	„	
Campbell, Mungo Septimus	Ditto ditto ditto ditto	Fort	„	„	
Campbell, David	Engineer to the Colaba Press Company	Colaba	„	„	
Campbell, Joseph Christopher	Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office	Do.	„	„	

Campbell, John	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Cannon, Henry Andrew	Music Teacher	Fort	Bombay	„	
Carpenter, Thomas	Employed in the Mint	Colaba	„	„	
Cartwright, Henry Durance	Justice of the Peace	Breach Candy	Great Britain	„	
Cassels, John	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co., Merchants.	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Cassels, Walter Richard	Clerk to the Firm of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., Merchants.	Do.	„	„	
Cawthorne, John	Assistant to Messrs. Bray and Son, Contractors	Byculla	„	„	
Champney, Felix	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Bray and Son, Vehar Contractors	Byculla Club	„	„	
Chapman, Frederick	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Chatten, Samuel	Clerk to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Booksellers	Kalbadavie	Bombay	„	
Chesson, James	Bookseller and General Agent	Fort	„	„	
Clarke, F.	Civil Engineer	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Clarke, James	Hotel-keeper	Dhobee Talao	„	„	
Clarke, William Anthony	Justice of the Peace	Mazagon	„	„	
Clements, Peter Felix	Clerk in the Military Board Office	Colaba	Bombay	„	
Cloke, Thomas	Surveyor and Draughtsman	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Clossen, Joseph Martleman	Signs by Procuration for Messrs. Stevens, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	
Clough, Francis	Auctioneer	Byculla	„	„	
Clowes, John	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	
Colebroke, John	Actuary, Government Savings' Bank	Do.	Bombay	„	
Coleman, William	Artificer in the Mint	Do.	„	„	
Coleman, Charles	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Do.	„	„	
Coleman, Charles Edward	Clerk to J. and W. Watson	Do.	„	„	
Collett, Arnold Burrows	Coach Builder	Girgaum	„	„	
Cooke, Charles	Superintendent Rolling Department, Mint	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Cooper, William	Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Cornforth, James Pickard	Clerk to Messrs. G. S. King and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	
Corrie, Edgar	Manager of the Commercial Bank of India	Bandora	„	„	
Costa, Jose de	Clerk to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Merchants	Colaba	Bombay	„	
Coupland, John	Signs by Procuration for Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., Merchants	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Cowan, Andrew James	Clerk, Political Department, Secretariat	Colaba	„	„	
Cowie, Gilbert	Partner to Messrs. Remington and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Cowie, Thomas Stock	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	„	„	
Coxon, R. U.	Assistant Superintendent of Repairs	Fort	„	„	
Crawford, Thomas	Partner to Messrs. Crawford Co., Auctioneers	Mazagon	Bombay	„	
Crawford, William Stanley	Manager, Bombay Steam Navigation Company	Do.	„	„	
Cross, John Andrew	Clerk, Political Department, Secretariat	Colaba	„	„	
Cross, Ralph	Clerk, Revenue Department, Secretariat	Byculla	„	„	
Crossley, J.	Clerk to Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Booksellers	Fort	„	„	
Cumming, Anthony	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Office	Mazagon	Great Britain	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Curren, George	Moulder and Carver, Dockyard Factory	Fort	Great Britain	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Cuvillier, John Thomas	Signs the Firm of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons, and Co., Merchants.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Cruz, Joaquim	Clerk, in the Revenue Department, Secretariat	Mazagon	Bombay	Do.	
Cruz, Francis de	Ditto ditto ditto	Fort	Do.	Do.	
Cruz, Minguel	Ditto ditto ditto	Mazagon	Do.	Do.	
Cruz, Francis de	Clerk in the Customs Flotilla	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Carnanund Sadasewjee	Clerk in the Accountant General's Office	Old Hunuman Street	Do.	Do.	
Cassinath Crustnath	Clerk, Commercial Bank	New Oart	Do.	Hindoo	
Cassinath Dackjee	Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Pallow	Do.	Do.	
Cassinath Dadoba	Clerk, Revenue Department, Secretariat	Lohar Chall Street	Do.	Do.	
Cheema Juggoonathje	Clerk, Accountant General's Office	Nagdavee Street	Do.	Do.	
Chintamon Ballal	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Gunnesh Waddy Lane	Do.	Do.	
Crustnarow Ramchunderjee	Clerk in the Commissary General's Office	New Oart	Do.	Do.	
Crustnarow Ragoonathjee	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Pallow	Do.	Do.	
Culliandass Mohundass	Living on his Property	Bazar Gate Street	Do.	Do.	
Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Mody Street	Do.	Parsee	
Cooverjee Jewajee Tasker	Unemployed	Todd Street	Do.	Do.	
Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy Waddina	Clerk, Revenue Department, Secretariat	Cowasjee Patell Street	Do.	Do.	
Cowasjee Nanabhoy Banajee	Broker to Messrs. Heycock and Co.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Cowasjee Nasserwanjee	Master, Elphinstone Institution, Fort Branch School	Outside the Fort	Do.	Do.	
Cowasjee Shapoorjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Rampart Row	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Bazonjee	Clerk to Messrs. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Sons	PurshotumChimajeeStreet	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner	Justice of the Peace	Near Cowasjee Patell's Tank	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia	Broker to Messrs. Martin, Young, and Co.	Parell	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Hormasjee Chinaee	Merchant	Church Gate Street	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck	Justice of the Peace	Colaba	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Justice of the Peace	Hornby Row	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Manockjee Settna	Employed in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama	Justice of the Peace	Gowalla Tank	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia	Justice of the Peace	Byramjee Homjee Lane	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Framjee Dhondee	Clerk to Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, and Co., Merchants	Khetwaddy Road	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia	Merchant	Parsee Bazar Street	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana	Clerk to Messrs. W. Frith and Co., Merchants	Baboola Tank	Do.	Do.	
Cursetjee Manockjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Mazagon	Do.	Do.	
Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussavorah	Shopkeeper	Cowasjee Patell Street	Do.	Do.	
Cowasjee Nasserwanjee	Clerk in the Judicial Department, Secretariat	Fort	Do.	Do.	

Cowasjee Bazonjee Allbless	Shopkeeper	Nanabhoy Framjee Lane.	„	„	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Cowasjee Eduljee	Clerk to Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Cazee Camaloodeen	Living on his Property	Cazee Street	„	Mahomedan.	
Cumroodeen Zoolay	Moonshee	Don Tarr Street	„	„	

D

Davidson, Robert	Accountant in the Mercantile Bank	Mahim	Great Britain	Christian	
Davis, Charles Bennett	Engineer	Fort	„	„	
Dawson, J. D.	Oriental Bank Corporation	Do.	„	„	
Dean, William	Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Byculla	„	„	
Dempsey, G. D.	Engineer, G. I. P. Railway	Do.	„	„	
Denton, Charles	Clerk, Military Auditor General's Office	Colaba	Bombay	„	
De Noronha, D. L.	Clerk to the Collector of Municipal Taxes	Kalbadavie	„	„	
De Quadros, Michael	Clerk in the Commercial Bank	Mazagon	„	„	
De Remedias, Ignacio	Clerk to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Merchants	Chowpatty	„	„	
De Silva, Vincent L.	Head Clerk, Sudder Adawlut	Mazagon	„	„	
De Souza, Geminiano	Bookkeeper to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., Merchants	Do.	„	„	
De Souza, Pascoal Rodrigues	Transit Agent, Apollo Street	Fort	„	„	
Devonshire, Abraham	Clerk to Messrs. Robert Frith and Co., Auctioneers	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Dias, John Caetano	Teacher of Music	Mazagon	„	„	
Diminieux, Joseph La Bardeiure	Clerk to Dadabhoy and Sons	Orthabash	„	„	
Dirom, Pringle Hunter	Clerk to Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Downes, Ezra Thomas	Assay Master in the Mint	Byculla	„	„	
Drinkwater, George	Boiler-maker, Dockyard	Colaba	„	„	
Druet, John	Clerk to the Government Central Museum	Fort	„	„	
Duncan, Jonathan	Clerk in the Oriental Bank	Do.	„	„	
Dunlop, Andrew	Bookseller and Commission Agent	Do.	„	„	
Dunlop, George	Clerk to A. Dunlop, Bookseller	Do.	„	„	
Durham, Charles	Head Clerk to the Board of Conservancy	Kalbadavie	Bombay	„	
Dwyer, John	Clerk to A. Dunlop, Bookseller	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Dyson, Samual Westcott	Master Plumber to the Peninsular and Oriental Company	Mazagon	„	„	
De Almeida, Diogo Francisco	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Fort	Bombay	„	
De Almeida, Joze Pascoal	Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office	Kavel	„	„	
De Costa, Joze	Clerk to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Merchants	Do.	„	„	
De Costa, Pedro Diogo	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	„	„	
De Costa, Antonio John	Unemployed	Do.	„	„	
De Ga, Antonio George	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Khetwaddy	„	„	
De Ga, Antonio George, Junior	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	„	„	
De Ga, L. Ignacio	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	„	„	
De Gama, Joseph	Ditto ditto ditto	Fort	„	„	
De Mello, Antonio Manuel	Clerk to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Merchants	Girgaum	„	„	
De Mello, Caetano	Clerk to Messrs. Frith and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	„	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
De Mello, Domingos	Clerk to Messrs. Remington and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	Bombay	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
De Mello, Francisco A.	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Kalbadavie	"	"	
De Mello, Joseph Pascoal	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	"	"	
De Mello, Joze Antonio	Clerk to Messrs. Remington and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	"	"	
De Mello, Manuel Francisco	Clerk in the Secretariat	Kavel	"	"	
De Mello, Manuel Francis	Clerk in the Military Auditor's General's Office	Do.	"	"	
De Miranda, Francisco	Clerk in the Master Attendant's Office	Do.	"	"	
De Miranda, Philip	Clerk in the Secretariat	Do.	"	"	
De Sa, Domingo	Clerk to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Merchants	Fort	"	"	
De Silva, Joseph	Clerk in the Master Attendant's Office	Ardaseer's Agiary	"	"	
De Silva, Pascoal	Secretary to the Colaba Press Company	Mazagon	"	"	
De Silva, Francis Salvador	Clerk in the Marine Office	Do.	"	"	
De Silva, Frederick	Clerk in the Military Board Office	Do.	"	"	
De Silva, Mariano	Appraiser in the Custom House	Do.	"	"	
De Silva, Pascoal Manuel	Clerk in the Secretariat	Kavel	"	"	
De Silva, Philip	Clerk in the Custom House	Mazagon	"	"	
De Souza, Antonio Doming	Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs	Do.	"	"	
De Souza, Caetano	Clerk to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., Merchants	Do.	"	"	
De Souza, John Antonio	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	"	"	
De Souza, Joze Caetano	Clerk in the Deputy Commissary General's Office	Do.	"	"	
De Souza, Remundo Nicholas	Living on his Property	Do.	"	"	
De Souza, Miguel	Clerk in the Secretariat	Girgaum	"	"	
Dias, Lawrence	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Do.	"	"	
Dwarcanath Jagonathjee	Clerk in the Office of the Commissioner of Salt and Opium	Pallow	"	Hindoo	
Dadabhoy Pestonjee Moolna Pheroz	Clerk to Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver	Agiary Lane	"	Parsee	
Dadysett Jehangeersett	Living on his Property	Cowasjee Patell Street	"	"	
Darasha Dorabjee	Reporter to the "Bombay Times"	Trinity Street	"	"	
Darasha Dossabhoy Moteewalla	Clerk in the Mercantile Bank	Todd Street	"	"	
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff	Merchant	Gowala Tank	"	"	
Dhunjeebhoy Jehangeer Dawur	Partner to Messrs. Robert Frith and Co., Auctioneers	Cowasjee Patell Street	"	"	
Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia	Trader	Parsee Bazar Street	"	"	
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee	Merchant	Church Lane	"	"	
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Bomanjee	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Outside the Fort, near Khara Coowa	"	"	
Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless	Shopkeeper	Cowasjee Patell Street	"	"	
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Jeelana	Trader	Do.	"	"	
Dinshaw Merwanjee Metha	Dubash to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Bora Bazar Street	"	"	

Dinshaw Bhiccajee Dantra	Trader	Agiary Lane, outside the Fort	„	„	
Dinshaw Dorabjee	Clerk, Military Pay Office	Mazagon	„	„	
Dinshaw Manockjee Pitty	Merchant	Hornby Row	„	„	
Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooper	Ditto	Gola Lane	„	„	
Dorabjee Sorabjee	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Girgaum Road	„	„	
Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia	Partner in the Firm of Ardaseer, Dossabhoy, & Co., Merchants.	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia	Merchant	Do.	„	„	
Dossabhoy Framjee Kuraka	Manager "Times" Office	Sonapoor Street	„	„	
Dossabhoy Cursetjee Joos	Living with his Father	Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street	„	„	
Dossabhoy Cursetjee Jussavorah	Shopkeeper	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Dorabjee Muncherjee Nanjee Vorana	Clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Do.	„	„	
Dorabjee Manockshaw	Clerk in the Commercial Bank	Do.	„	„	

E

East, Edward	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Dhoby Tank	Bombay	Christian	
East, John	Clerk in the Judicial Department, Secretariat	Do.	„	„	
Eddy, Robert	Clerk in the Political Department, Secretariat	Colaba	Great Britain	„	
Edwards, E. F.	Draughtsman	Hummum Street, Fort	„	„	
Edwards, Thomas	Gunsmith	Medow Street, Fort	Bombay	„	
Elliott, Augustus William	Assistant Commissioner of Customs	(Europe)	Great Britain	„	
Elliott, Robert William	Clerk in the Firm of Robert Frith and Co., Merchants	Fort	Bombay	„	
Elsam, Henry Boothby	Partner to Messrs. H. and E. Elsam	Colaba	Great Britain	„	
Esperance, Simon de	Engraver and Copper Plate Printer	Girgaum	Bombay	„	
Esperance, Valentine	Clerk to Chief Engineer of Public Works	Matharpacady	„	„	
Evans, John	Clerk to Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons, and Co., Merchants	Colaba	Great Britain	„	
Ewing, John	Boiler-maker in the P. and O. Company's Dock	Mazagon	„	„	
Eacknath Govindjee	Clerk in the Secretariat	Agiary Lane	Bombay	Hindoo	
Eduljee Bazonjee Ghandy	Godown-keeper to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., Merchants.	Purshotum Chimajee Street	„	Parsee	
Eduljee Jamsetjee Kurras	Shopkeeper	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla	Ditto	Colaba	„	„	
Eduljee Ardaseer Dawur	Living on his Property	Breach Candy	„	„	
Eduljee Cowasjee Mody	Employed by Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Nanabhoy Framjee Lane.	„	„	
Eduljee Nusserwanjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Eduljee Pallonjee	Regimental Agent	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla	Shopkeeper	Gola Lane	„	„	
Eduljee Shapoorjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Eduljee Nanabhoy	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution, Fort Branch School.	Fort	„	„	

Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.

[ ]

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
F					
Fallon, Arthur Disney	Clerk in the Civil Auditor's Office	Bandora	Great Britain	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Farrar, John	Clerk to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., Merchants	Byculla	„	„	
Farrow, Richard	Mechanic G. I. P. Railway Works	Mazagon	Bombay	„	
Faulkner, Alexander	Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs	Colaba	„	„	
Faulkner, Joseph Lawrie	Clerk, Oriental Bank	Fort	„	„	
Fellows, John	Clerk, Military Board Office	Khetwaddy	„	„	
Fellows, William Benjamin	Collector of Municipal Taxes	Mazagon	Great Britain	„	
Fernandes, Francis Antonio	Clerk in the Accountant General's Office	Do.	Bombay	„	
Fernandes, Joseph Francis	Clerk in the Custom House	Kavel	„	„	
Fernandes, Nicholas	Head Clerk in the Medical Board Office	Byculla	„	„	
Fido, John	Superintendent Cutting Department, Mint	Colaba	„	„	
Field, George	Clerk to Messrs. Rogers and Co., Chemists	Do.	Great Britain	„	
Fielding, Alexander	Accountant to the Commercial Bank	Do.	„	„	
Firth, John	Superintendent of the Education Society's Press	Byculla	„	„	
Fleming, James Nicol	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Merchants.	Love Grove	„	„	
Fleming, John	Ditto ditto diito	Do.	„	„	
Forman, Henry	Opium Inspector	Colaba	„	„	
Fraser, Alexander Garden	Superintendent of the Parsee Punchayet Schools	Byculla	„	„	
Freeborn, Edwin Richard	Corrector, "Telegraph and Courier" Press	Fort	Bombay	„	
Freeman, John Dawes	Deputy Registrar of Merchant's Seamen	Colaba	„	„	
Frith, William	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Frith and Co.	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Framjee Ardaseer Wadia	Partner in the Firm of Ardaseer, Dossabhoy, & Co., Merchants.	Parsee Bazar Street	Bombay	Parsee	
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell	Justice of the Peace	Church Lane	„	„	
Framjee Dhunjeebhoy	Merchant	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Framjee Manockshaw	Schoolmaster	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Framjee Bomanjee Palkeewalla	Appraiser in the Custom House	Mody Street	„	„	
Framjee Cowasjee Metha	Clerk in the Mint	Sonapoor Lane	„	„	
Framjee Eduljee	Living on his Property	Gola Lane	„	„	
Framjee Hormusjee Luskarry	Living on his Property	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Framjee Muncherjee Gamadiana	Clerk to Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons, and Co., Merchants	PurshotumChimajeeStreet	„	„	
Framjee Muncherjee Gugrat	Clerk in the Office of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Without the Fort	„	„	
Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia	Living with his Father	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Framjee Nanabhoy Dawur	Living on his Property	Breach Candy Road	„	„	
Framjee Eduljee Dawur	Clerk to Pestonjee and Bomanjee Framjee Cama	Fort	„	„	
Framjee Byramjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution, Mombadavie Branch School	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Framjee Rustomjee Wadia	Merchant	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Fuzloodeen Zoolay	Moonshee	Don Tarr Road	„	Mahomedan	

G

Galbraith, Alexander Kennedy	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Galbraith, Perry, and Co., Merchants	Fort	Great Britain	Christian	
Gardner, Edward Robert	Clerk to Messrs. A. H. Huschke and Co., Merchants	Kalbadavie	Bombay	„	
Gerrard, Peter Patrick	Head Signaller, Electric Telegraph Department	Fort	„	„	
Gerrard, George William	Boiler-maker, Dockyard	Colaba	„	„	
Gibbs, James	Master Blacksmith in the Dockyard	Do.	„	„	
Gilder, Charles	Head Clerk in the Government Savings' Bank	Byculla	„	„	
Gilligan, James Murray	Clerk, Military Auditor General's Office	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Gilmour, Hamilton Boswell	Partner to Messrs. Martin, Young, and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Ginger, Thomas	Overseer, Remount Department	Byculla	„	„	
Glover, Thomas	Cutler, Medical Storekeeper's Department	Fort	„	„	
Graham, James	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	„	„	
Graham, James	Clerk, Military Auditor General's Office	Colaba	„	„	
Gray, Thomas Forsyth	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, and Co., Merchants	Breach Candy	„	„	
Gray, William Hancock	Partner to Messrs. G. S. King and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	„	„	
Green, Valentine	Acting Professor to the Elphinstone Institution	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Greenbalgh, James	Employed in the Cotton Spinning Factory	Tardeo	„	„	
Guthrie, A.	Engineer, Apollo Cotton Press Company	Colaba	„	„	
Govind Gungather	Out of Employ	Outside the Fort	Bombay	Hindoo	
Govind Balcrustnajee	Clerk in the Office of the Superintendent of Stationery	New Oart	„	„	
Gungadass Kesserdass	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Mombadavie Road	„	„	
Govind Narrayen	Teacher, Dr. Wilson's School	New Sonapoor Road	„	„	
Gunnoba Ramchund	Clerk, Military Board Office	Coombar Tookda	„	„	
Govindrow Atmaramjee	Clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Kalbadavie Road	„	„	
Guzanund Gopall Senoy	Clerk in the Quartermaster General's Office	Do.	„	„	
Govind Jewanjee	Clerk in the Office of the Clothing Agent	Moogbhat	„	„	
Goolam Hoossein Choregay	Moonshee	New Cazee Street	„	Mahomedan	
Goolam Moideen Dulvee	Teacher in the Ameen-ool-Eslam Institution	Temker Street	„	„	

H

Hall, George Wilson	Clerk	Fort	Great Britain	Christian	
Hall, William	Clerk, Quartermaster General's Office	Do.	„	„	
Hancock, J.	Head Reader, Education Society's Press	Byculla	„	„	
Hancock, Samuel	Employed by Mr. Stephens, Farrier	Baboola Tank	Bombay	„	
Hannah, Henry	Clerk, Military Auditor General's Office	Khetwaddy	„	„	
Hannah, John Thomas	Chemist and Druggist	Byculla	„	„	

Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Hannay, Robert	Signs by Procuration for Messrs. Grey and Co., Merchants	Cumballa	Great Britain	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Hardie, Archibald John	Clerk to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Merchants	Byculla	"	"	
Harkness, John, LL.D.	Principal Professor, Elphinstone Institution	Malabar Hill	"	"	
Harrison, John Charles	Head Clerk in the Mint	Mazagon	Bombay	"	
Hayter, James	Clerk in the Military Board Office	Colaba	"	"	
Hayter, Thomas	Artificer in the Mint	Do.	"	"	
Heads, Joseph	Mechanic, G. I. P. Railway Works	Mazagon	Great Britain	"	
Hemson, John S.	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Colaba	Bombay	"	
Henderson, Alexander	Foreman Founder, Dockyard	Do.	Great Britain	"	
Henderson, Charles	Clerk, Military Board Office	Fort	Bombay	"	
Henderson, John	Clerk to Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., Merchants	Do.	"	"	
Henderson, William	Clerk to Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., Merchants	Do.	"	"	
Hepworth, Thomas	Railway Contractor	Khetwaddy	Great Britain	"	
Heycock, Edwin	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Heycock and Co., Merchants	Cumballa Hill	"	"	
Heycock, Frederick	Clerk to Messrs. Heycock and Co., Merchants	Do.	"	"	
Hingly, Eli	Clerk in the Judicial Department, Secretariat	Colaba	"	"	
Hinton, Henry	Schoolmaster	Byculla	Bombay	"	
Hodgart, John	Millwright in the Mint	Colaba	Great Britain	"	
Hodge, David Beath	Assistant to the Accountant General	Do.	"	"	
Holder, John	Head Clerk, Marine Branch, Military Board Office	Do.	"	"	
Houghland, Augustus	Clerk, Railway Branch, Secretariat	Fort	Bombay	"	
Houghland, John Charles	Ditto ditto	Do.	"	"	
Howard, John	Superintendent Coining Department, Mint	Colaba	Great Britain	"	
Howard, Nelson	Bill Broker	Malabar Hill	"	"	
Howard, William	Schoolmaster	Colaba	"	"	
Hubbard, George	Clerk to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Booksellers	Nesbit Lane	"	"	
Hughlings	Professor, Elphinstone Institution				
Hunter, Alexander John	Clerk to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Merchants	Colaba	"	"	
Hunter, James	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Merchants	Cumballa Hill	"	"	
Hunter, William Forsyth	Partner to Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, and Co., Merchants	Breach Candy	"	"	
Hurst, William Arthur	Clerk, Accountant General's Office	Colaba	"	"	
Hutchings, John Thomas	Engraver	Mazagon	"	"	
Hutchinson, Frederick	Justice of the Peace	Colaba	Bombay	"	
Hutchinson, John Frederick	Clerk to the Board of Conservancy	Do.	"	"	
Hynes, James Lewis	Head Clerk in the Accountant General's Office	Do.	"	"	
Hurrychund Janordhun	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Wittul Waddy	"	Hindoo	
Hurry Kessowjee	Translator, Sudder Adawlut	Girgaum	"	"	
Hurrychund Hurrysunkerjee	Clerk, Commissary General's Office	Kalbadavie Road	"	"	

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Hurrychund Morojee	Clerk in the Railway Office	Funnus Waddy	„	„	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Hurrysunker Balcrustnajee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee	Shopkeeper	Mody Street	„	Parsee	
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett	Living on his Property	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Heerjeebhoy Jehangeer	Broker	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia	2nd Assistant to the Master Builder	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Hormusjee Byramjee Haddena	Merchant	Gola Lane	„	„	
Hormusjee Cursetjee Cowasjee	Clerk, Mint Engineer's Office	Near Cowasjee Patell's Tank	„	„	
Hormusjee Framjee	China Merchant	Boree Bazar Street	„	„	
Hormusjee Jehangeersett	Broker to Messrs. Graham and Co., Merchants	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Hormusjee Pestonjee Wachagadina	Merchant	Mody Street	„	„	
Hormusjee Pestonjee Mountwalla	Clerk to Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Hormusjee Bapoojee Vencajee	Living on his Property	Girgaum Road	„	„	
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee	Framjee Cowasjee's Office	Mazagon	„	„	
Hormusjee Pestonjee Mody	Clerk to Messrs. Martin, Murray, and Co., Merchants	Mody Street	„	„	
Hormusjee Bomanjee Kaka	Clerk to Messrs. Heycock and Co., Merchants	Barber Lane	„	„	
Hormusjee Byramjee Fuckeerajee	Living on his Property	Khetwaddy	„	„	
Hormusjee Shapoorjee Mottewalla	Clerk, Military Board Office	Gola Lane	„	„	
Hormusjee Dadabhoy Jeelana	Unemployed	Todd Street	„	„	
Hormusjee Byramjee Rana	Shroff, Bank of Bombay	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Hormusjee Cursetjee Sett	Merchant	Do.	„	„	
Hormusjee Cursetjee Jussavora	Shopkeeper	Do.	„	„	
Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy	Ditto	Nanabhoy Framjee Lane.	„	„	
Hajee Meya Moruck	Translator in the Persian Department, Secretariat	2nd Don Tarr Street	„	Mahomedan.	
I					
Ingle, Henry	Foreman in the Mint	Byculla	Great Britain	Christian	
Irvine, James Henry	Artificer in the Mint	Kalbadavie	Bombay	„	
J					
Jackson, H. B.	Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Johnson, John	Timber Convertor in the Dockyard	Colaba	„	„	
Johnson, William	Clerk, Judicial Department, Secretariat	Do.	Bombay	„	
Johnson, James Charles	Clerk to Messrs. Volkart, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	Great Britain	„	
Johnson, Alexander	Deputy Assistant Indian Naval Department	Colaba	„	„	
Jones, Parry	Examiner, Civil Branch, Indian Navy	Do.	„	„	
Jones, John	Clerk, Military Board Office	Fort	Bombay	„	
Jordan, Aratoon	Head Clerk, Military Accountant's Office	Do.	„	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Jagonnathjee Sunkersett	Justice of the Peace	Pallow	Bombay	Hindoo	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Janordhun Abbajee	Clerk in the Secretariat	New Oart	„	„	
Janordhun Ballajee	Living on his Property	Ballajee Shamsett Street.	„	„	
Janordhun Ramchunderjee	Ditto	Pallow	„	„	
Janordhun Ramchunderjee	Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office	Kalbadavie Road	„	„	
Jagonath Succojee	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Coombar Tookda	„	„	
Jagonath Morojee	Clerk, Collector's Office	Colebhatt Lane	„	„	
Jagonath Wiswanath Dulvie	Clerk, Marine Pay Office	Lohar Chall Street	„	„	
Janordhun Pandoorung Joshee	Living on his Property	Kalbadavie Road	„	„	
Jehangeer Framjee Jussavora	Shopkeeper	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	Parsee	
Jehangeer Nowrojee Wadia	First Assistant Master Builder	Do.	„	„	
Jehangeer Burjorjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Dhoby Talao	„	„	
Jehangeer Ruttonjee	Ditto ditto	Fort	„	„	
Jehangeer Mottabhoy	Living on his Property	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Jehangeer Hormusjee China	Ditto	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody	Teacher, Mr. Barretto's School	Mazagon	„	„	
Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shroff	Living with his Father	Gowalla Tank	„	„	
Jemsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck	Clerk to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons, and Co., Merchants	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Jemsetjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla	Shopkeeper	Bazar Gate Street	„	„	
Jamal-oo-deen Moohetoolay	Clerk in the Secretariat	2nd Don Tarr Street	„	Mahomedan.	
K					
Kane, Matthew	Acting Deputy Assay Master in the Mint	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	Christian	
Kean, Edward	Reader, Education Society's Press	Byculla	Madras	„	
Keily, Edward William	Station Master, G. I. P. Railway	Boree Bunder	Great Britain	„	
Keily, Edward William, Junior	Clerk, Railway Traffic Manager's Office	Do.	„	„	
Kenderdine, William James	Engineer in the Mint	Girgaum	„	„	
Kestrick, J.	Clerk to Messrs. J. and W. Watson and Co.,	Fort	„	„	
Killick, Charles	Signs by Procuration for the Firm of Messrs. Lyon, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	Do.	„	„	
Kinchella, William	Clerk, Military Board Office	Girgaum	Bombay	„	
King, John	Clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariat	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Kleinknecht, Theodore	Assistant to Messrs. R. Knight and Co., Merchants	Grant Road	Great Britain	„	
Kneebone, George Ashwell	Clerk to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Merchants	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Knight, Robert	Bill, Share, and Freight Broker	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Knipe, Charles Bazett	Malabar Transit Agent	Fort	Bombay	„	
Knott, Thomas	Employed in the Cotton Spinning Factory	Tardeo	Great Britain	„	

Knox, Alexander	Signs by Procuration the Firm of Messrs. Pollexfen and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	„ ..	„ ..	
Kerroba Narayen Senoy	Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office, Dockyard	Jambool Waddy	Bombay ..	Hindoo ..	
Kessow Runsordjee	Clerk in the Commercial Bank	Ballajee Shamsett Street.	„ ..	„ ..	
Kaikusrow Hormusjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Fort	„ ..	Parsee ..	
L					
Lafrenais, John L.	Reader in the Education Society's Press	Girgaum	Bombay ..	Christian ..	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Lake, Charles	Clerk, Railway Office	Byculla	Great Britain..	„ ..	
Lamache, Charles	Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department	Fort	„ ..	„ ..	
Lambert, William	Engineer, Cotton Spinning Factory	Tardeo	„ ..	„ ..	
Lampie, John	Clerk, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office	Girgaum	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Lane, Charles	Plumber, P. and O. Company's Dockyard	Mazagon	Great Britain..	„ ..	
Lane, John Benn	Agent, Baroda Railway Company	Colaba	„ ..	„ ..	
Langdon, William	Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway Company	Breach Candy	„ ..	„ ..	
Latham, Richard	Clerk to Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., Merchants	Fort	„ ..	„ ..	
Lauchlan, David	Surveyor to the Bombay Insurance Societies	Colaba	„ ..	„ ..	
Laurence, J. G.	Clerk to the Baroda Railway	Do.	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Lawrence, John Toulmein	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	Great Britain..	„ ..	
Lawrence, Edward	Ditto ditto ditto	Fort	„ ..	„ ..	
Lawrence, Miguel	Coach Builder and Painter	Byculla	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Leckey, Edward	Clerk, Military Board Office	Mazagon	Great Britain..	„ ..	
Leggatt, Clement	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Leggatt, McKenzie, and Co., Merchants	Colaba	„ ..	„ ..	
Lester, Alexander	Clerk, Revenue Department, Secretariat	Do.	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Lewis, Edward	Clerk to Messrs. J. and W. Watson, Tailors and Outfitters	Fort	Great Britain..	„ ..	
Ling, John	Head Overseer of Roads	Byculla	„ ..	„ ..	
Littlewood, John Henry	Sugar Refiner	Matarpackady	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Livingstone, Edward	Accountant in the North-Western Bank	Girgaum	Great Britain..	„ ..	
Llewellyn, Frederick	Clerk to the Collector of Municipal Taxes	Byculla	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Llewellyn, Frederick	Signaller, Electric Telegraph	Kalbadavie	„ ..	„ ..	
Lobo, John Vincent	Judicial Department, Secretariat	Do.	„ ..	„ ..	
Lodge, Jeremiah	Head Clerk in the Ice House	Fort	Great Britain..	„ ..	
Lucas, Henry	Inspector of the Dockyard	Colaba	„ ..	„ ..	
Lucas, John	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Fort	„ ..	„ ..	
Lyon, Alfred	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Lyon, and Brothers, Merchants.	Colaba	„ ..	„ ..	
Lyons, Peter	Employed in the Mint	Fort	Bombay ..	„ ..	
Luxamon Sudasewjee	Clerk, Military Accountant's Office	Girgaum	„ ..	Hindoo ..	
Luxamon Bapshaw Senoy	Clerk to Messrs. Nicol and Co., Merchants	Canda Waddy	„ ..	„ ..	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Limjee Manockjee	Justice of the Peace	Mazagon	Bombay	Parsee	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
M					
Macauley, William	Clerk in the P and O. Company's Office	Mazagon	Great Britain	Christian	
Mackay, D.	Accountant to the Mercantile Bank of India	Fort	„	„	
Mackenzie, James	Foreman Boiler-maker Steam Factory, Dockyard	Colaba	„	„	
Mackenzie, D.	Inspector in the Railway Company	Mazagon	„	„	
Mackenzie, Roderick	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Mackintosh, Alexander	Clerk in the Oriental Bank	Fort	„	„	
MacLachlan, John Elivingston	Agent, North-Western Bank of India	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Macnee, James	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	
Maidment, John	Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Sonapoor	Bombay	„	
Maidment, Robert	Clerk in the Public Works Department	Khetwady	„	„	
Maidment, William Philip	Master of the Sailors' Home	Sonapoor	„	„	
Maidment, William	Assistant Secretary, Military Board	Do.	„	„	
Major, Thomas Martin	Clerk to the Commissioner of Customs	Fort	„	„	
Malcolmson, James Kinloch	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Martin, John	Clerk to the Chief Engineer of Public Works	Fort	Bombay	„	
Martinnant, Edward James	Clerk in the Military Department, Secretariat	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Martinant, Edward John	Clerk, Military Department, Secretariat	Do.	„	„	
Matthey, Frederick	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Robert Frith and Co., Merchants	Mount Road	„	„	
Maxwell, J.	Engineer, Railway Works	Byculla	„	„	
McAlister, John	Political Department, Secretariat	Sonapoor	Bombay	„	
McAuley, Daniel	Moulder, P. and O. Company's Dockyard	Mazagon	Great Britain	„	
McCormack, Hugh	Clerk, Commissary General's Office	Fort	„	„	
McCulloch, David	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. McCulloch and Co., Merchants.	Do.	„	„	
McGlinchy, James	Clerk in the Baroda Railway	Colaba	„	„	
McGovern, John	Fireman in the G. I. P. Railway	Kalbadavie	Bombay	„	
McHaffie, William	Clerk to Messrs. Sillar and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	Great Britain	„	
McIlwraith, Robert	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Robert Strong and Co., Merchants	Byculla	„	„	
McKenzie, Robert	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Leggatt, McKenzie and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	
McKenzie, William	Marine Contractor	Byculla	„	„	
McKeon, George	Head Clerk to Inspector of Arsenals	Colaba	„	„	
McKeright, John	Clerk to Messrs. Graham and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	
McLaren, David	Assistant Chief Engineer, Indian Navy	Colaba	„	„	
McLauchlan, Archibald	Clerk, Revenue Department, Secretariat	Byculla	Bombay	„	

McLauchlan, Archibald	Clerk in the Mercantile Bank	Fort	„	„	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 302.
McMahon, John	Employed by Mr. Tapp, Saddler	Do.	„	„	
McMeekins, John	Clerk, Railway Storekeeper's Department	Byculla	„	„	
Melvin, George	Employed in the Mint	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Menesse, John Alexander	Clerk to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., Merchants	Byculla	„	„	
Menesse, John Camille	Auctioneer	Do.	„	„	
Michael, John	Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Fort	„	„	
Michael, Joseph Lazar	Living on his Property	Do.	„	„	
Mignon, James	Melting Department, Mint	Tardeo	Great Britain	„	
Miles, George	Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Miles, Henry	Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs	Do.	„	„	
Mitchell, George	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Mitchell, John Gall	Clerk, Bombay Bank	Fort	„	„	
Moir, William	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., Merchants.	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Monterio, J.	Clerk to the Storekeeper G. I. P. Railway Company	Mazagon	„	„	
Moores, John	Foreman to the G. I. P. Railway Company	Boree Bunder	„	„	
Morgan, Richard	Deputy Collector of Municipal Taxes	Mazagon	„	„	
Morgan, Charles	Agent, London and Eastern Bank	Fort	„	„	
Mullaly, John	Storekeeper, Indian Navy	Bandora	„	„	
Mullaly, William	Clerk, Accountant General's Office	Do.	„	„	
Munsie, William	Boiler-maker, Dockyard	Colaba	„	„	
Mahadowrow Morojee	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Grand Portuguese Church	Bombay	Hindoo	
Mohunlall Runsordass	Teacher, Elphinstone Institution	Coombar Tookda	„	„	
Moroba Hurrychunderjee	Clerk, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office	Kalbadavie Road	„	„	
Moroba Narayenjee	Clerk, Civil Auditor's Office	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Moroba Venoba Senoy	Clerk, Custom House	Agiary Road	„	„	
Muddon Sewba Senoy	Clerk "Telegraph and Courier" Office	Canda Waddy	„	„	
Muddoosoodun Soonderjee	Living on his Property	Pallow	„	„	
Mungesh Pandoorung Senoy	Broker to Messrs. Richmond and Co., Merchants	Canda Waddy	„	„	
Munguldass Nuthoobhoy	Living on his Property	Near Bazar Gate	„	„	
Munmohundass Davidass	Ditto	Do.	„	„	
Manockjee Sorabjee Lalla	Godown-keeper to Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons, & Co., Merchants.	Near Dhoby Talao	„	Parsee	
Manockjee Merwanjee Metha	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pittee	Justice of the Peace	Hornby Row	„	„	
Manockjee Sorabjee Wachagandy	Contractor, Commissariat	Mody Street	„	„	
Manockjee Cursetjee Dady Burjorna	Broker to Messrs. Bates and Co., Merchants	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Manockjee Jemsetjee Khurus	Clerk, Secretariat	Do.	„	„	
Merwanjee Framjee Pandenna	Merchant, and Broker to Messrs. Lancaster and Co., Merchants	Colaba	„	„	
Manockjee Bomanjee Gorah	Head Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Chundun Waddy	„	„	
Manockjee Jewajee Mhow	Shopkeeper	Barber Lane	„	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Manocksha Byramjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution, Mombadavie Branch School	Fort	Bombay	Parsee	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Merwanjee Pestonjee	Dubash to Messrs. Grey and Co., Merchants	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia	Trader	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Merwanjee Ruttonjee	Employed in the Cotton Screws	Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street	„	„	
Merwanjee Rustomjee	Agent	Do. Do.	„	„	
Merwanjee Manockjee Sett	Employed in the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patell	Merchant	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	Ditto	Dhoby Tank	„	„	
Muncherjee Burjorjee Mody	Trader	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Muncherjee Framjee Cama	Justice of the Peace	Hornby Row	„	„	
Muncherjee Framjee Sett	Living on his Property	Parsee Bazar Street	„	„	
Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia	Justice of the Peace	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Muncherjee Framjee Cola	Living on his Property	Hornby Row	„	„	
Muncherjee Burjorjee Mody	Opium Merchant	Todd Street	„	„	
Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy	Merchant	Colaba	„	„	
Muncherjee Framrozjee	Clerk in the Mercantile Bank	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Muncherjee Merwanjee	Merchant	Fort	„	„	
Merwanjee Hormusjee Mehta	Clerk to Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama	Rampart Row	„	„	
Mahomed Essoob Moorgay	Justice of the Peace			Mahomedan	
Mahomed Syed Purkar	Appraiser in the Custom House	Ally Oomur Street	„	„	
Mahomed Esmael Onday	Moonshee	Don Tarr Street	„	„	
Mahomed Ibrahim Jeetaker	Living on his Property	Old Cazee Street	„	„	
Mahomed Ibrahim Punday	Assistant Teacher in the Ameen-ool-Eslam Institution	Temker Street	„	„	
Meerza Ally Jan	Justice of the Peace	Jail Road	„	„	
Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry	Ditto	Baboola Tank	„	„	
Moolna Mahomed Muckba	Moonshee	Jamblee Street	„	„	
Meerza Dost Mahomed Khan	Living on his Property	Baboola Tank	„	„	
N					
Napier, John William	Clerk, Secretariat	Fort	Bombay	Christian	
Natchell, William	Reader, Education Society's Press	Byculla	„	„	
Neuberg, John	Manager, Binding Department, Education Society's Press	Do.	Great Britain	„	
Newton, Robinson	Employed in the Cotton Spinning Factory	Tardeo	„	„	
Nicol, William	Clerk to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Merchants	Love Grove	„	„	
Nock, William	Clerk, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department	Kalbadavie	Bombay	„	

Nana Moroba	Clerk, Deputy Commissary General's Office	Pallow	„	Hindoo	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Nana Balcrustnajee	Clerk, Persian Department, Secretariat	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Nanabhoy Sadasewjee	Clerk in the General Pay Office	Sonapoor Street	„	„	
Nana Dhackjee	Clerk in the Government Savings' Bank	Kalbadavie Road	„	„	
Narayen Govindjee	Clerk, Collector's Office	Pallow	„	„	
Narrayen Madoba	Ditto Ditto	Green Market	„	„	
Narrayen Rugoonathjee	Teacher, Money Institution	Funnus Waddy	„	„	
Narrayen Wassoodew Senoy	Clerk in the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's Office	Lohar Chall	„	„	
Narrayen Janordhun	Living with his Father	Ballajee Shamsett Street.	„	„	
Narrayen Bhaee	Clerk, Revenue Department, Secretariat	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Narrayen Purshotumjee	Clerk in the Garrison Engineer's Office	Near Mombadavie Chowkey	„	„	
Nurrotumdass Madowdass	Living on his Property	Near Bazar Gate	„	„	
Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Screwalla	Employed in the Cotton Screws	Ragoonath Dadajee Street	„	Parsee	
Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Suplana	Trader	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Nanabhoy Nasserwanjee Mody	Ditto	Ragoonath Dadajee Street	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Bomanjee Mody	Ditto	Do. do.	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Cama	Ditto	Mody Street	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Billiah	Ditto	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Cursetjee Sett	Merchant	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Putlo	Trader	Sonapoor Street	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Pestonjee	Clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia	Broker to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Merchants	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwalla	Trader	Rampart Row	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Manockjee Pitty	Merchant	Hornby Row	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana	Clerk, Bombay Bank	Baboola Tank	„	„	
Nasserwanjee Nowrojee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution, Fort Branch School.	Fort	„	„	
Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur	Broker	Breach Candy	„	„	
Nowrojee Dorabjee Cama	Unemployed	Outside the Fort	„	„	
Nowrojee Cursetjee Banajee	Living on his Property	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Nowrojee Nanabhoy	Ditto ditto	Mazagon	„	„	
Nowrojee Dajeebhoy	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Girgaum Road	„	„	
Nowrojee Cowasjee Darookanawalla	Clerk, Clothing Agent's Office	Bazar Gate Street	„	„	
Nowrojee Dorabjee Gaye	Clerk in the Office of Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama	Without the Fort	„	„	
Nowrojee Jehangeerjee Jussavorah	Shopkeeper	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
O					
O'Mealy, Michael	Clerk, Political Department, Secretariat	Colaba	Great Britain	Christian	
Owen, John	Professor, Elphinstone Institution	Byculla	„	„	
P					
Pagan, William	Clerk to the Secretary to the Bible Society	Fort	„	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Palmer, Frederick Augustus	Accountant to the Agra Bank	Bandora	Great Britain	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Partridge, Richard	Boot and Shoemaker	Fort	,,	,,	
Paul, James	Clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Girgaum	,,	,,	
Pearson, Edward Thurnham Graham	Justice of the Peace	Bandora	,,	,,	
Peat, Robert	Saddler and Shoemaker	Fort	,,	,,	
Pennell, Henry Lee	Clerk to Messrs. Martin, Young, and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	,,	,,	
Pennell, Isaac	Plumber to the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon	Mazagon	,,	,,	
Pennell, Charles	Clerk to Messrs. Robert Strong and Co., Merchants	Byculla	,,	,,	
Perry, Edward William					
Perry, George Lumsden	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Galbraith, Perry, and Co., Merchants	Fort	,,	,,	
Peyton, James	Landscape and Portrait Painter	Girgaum	,,	,,	
Phillips, John Felix	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Vinay, Fils, and Co., Merchants.	Fort	,,	,,	
Phillips, Charles Joseph	Clerk, Civil Auditor's Office	Kalbadavie	Bombay	,,	
Phillips, David	Engineer, P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon	Mazagon	,,	,,	
Phillips, Julius Cæsar	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Kalbadavie	,,	,,	
Phillips, William Benjamin	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	,,	,,	
Phillips, Thomas Henry	Head Clerk in the General Treasury	Do.	,,	,,	
Pereira, Brett Elias	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Girgaum	,,	,,	
Pereira, Celilio Antonio	Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office	Mazagon	,,	,,	
Plunkett, Arthur Henry	Clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariat	Girgaum	,,	,,	
Potter, David Arthur	Clerk, Railway Branch, Secretariat	Kalbadavie	,,	,,	
Potter, Mark William	Clerk in the Political Department, Secretariat	Do.	,,	,,	
Poulier, Charles Frederick	Employed in the Dockyard	Fort	,,	,,	
Powell, Jeremiah	Artificer in the Mint	Mazagon	,,	,,	
Poyntz, John	Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office	Kalbadavie	,,	,,	
Pratt, Edward James	Uncovenanted Assistant, General Department, Secretariat	Girgaum	,,	,,	
Prescott, Henry	Schoolmaster of the Indo-British Institution	Sonapoor	,,	,,	
Preston, James John	Clerk, Military Department, Secretariat	Mazagon	,,	,,	
Pritchard, John	Overseer of Roads	Kalbadavie	,,	,,	
Pym, William	Manager of the "Bombay Gazette"	Colaba	,,	,,	
Purmanund Itchoram	Clerk, Deputy Commissary General's Office	Outside the Fort	,,	Hindoo	
Pandoorung Bhawoo	Clerk in the Military Board Office	Khuttur Waddy	,,	,,	
Pandoorung Dadajee	Clerk, Accountant General's Office	Kalbadavie Road	,,	,,	
Pandoorung Gunnoba	Clerk in the Civil Auditor's Office	Pallow	,,	,,	
Pandoorung Bapoo	Clerk in the Medical Board Office	Girgaum	,,	,,	
Pandoorung Dinnanathjee	Clerk, Store Account Committee	New Lane	,,	,,	
Pandoorung Ragoba	Clerk in the Master Attendant's Office	Wittul Waddy	,,	,,	
Purbhoram Bhowaneydass	Clerk in the Sudder Adawlut	Coombar Tookda	,,	,,	

Purshotum Balcrustnajee	Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office, Dockyard	Girgaum	„	„	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Perozshaw Meerjee	Living on his Property	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	Parsee	
Perozshaw Pestonjee	Clerk in the Oriental Bank	Girgaum	„	„	
Pestonjee Sooklajee	Partner to Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers	New Sonapoor Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback	Living on his Property	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Bazonjee	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Girgaum	„	„	
Pestonjee Burjorjee Banajee	Trader	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Byramjee	Shopkeeper	Gunbow Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia	Assistant to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Hornby Row	„	„	
Pestonjee Hormusjee Shapoorjee	Merchant	Bazar Gate Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Hormusjee Mama	Broker	Do.	„	„	
Pestonjee Jehangeerjee Leekimna	Living on his Property	Do.	„	„	
Pestonjee Manockjee Moteewallah	Proprietor "Jam-i-Jamshed," and Secretary Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution	Mody Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pocha	Trader	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Nowrojee Cowasjee Banajee	Merchant	Fort	„	„	
Pestonjee Sorabjee Settna	Clerk to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons, and Co., Merchants.	Ragonath Dadajee Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Limjee Banajee	Living on his Property	Mody Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama	Partner in the Firm of Hormusjee, Muncherjee, and Sons, Merchants	Fort	„	„	
Pestonjee Framjee Cama	Merchant	Gowalla Tank	„	„	
Pestonjee Ruttonjee Cola	Ditto	Bora Bazar Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla	Ditto	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla	Shopkeeper	Todd Street	„	„	
Pochajee Framjee	Ditto	Cowasjee Patell Street	„	„	
Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Daver	Partner to Messrs. Robert Frith and Co., Auctioneers	Do.	„	„	
Pochajee Sorabjee	Shopkeeper	Do.	„	„	
Pestonjee Jehangeerjee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Byramjee Homjee Lane	„	„	
Pestonjee Jewajee Mawoo	Shopkeeper	Barber Lane	„	„	
Pestonjee Dajeebhoy	Editor of the "Sumachar Durpun"		„	„	
Q					
Quinton, George H.	Surveyor of Shipping	Colaba	Great Britain	Christian	
R					
Ranken, James	Engineer, Bellasis Road	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Ranken, Peter	Agent, Oriental Bank	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Rawlinson, George	Professor, Elphinstone Institution	Mazagon	„	„	
Read, Samuel William	Accountant to the Bank of Bombay	Colaba	„	„	
Rennie, George	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	„	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Riach, James	Signs *per pro.* for Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, and Co., Merchants.	Colaba	Great Britain	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Richards, R.	Superintendent of the Ice House	Do.	„	„	
Richardson, E.	Boot and Shoemaker	Sonapoor	Bombay	„	
Ristrick, John	Tailor to J. W. Watson and Co., Tailors and Outfitters	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Ritchie, John	Superintendent, P. and O. Company	Mazagon	„	„	
Roberts, A.	Repairer of Musical Instruments	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Robertson, Archibald	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Martin, Young, and Co., Merchants	(Europe)	Great Britain	„	
Robertson, George Palmer	Manager, Mercantile Bank	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Robson, Edward	Engine-smith, G. I. P. Railway	Byculla	„	„	
Robson, James Russel	Superintendent, P. and O. Company's Dockyard	Mazagon	„	„	
Rodrigues, F.	Druggist	Fort	Bombay	„	
Rodrigues, P. A.	Ditto	Do.	„	„	
Rogers, Henry	Chemist and Druggist	Byculla	Great Britain	„	
Roper, William Trevor	Signs by Procuration for the Firm of Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Ross, J. C.	Painter	Fort	„	„	
Ross, Charles Matheson	Clerk to Messrs. Remington and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	„	„	
Ross, George	Clerk, Oriental Bank	Worlee	„	„	
Ross, John	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Lyon, Brothers, and Co., Merchants		„	„	
Ryan, Patrick	Clerk in the Commissary General's Office	Girgaum	Bombay	„	
Ryrie, Robert	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Merchants	Cumballa Hill	Great Britain	„	
Ragoonath Abbajee	Clerk to Messrs. Grey and Co., Merchants	New Oart	Bombay	Hindoo	
Ragoonath Narrayen	Clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Canda Waddy	„	„	
Ragoonath Wittoba	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	Pallow	„	„	
Ragoonath Damothur	Clerk, Judicial Department, Secretariat	Bholeshwur Street	„	„	
Ragoonath Juggoonath	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution	Lohar Chall Street	„	„	
Ramchunder Luxamonjee	Living with his Father	Pallow	„	„	
Ramchunder Govindjee	Clerk in the Sudder Adawlut	Do.	„	„	
Ramchunder Balcrustnajee, Rao Bahadoor	Justice of the Peace	Girgaum	„	„	
Ramchunder Narrayen	Clerk, Secretariat	Moogbhat	„	„	
Ramchunder Gopall Wagla	Clerk to Messrs. Heycock and Co., Merchants	Anunt Roosee's Oart	„	„	
Ramchunder Ragoba	Clerk, Secretariat	Kalbadavie Road	„	„	
Ramchunder Succaramjee	Living with his Father	Near Dhoby Talao	„	„	
Ramcrustna Narronjee	Clerk, Deputy Commissary General's Office	Tailor Street	„	„	
Ramcrustna Sazba	Living on his Property	Lohar Chall	„	„	
Row Pandoorungjee	Clerk in the Marine Pay Office	New Oart	„	„	

Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia	Living on his Property	Parsee Bazar Street	„	Parsee	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300,
Rustomjee Bomanjee	Unemployed	Church Gate Street	„	„	
Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody	Merchant	Do.	„	„	
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw	Ditto	Do.	„	„	
Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna	Dubash	Hornby Row	„	„	
Rustomjee Framjee Dady Burjorna	Ship Dubash	Todd Street	„	„	
Rustomjee Framjee Satunna	Living on his Property	Hornby Row	„	„	
Rustomjee Framjee Soortee	Unemployed	Mody Street	„	„	
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Justice of the Peace	Hornby Row	„	„	
Rustomjee Pestonjee	Schoolmaster	Bazar Gate Street	„	„	
S					
Sadleir, David	Percussion Cap Manufactory	Mazagon	Great Britain	Christian	
Sargon, Michael	Clerk, Separate Department, Secretariat	Fort	Bombay	„	
Scott, Henry	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., Merchants.	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	„	
Scott, Michael Hugh	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	„	„	
Scott, Archibald Campbell	Clerk in the Oriental Bank	Fort	„	„	
Scovell, Fielding	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Selby, Thomas	Uncovenanted Assistant, Military Auditor General's Office	Colaba	„	„	
Showell, Henry	Inspector, Fort Custom House	Fort	„	„	
Sidnum, John	Tailor to J. and W. Watson and Co., Tailors and Outfitters	Do.	„	„	
Sillar, William Cameron	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Sillar and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Simeons, D. F.	Draughtsman, Chief Engineer's Office	Fort	„	„	
Simpson, George Moon	Clerk in the Mercantile Bank	Do.	„	„	
Sinclair, Robert Sharpe	Professor in the Elphinstone Institution	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Slynn, John	Employed in the Mint	Kalbadavie	Bombay	„	
Small, Robert	Clerk to Messrs. J. and W. Watson and Co., Tailors and Outfitters.	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Smith, Duncan	Agent, Oriental Bank	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Smith, James	Clerk in the Oriental Bank	Fort	„	„	
Smith, Ralph	Clerk in the Political Department, Secretariat		„	„	
Smith, W. H.	Master in the Elphinstone Institution		„	„	
Smith, John Sydney	Employed in the Mint	Fort	„	„	
Smith, Robert Henry Webb	Clerk in the Military Pay Office	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Smith, Thomas	Reader, "Telegraph and Courier" Press	Do.	„	„	
Sparkes, Joseph	Assistant to the Spinning Master	Tardeo	Great Britain	„	
Spencer, Francis Angus	Clerk to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons, and Co., Merchants	Colaba	„	„	
Spencer, John Frederick	Clerk, Military Department, Secretariat	Mazagon	„	„	
Spencer, Nathaniel	Justice of the Peace	Do.	„	„	
Spooner, William	Employed in the G. I. P. Railway	Oomercary	Bombay	„	
Starling, Benjamin	Mechanic in the G. I. P. Railway Factory	Byculla	„	„	
Steel, Gavin	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Grey and Co., Merchants	Tardeo	Great Britain	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Stenhouse, Thomas	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Edward Bates, and Co., Merchants	Fort	Great Britain	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Stephens, Charles	Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier	Oomecarry	,,	,,	
Stephens, Charles, Junior	Ditto ditto	Do.	Bombay	,,	
Stephens, Joshua	Secretariat	Fort	,,	,,	
Stephens, John	Ship Agent	Do.	,,	,,	
Steven, William	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	Great Britain	,,	
Stewart, John Roy	Schoolmaster	Fort	,,	,,	
Stoddart, Samuel James	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Girgaum	Bombay	,,	
Strong, Robert	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. R. Strong & Co., Merchants	Breach Candy	Great Britain	,,	
Stuart, John	Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Bank	Fort	,,	,,	
Swanseger, Charles Goswin	Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office	Colaba	Bombay	,,	
Swanseger, John	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	,,	,,	
Swanseger, William	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	,,	,,	
Sadanund Muccoondjee	Clerk in the Accountant General's Office	Agiary Lane	,,	Hindoo	
Sadasew Gopall Senoy	Clerk, Custom House	New Sonapoor Road	,,	,,	
Sadasew Bherow	Clerk, Judicial Department, Secretariat	Kavel	,,	,,	
Sewsunkur Cassinath	Clerk, Master Attendant's Office	Girgaum	,,	,,	
Shaba Ram Senoy	Clerk in the Bombay Bank	Lohar Chall	,,	,,	
Shamrow Hurry Trimbuck	Teacher, Money Institution	Agiary	,,	,,	
Shamrow Morojee	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Grand Portuguese Church Lane	,,	,,	
Shamrow Shewram Senoy	Clerk to Messrs. Remington and Co., Merchants	Lohar Chall Street	,,	,,	
Shewram Kessow Bhandary	Clerk to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Merchants	Pallow	,,	,,	
Shreecrustna Luxamonjee	Living on his Property	Anunt Roose's Oart	,,	,,	
Shreecrustna Wittoba	Clerk in the Oriental Bank	Coombar Tookda	,,	,,	
Shreecrustna Sadasewjee	Clerk, Military Auditor General's Office	New Oart	,,	,,	
Shewsunkur Balcrustnajee	Clerk, Sudder Adawlut	Do.	,,	,,	
Succaram Suddasew	Teacher, General Assembly's Institution	Khuttur Waddy	,,	,,	
Suddanund Jagoonath	Ditto ditto ditto	Hunuman Gully	,,	,,	
Shapoorjee Byramjee	Printer, "Bombay Gazette" Office	Fort	,,	Parsee	
Shapoorjee Aspandiarjee	Watchmaker	PurshotumChimajeeStreet	,,	,,	
Shapoorjee Ardaseer Pendenna	Clerk to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., Merchants	Mount	,,	,,	
Sorabjee Cooverjee	Printer, "Bombay Gazette" Office	Fort	,,	,,	
Sorabjee Dady Suntookna	Horse Dealer	New Sonapoor Road	,,	,,	
Sorabjee Hormusjee	Unemployed	Bazar Gate Street	,,	,,	
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Justice of the Peace	Hornby Row	,,	,,	
Sorabjee Jehangeersett	Justice of the Peace	Cowasjee Patell Street	,,	,,	

Sorabjee Jejeebhoy Moogana	Partner in the Firm of Jejeebhoy, Dadabhoy, Sons, and Co., Merchants	Bora Bazar Street	Bombay	Parsee	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee	Ledger-keeper, Mercantile Bank	Parsee Bazar Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee	Broker to Messrs. Volkart, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	"	"	
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia	Broker to Messrs. Lyon, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	Cowasjee Patell Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Framjee	Broker to Messrs. Robert Strong and Co., Merchants	Church Lane	"	"	
Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy	Employed in the Office of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons, and Co., Merchants	Church Gate Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Jewajee	Clerk, Secretariat	Bora Bazar Street	"	"	
Sorabshaw Dossabhoy	Clerk in the Military Board Office	Pursotum Chimajee Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Merwanjee	Schoolmaster	Church Gate Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas	Shopkeeper	Khetwaddy	"	"	
Sorabjee Burjorjee Jussavoorah	Ditto	Cowasjee Patell Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Burjorjee Mody	Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Church Gate Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Rustomjee Memwalla	Godownkeeper to Messrs. Grey and Co., Merchants	Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Bottlewalla	Shopkeeper	Todd Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Eduljee	Assistant Master, Elphinstone Institution, Fort Branch School.	Nanabhoy Framjee Street	"	"	
Sorabjee Pallonjee Merjee	Living with his Father	Cowasjee Patell Street	"	"	
Shurfooden Narker	Writer	Jamblee Street	"	Mahomedan	
Syed Arsuff Ally	Moonshee	Cazee Mollah	"	"	
Soojawoodeen Tyebjee	Merchant	Khetwaddy	"	"	
Shumsoodeen Tyebjee	Ditto	Do.	"	"	
Sassoon David Sassoon	Partner in the Firm of David Sassoon and Co., Merchants	Forbes Street	"	Jew	
T					
Tanner, John	Army Accoutrement Manufacturer	Byculla	Bombay	Christian	
Tapp, John	Saddler	Fort	Great Britain	"	
Tapp, William	Ditto	Do.	"	"	
Taylor, James	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Booksellers	Girgaum	"	"	
Thomas, Edward	Clerk to Messrs. Lyon, Brothers, and Co., Merchants	Do.	"	"	
Thomas, Robert Hughes	Justice of the Peace	Colaba	"	"	
Thompson, Robert Henry	Agent	Mazagon	"	"	
Treacher, John	Partner to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Merchants	Fort	"	"	
Tristram, William B.	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Remington & Co., Merchants.	Do.	"	"	
Turner, Daniel	Clerk to the P. and O. Company	Do.	"	"	
Trimbuck Ramchunderjee	Clerk in the Military Pay Office	Lohar Chall Street	Bombay	Hindoo	
Trimbuck Ramchunder Senoy	Clerk to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Merchants	Canda Waddy	"	"	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Tamuljee Pestonjee	Clerk, Oriental Bank	Pursotum Chimajee Street	Bombay	Parsee	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Tajoodin Dulvee	Clerk in the Mint	Temker Street	"	Mahomedan.	
V					
Vanderstraaten, Edward	Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Khetwaddy	Bombay	Christian	
Vaupell, John Stephen	Employed in the Mint	Byculla	"	"	
Vicary, John	Carriage Builder, G. I. P. Railway	Do.	Great Britain	"	
Viegas, Amador	Opium Agent	Girgaum	Bombay	"	
Viegas, F. A.	Clerk to the Education Society's Press	Kalbadavie	"	"	
Viegas, Amador	Clerk to Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., Merchants	Mazagon	"	"	
Vinay, Albert	Clerk to Messrs. Vinay, Fils, and Co., Merchants	Fort	"	"	
Vinay, Volsey	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Vinay, Fils, & Co., Merchants.	Do.	"	"	
Vincent, James	Horse Dealer	Do.	Bombay	"	
Vining, Frederick Hindes	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Booksellers.	Do.	Great Britain	"	
Vitters, James	Clerk, Military Board Office	Colaba	Bombay	"	
Vitters, James George	Clerk, Military Auditor General's Office	Do.	"	"	
Vitters, James Hartwig	Clerk, General Department, Secretariat	Do.	"	"	
VonGeyer, Thomas	Clerk, Political Department, Secretariat	Mazagon	"	"	
Venayeckrow Gungather Shastre	Justice of the Peace	Tardeo	"	Hindoo	
Venayeck Manickjee	Clerk to Bomanjee Ardaseer and Co., Bombay Merchants	Funnus Waddy	"	"	
Venayeckrow Jagonnathjee	Justice of the Peace	Pallow	"	"	
Venayeckrow Wassoodewjee	Ditto	New Oart	"	"	
Venayeck Pandoorungjee	Clerk, Railway Department	Canda Waddy	"	"	
Vurjeewandass Madowdass	Justice of the Peace	Near Bazar Gate Street	"	"	
W					
Wakeman, William Henry	Clerk to the Indian Naval Storekeeper	Byculla	Great Britain	Christian	
Walker, William	Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Company	Parell	"	"	
Walker, William	Clerk to Messrs. Smith, Taylor, and Co., Booksellers	Do.	"	"	
Wallace, Alexander	Clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Malabar Hill	"	"	
Wallace, George	Partner in Firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Merchants	Do.	"	"	
Wallace, Lewis Alexander	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	"	"	
Waller, Robert William	Clerk in the Judicial Department, Secretariat	Colaba	"	"	
Wallis, Edmund	Head Signaller, Electric Telegraph Department	Do.	"	"	

Watson, David	Clerk in the Firm of Messrs. Grey and Co., Merchants	Fort	„	„	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Watson, John	Overseer to J. and W. Watson, and Co., Tailors and Outfitters.	Do.	„	„	
Watson, James	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	„	„	
Watson, James Bailie	Proprietor of the Oriental Hotel	Mazagon	„	„	
Watson, John	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. J. and W. Watson, and Co., Tailors and Outfitters	Fort	„	„	
Watson, William	Ditto ditto ditto	Do.	„	„	
Wellis, George	Clerk, Political Department, Secretariat	Esplanade	„	„	
Wells, George Boss	Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier	Girgaum	„	„	
Whatley, Henry	Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent of G. I. P. Railway	Mazagon	„	„	
Wheeler, William	Storekeeper to the P. and O. Company	Do.	„	„	
Whitfield, Joseph	Clerk, Political Department, Secretariat	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Whitehead, William	Engineer, Cotton Spinning Factory	Tardeo	„	„	
Wilkinson, James William	Clerk, Superintendent of Repairs' Office	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Wilkinson, Montagu	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Remington & Co., Merchants.	Malabar Hill	„	„	
Wilson, Charles		Mazagon	„	„	
Wilson, George	Reader, "Bombay Times" Press	Colaba	„	„	
Wilson, James	Teacher in the Money School	Esplanade	Bombay	„	
Wilson, J. H.	Clerk, Judicial Department, Secretariat	Mazagon	„	„	
Wilson, Samuel	Engineer, Hydraulic Press Company	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Winckler, John	Clerk in the General Department, Secretariat	Byculla	Bombay	„	
Windsor, Joseph William	Draughtsman, Quartermaster Generals' Office	Fort	„	„	
Windsor, William James	Clerk to Messrs. Rogers and Co., Chemists	Byculla	„	„	
Windsor, William	Clerk, Adjutant General's Office	Kalbadavie	„	„	
Wood, John	Engineer	Girgaum	„	„	
Wood, John William	Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Howard and Wood, Brokers.	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Woodhall, George	Reader, Education Society's Press	Byculla	„	„	
Wright, Solomon	Clerk, Military Auditor General's Office	Colaba	Bombay	„	
Wright, Thomas	Employed in the Mint	Do.	„	„	
Wynne, William	Boilermaker Dockyard	Fort	Great Britain	„	
Wynne, William	Clerk to the Chief Engineer of Public Works	Mazagon	„	„	
Wyse, John	Architect, Railway Department	Parell	„	„	
Wassoodew Pandoorung	Justice of the Peace	Kalbadavie Road	Bombay	Hindoo	
Wassoodew Narayen	Clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariat	Pallow	„	„	
Wassoodew Dinnanathjee	Clerk to Messrs. Leckie and Co., Merchants	New Lane	„	„	
Wisswanath Govindjee	Clerk in the Accountant General's Office	Hunuman Street	„	„	
Wisswanath Madowjee	Living on his Property	Pallow	„	„	
Wisswanath Atmaramsett	Ditto	Narrow Dooroo Street	„	„	
Wassoodew Sadasewjee	Clerk, Opium Department	Antoba Gosavee's Oart	„	„	
Wisswanath Govindjee	Clerk in the Custom House	Pallow	„	„	
Wittoba Govindjee	Clerk, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office	Funnus Waddy	„	„	
Wittoba Pandoorungjee	Living on his Property	Wittul Waddy	„	„	

Names.	Occupation.	Place of Residence.	Country of Birth.	Religious Profession.	Qualification.
Y					
Yates, Samuel	Clerk to Superintendent of Government Cooperage	Fort	Bombay	Christian	Occupies a House of the Annual Value of Rs. 300.
Young, James	Bill Broker	Do.	Great Britain	„	
Young, Mathew	Clerk to Messrs. Dirom, Hunter and Co., Merchants	Oomercary	„	„	
Young, Robert Foster	Bill Broker	Colaba	„	„	

A true and perfect List of all persons qualified to serve as Jurors in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Acting Clerk of the Crown.

Dated this 1*st day April* 1857.

Notice is hereby given, that all objections to the foregoing list, will be heard before the Supreme Court, or by one of the Judges in Chambers, during the months of April and May.

N. B.—Whereas it is deemed desirable to obtain the services of such Civilians upon Grand Juries as may happen to be residing within the Island of Bombay at the time of the occurrence of any Sessions, it is ordered by the Honorable the Judges of the said Supreme Court, that (in accordance with the practice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta) the names of all Civil Servants not exempted by Law or Custom from serving on Juries, shall be deemed to be included in the Jury List of every year.