



# THE Bombay Government Gazette.

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## NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

## NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

## Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received at this office up to Monday, the 26th. April 1852, from such parties as are desirous of entering into contracts for the supply to the Commissariat Department in Upper Scinde of the articles comprised in the schedules Nos. 1 to 13, as below specified. The contracts are to commence from the 1st of the month succeeding that on which the sanction of the Military Board to any tenders shall be received, unless specially ordered to the contrary, and they are to terminate on the 31st January 1853.

Schedule No. 1, for Bread, &c.	}	One separate offer for the articles comprised in schedule No. 1.
" " 2	}	Fresh Meat, &c. Do. do. No. 2.
" " 3	}	Coffee, Sugar and Tea.
" " 4	}	Rice, Salt and Wood..
" " 5	}	Liquor, Beer, &c. ....
" " 6	}	Medical Comforts ....
" " 7	}	Country Medicines and Hospital Provisions.
" " 8	}	Hospital and Office Furniture .....
" " 9	}	Stationery .....
" " 10	}	Provisions .....
" " 11	}	Miscellaneous Articles.
" " 12	}	Tinning Cooking Vessels
" " 13	}	Puckaulie } Bullocks. } One separate offer for the articles comprised in schedule No. 13.

All persons wishing to tender for the contracts may, on application at this office, from 10 A. M.

to 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain copies of the lists or schedules of the rates, and such other information relating thereto as they may require.

The tenders must specify, both in words and figures, the rate per cent. above or below the prices stated in the schedules above adverted to at which parties offering will undertake to furnish the articles therein embraced, and it is to be understood that the supplies to be furnished under the contracts are to be of unexceptionable quality, and are to be first brought to the Commissariat Office or stores (as may be directed) for inspection, and then delivered to the indenting officers or departments at Sukkur and Shikarpoor, free of all expense for carriage, &c. beyond that agreed upon. All articles tendered will be subject to the approval of the receiving authorities, and if rejected by them will (at the option of the contractor) be surveyed by a committee of officers, to be appointed for the purpose, whose decision shall be final, and they are to be delivered in such number or quantity as may from time to time be demanded by the departments requiring them during the existence of the contracts.

The contractors will be required to sign and seal deeds of contract stipulating to the above effect, and that they will comply immediately with all emergent demands for the articles included in the abovementioned schedules, and others, of less emergency, within the period stated in the requisitions made upon them; in failure whereof, or if the supply be condemned by a committee of officers as aforesaid, the articles, or such others as may be required in lieu of those so condemned, will be purchased at their risk and cost, and in all such cases an advance of Rupees 30 (thirty) per

cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of Rupees 50 (fifty), at the option of the commissariat officer in Upper Scinde, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of contract, as often as the same may occur, and the contracts may also in all such cases be put an end to on the part of the East India Company.

Every person submitting a tender will be required to lodge with it the sum stated opposite each list or schedule respectively, which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on the part of the tenderer to execute the necessary deed of contract, should his tender be accepted, and in case of such acceptance, he must be prepared to furnish unexceptionable bonded security to the further amount stated, which, together with the abovementioned deposit, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of every part of the contract.

Schedule No.	1	Rs.	7	Rs.	28
"	2	9	37		
"	3	70	282		
"	4	51	205		
"	5	49	197		
"	6	1	4		
"	7	12	50		
"	8	29	116		
"	9	14	55		
"	10	86	343		
"	11	24	91		
"	12	2	9		
"	13	176	702		

Parties willing to undertake the contract for Brandy, Beer, &c. are required to send in two tenders for the same, viz. one on the usual terms, and the other on the condition of receiving empty bottles, not required for the use of the Commissariat Department in Upper Scinde, at the following rates:—

Quart Bottles at 3 annas per dozen.  
Pint " " 4 annas " "

Government will be at liberty, if necessary, to obtain any portion of these supplies from their Jails, or any other departments, &c.

The tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock (noon) precisely, on the date fixed in the 1st para. of this notice, in the presence of such parties as may be in attendance at the Commissariat Office at Sukkur on that day and hour, with the requisite deposit, and no tenders will be received after that time.

The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the contractors' bills will be recovered from the first bills preferred for payment by the contractors, but in the event of such retrenchments being subsequently remitted, the amount thereof will be refunded to them.

The annual outlay on the above contracts is estimated as follows:—

Schedule No.	1	Rs.	142	3	6
"	2	185	1	3	
"	3	1410	5	8	
"	4	1026	9	11	
"	5	984	0	8	
"	6	21	1	8	
"	7	248	6	6	
"	8	579	2	8	
"	9	277	12	1	
"	10	1717	11	10	

Schedule No.	11	Rs.	456	11	2
"	12	48	2	10	
"	13	3514	0	0	

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer, and no deposit will be returned until the decision of the Military Board shall be received.

A. F. LLOYD, Lieutenant,  
1st Class Commissariat Agent.

Upper Scinde, Commissariat Office,  
Sukkur, 15th March 1852.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, for the conveyance to Calcutta and Madras of the following Military Stores:—

2 (Two) Barrels, containing Experimental Gunpowder, the Tonnage of which (calculated by measurement at 50 Feet per Ton) is about 5 Feet and 5-76 Inches, less or more, consigned to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Calcutta.

10 (Ten) Barrels, containing Gunpowder, the Tonnage of which is about 41 Feet and 4-32 Inches, less or more, consigned to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Calcutta.

10 (Ten) Barrels, containing Gunpowder, the Tonnage of which is about 41 Feet and 4-32 Inches, less or more, consigned to the Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Madras.

2 (Two) Boxes of Medicine, consigned to the Medical Storekeeper at Fort George, No. 1 weighing gross 93 lbs., and No. 2, 92 lbs.

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

E. WHICHELO, Major,  
Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,  
9th March 1852.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

#### REVENUE.

With reference to the Government Notification marked D, published in the Supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette dated 9th February last, it is hereby notified that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to rule that the Drawback therein allowed is to be considered as payable only on the re-export of Goods which may have been imported from Ports beyond the Continent of India, and not from those situate on the Continent of India.

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

H. E. GOLDSMID,  
Secy. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1852.

### ખાહર નામુ

એહુવુંને તારીખ ૯ મી શ્યરવારી શં  
ને ૧૮૫૨ ના ગવરનમેંટ ઓફ ઇન્ડીયા પુરવણી  
નાં નીચાંણી અંક ૪ પરનાંણી અંદગાન અ  
લીનવાય મુશતતાય હનરત રહેંટ હનરાયલ  
ગવરનર શાહેય ખાહાકુર દર ઇનલાય કોં  
શલ ખાહર કરે છે કે શદરહુ અંકનાં ને છુ  
ટ લખી છે તે હોંકુશયાન નાંહોના ને અંદરો  
છે તાંહાંથી માલ આવીને કરીનેપાછા ખશ

ते जेपर आपेआनां आपये नही पणु न  
नाल ह्रीं दुशथान शीवाय पीन्य देशनांनो यी  
दरोथी आवीने करीने पाछो नये ते जेपर  
नातर आपेआनां आपये \*

यमोनये हुकम यंदोगान अली  
नवाय मुशतताय हुनरत रथे  
हुनरायल गवरनर साधेय पाछो  
दुर दर धेनलाय कंशुल \*

नीयाणी

येय.—ध.—गोळडशनीड.  
शेकरेतारी नीयत शरकार.

तारीय ३० नी नारयशेने १८५२  
धेशीय मुकांन मुयधे \*

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

### जाहीर नामा

एसाजे तारीख ८ फेब्रुवारी संन १८५२ चे गवरमेंट ग्याझेड  
चे पुरवणीत निशाणी अंक ४ प्रमाणे बंदोगान अलीनवाय  
मुशताब हुजरत रेट हुनरायल गवरनर साधेय वाहादुर दर  
इजलास कौंसल जाहीर करीतान की सदरहु अंकात जी सु  
ट लिहिली आहे ती हीं दुश्यानांतोल जीं बंदरे आहेत तेथू  
न माल घेउन पुन्हा परत जाईल त्याजवर दिव्दि जाणार  
नाही परंतु जो माल हीं दुश्याना खेरीज दुसरे देशातील बंद  
रानून घेउन पुन्हा परत जाईल त्याजवर मात्र दिव्दि जाईल  
वसाजोये हुकुम बंदोगान अली नवाय मुशताब हुज  
रत रेट हुनरायल गवरनर साधेय वाहादुर दर  
इजलास कौंसल.

निशाणी

एच. ड. गोलडकीड,  
सक्रटारी निसवत सरकार.

तारीख २० माहे मार्च संन १८५२ र  
सवी मुकाम मुवई.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

### Notice

Is hereby given to all parties concerned, that a  
Vessel called "Ruparel," bearing Surat No. 74,  
Tindal Jahamud Koovaree, laden with Sugar, Jag-  
ree, Iron, and other articles of grocery, and bound  
from Bombay to Dholera, was wrecked off the vil-  
lage of Arnalla, on the night of the 17th ultimo.

H. P. MALET,  
Magistrate.

Tanna, Magistrate's Circuit Cutcherry,  
Kolharé, 2nd April 1852.

### जाहीर नामा

सर्व मनुष्यांस व्यांचा समंघ असेल त्यांस दिव्दि जाते एसाजे  
जे एक गलवत त्याचे नाव वपारेल त्याजवर सुरत नंबर ७४ तांडे  
ल व्यांचामद कुवारी हे साखरेने व गुळाने व लोखंडाने व दुसरा  
कीराणा मालाने भरून मुवईपून घेालारे येथे जात घेतें तें  
मोजे अरनाळचे बान्यावर तारीख १० माहे मार्च संन १८५२  
चं रोजी राबोस फुटील जालें तारीख २ माहे अपरोल स  
न १८५२ दसवी.

H. P. MALET,  
Magistrate.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that the Farm of the Bhere  
Ghaut Toll for the ensuing official year, adver-  
tized to be sold on Saturday the 10th instant, by  
the notification of the 18th ultimo, published in  
the Government Gazette of the 1st instant, No. 14,

has been postponed till Tuesday the 20th instant,  
on which date the sale will take place.

H. P. MALET,  
Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,  
Kolharé, 3rd April 1852.

### जाहीर नामा

खबर दिव्दिजाते एसाजे दक्षुरी बेरघाट येथील दक्षुरी  
चा मखता पुढील सालचा तारीख १ अपरोल संन १८५२  
नंबर १४ चे गवरमेंट ग्याजोटीत तारीख १८ मार्च संन १८५२  
चा जाहीरनामा वापला आहे त्यांत शनवार तारीख १० अ  
परोल संन १८५२ रोजी विकला जाईल म्हणोन प्रगट केले आ  
हे एसाजे सदरहु मुदत तकूव करून मंगळवार तारीख २० अ  
परोल संन १८५२ चे रोजी विकणाचें नेमांत आणिले आहे  
तारीख २ अपरोल संन १८५२ दसवी

H. P. MALET,  
Collector.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 27th February 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor Ge-  
neral of India in Council on the 27th of February  
1852, is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XIV. of 1852.

An Act for extending the provisions of Acts XXIV.  
of 1841 and XVII. of 1843 to the Straits Settle-  
ment.

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether  
Acts XXIV. of 1841 and XVII. of 1843 of 1843 are in  
force in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Is-  
land, Singapore, and Malacca; It is hereby enacted  
as follows :

I. The provisions of Acts XXIV. of 1841 and  
XVII. of 1843 shall be applicable and in force in  
the said Settlement.

II. All provisions contained in Act XXIV. of  
1841 and Act XVII. of 1843, relating to Her Ma-  
jesty's Supreme Courts, shall be applicable to the Court  
of Judicature of the said Settlement, and shall be re-  
spectively construed as if, instead of the words Her  
Majesty's Supreme Courts, or Her Majesty's Supreme  
Courts of the respective Presidencies, or the Supreme  
Court of each of the Presidencies, the words "the  
Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island,  
Singapore, and Malacca," had been therein mentioned.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 27th February 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General  
of India in Council on the 27th February 1852, is  
hereby promulgated for general information :

Act No. XIII. of 1852.

An Act for consolidating and amending the Regu-  
lations of the Calcutta Police.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend  
divers Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations which  
from time to time have been passed in Council, and  
registered in the Supreme Court, for the good order  
and civil government of the Presidency and Settle-  
ment of Fort William in Bengal, it is enacted as fol-  
lows :

I. Section VIII. of Act XXI. of 1839, and the  
Rules, Ordinances, and Regu-  
lations for the good order and  
civil government of the Settle-  
ment of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Coun-

oil, and registered in the Supreme Court on the several days hereinafter mentioned, are repealed, but not so as to revive any other Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations thereby repealed.

*List of Repealed Ordinances.*

Date of passing in Council.	Date of Registry in the Supreme Court.
26th July 1814.	11th November 1814.
1st March 1816.	26th March 1816.
23rd March 1816.	13th April 1816.
14th June 1816.	8th July 1816.
19th October 1816.	12th November 1816.
28th March 1817.	21st April 1817.
13th January 1818.	7th February 1818.
9th July 1819.	22nd October 1819.
24th March 1820.	17th April 1820.
21st August 1821.	13th November 1821.
8th March 1827.	27th April 1827.

II. If any person within the said Town, having sufficient means or employment, shall not duly maintain his wife, or his legitimate and illegitimate children, and shall be thereof convicted before a Justice of the Peace, upon his own confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said Justice may make an order upon such person for the maintenance of such wife and children, or any of them, at such monthly rate as to the Justice seems reasonable, and upon non-compliance with the said order for any one month, or longer period, any Justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, may commit the person so convicted to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, without labour, or to the House of Correction to hard labour for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

III. Every person who shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying in any manner anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and who shall not give an account to the satisfaction of such Justice how he came by the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before such Justice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months.

IV. When any person shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace, charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying, anything stolen or unlawfully obtained, and 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, such Justice shall cause every such person, and also if necessary every former or pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed, to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same, and if it shall appear to such Justice that any person shall have had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceed-

ing three Calendar months. Every such person shall be deemed to have had possession of such thing at the time and place when and where the same shall have been found or seized, and the possession of a carrier, agent, or servant, shall be deemed to be the possession of the person who shall have employed such carrier, agent, or servant, to keep or convey the same.

V. If information shall be given on oath to a Justice of the Peace that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that anything stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house, building, or other place, such Justice, by special warrant under his hand, directed to any police officer or constable, may cause such dwelling-house, building, or other place, to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant, and the said Justice, if it shall appear to him necessary, may empower such police officer or constable, with such assistance as may be found necessary, (such constable having previously made known his authority,) to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and if upon search thereupon made any such thing shall be found, then to convey the same before a Justice, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Justice, or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety, and moreover to take into custody, and carry before the said Justice, every person found in such house or place, who shall appear to have been privy to the deposit of any such thing, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

VI. If information shall be given to any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector, belonging to the Calcutta Police, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector, shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; Provided always, that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered and taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the officer in the search.

VII. All persons charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in Acts XXI. of 1839 and III. of 1842, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace for the said Town, provided the value of the property which the prisoner is charged with having stolen does not, according to the belief of such Justice, exceed fifty rupees, anything in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and all the powers by Act XXI. of 1839 (except Section VIII. aforesaid) and Act III. of 1842, given or reserved to any such Justice for the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property not exceeding twenty rupees in value, and all the provisions of the said Acts (except as aforesaid) shall extend and be applicable to the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property, not exceeding, according to the belief of the Justice, fifty rupees in value.

Justices of the Peace may make order of maintenance for wives and children.

Persons convicted of having or conveying stolen goods liable to penalty.

Persons in whose possession stolen goods are found to be examined, &c.

On suspicion of goods being stolen, or unlawfully obtained, Justice may grant search-warrant.

Power to search houses for stolen property without a warrant in certain cases.

Extension of Acts XXI. of 1839 and III. of 1842, to cases in which property stolen does not exceed 50 rupees in value.

VIII. Every person charged with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money,

Extension of Acts XXI. of 1839, and III. of 1842, to the offence of receiving stolen property when the value of the property does not exceed fifty rupees.

knowing the same to be stolen, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace, provided that the value of the property stolen or received does not, according to the belief of the Justice, exceed fifty rupees, and every such person, on conviction of any such offence, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six Calendar months; and all the powers and provisions of Act III. of 1842, and Act XXI. of 1839, except Section VIII. aforesaid, shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to the trial, conviction, and sentence of any person charged under this Section with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen; Provided always, that if it shall appear to the said Justice that such person has been previously convicted of, or is in the habit of receiving, stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, the said Justice shall commit such person for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

IX. Every person who is accessory, before or after the fact, to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, is liable to be tried and convicted summarily before such Justice on his own confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and the convicting Justice shall have power to sentence any such accessory to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six Calendar months, or, in his or their discretion, instead of trying him, to commit him for trial to the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other Court having authority to try him.

Summary conviction of persons accessory to the commission of certain felonies.

the fact, to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, is liable to be tried and convicted summarily before such Justice

on his own confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and the convicting Justice shall have power to sentence any such accessory to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six Calendar months, or, in his or their discretion, instead of trying him, to commit him for trial to the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other Court having authority to try him.

X. Whenever any boy, under the age of sixteen years, is convicted before a Justice of the Peace, either of simple larceny under the said Act XXI. of 1839, or, under this Act, of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, or of being an accessory to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, the said Justice, if he thinks fit, may sentence him to receive corporal punishment not exceeding fifteen stripes of a light rattan, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment.

Punishment for boys.

Justice of the Peace, either of simple larceny under the said

Act XXI. of 1839, or, under this Act, of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, or of being an accessory to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, the said Justice, if he thinks fit, may sentence him to receive corporal punishment not exceeding fifteen stripes of a light rattan, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment.

XI. Any person who shall commit any assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, not being felony, within the said Town, against the person or property of any person whatsoever, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and the said Justice may award the whole or any part of such fine to the party or parties aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, or, in the discretion of such Justice, such person shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four Calendar months.

Cases of assault, forcible entry, or other injury, not being felony.

forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, not being felony, within the said

Town, against the person or property of any person whatsoever, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and the said Justice may award the whole or any part of such fine to the party or parties aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, or, in the discretion of such Justice, such person shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four Calendar months.

XII. Any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police may take into custody or authorize a Constable to take into custody, without warrant, any person who within the said Town shall be charged by any other person with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not within view of such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector, and, that by reason of the recent commission

Persons charged with recent assault may be apprehended by Police without warrant, though assault not committed in view of Police.

Police may take into custody or authorize a Constable to take into custody, without warrant, any person who within the said Town shall be charged by any other person with committing an aggravated assault,

in every case in which such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not within view of such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector, and, that by reason of the recent commission

of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the appearance of the offender.

XIII. If complaint shall be made before any Justice that any person within the said Town has unlawfully taken, or caused to be taken away, against her will, any woman, or has unlawfully taken or caused to be taken or enticed away any female child under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession or protection, and against the will of the husband, father, mother, guardian, or other person who has the lawful order, keeping, education, or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery with such woman or child, or for purposes of prostitution, or of deflowering or disposing of her in marriage, it shall be lawful for the said Justice to make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, father, mother, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and to compel compliance with such order, and, if it be necessary to use force for that purpose, any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police, duly authorised by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors, or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking, or causing to be taken, or enticing any woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Unlawfully taking or enticing away married women, or female children under the age of sixteen.

Justice that any person within the said Town has unlawfully taken, or caused to be taken away, against her will, any woman, or has unlawfully taken or caused to be taken or enticed away any female child under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession or protection, and against the will of the husband, father, mother, guardian, or other person who has the lawful order, keeping, education, or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery with such woman or child, or for purposes of prostitution, or of deflowering or disposing of her in marriage, it shall be lawful for the said Justice to make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, father, mother, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and to compel compliance with such order, and, if it be necessary to use force for that purpose, any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police, duly authorised by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors, or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking, or causing to be taken, or enticing any woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police, duly authorised by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors, or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking, or causing to be taken, or enticing any woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

XIV. Any person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort and entertainment, within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein, or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

Keeping open houses of public entertainment without licence.

house, shop, room, or place of public resort and entertainment, within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein, or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

XV. Two or more of the said Justices shall from time to time hold licensing Sessions, for the purpose of granting licences to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, and the said licences may be granted by the said Justices for any term not exceeding one year, subject to the restriction contained in Section XII. Act. XI. of 1849, and upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such licence, as the Justices from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same.

Two Justices to grant licences.

from time to time hold licensing Sessions, for the purpose of granting licences to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, and the said licences may be granted by the said Justices for any term not exceeding one year, subject to the restriction contained in Section XII. Act. XI. of 1849, and upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such licence, as the Justices from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same.

XVI. The keeper of every such house or place of public resort and entertainment, who shall wilfully offend against any condition of his licence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and in the discretion of the convicting Justice, to forfeit his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

Penalty for parties not conforming to the tenor of their licence.

of every such house or place of public resort and entertainment, who shall wilfully offend against any condition of his licence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and in the discretion of the convicting Justice, to forfeit his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVII. Every person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort or entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein, or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

Disorderly conduct and illegal harbouring of deserters in houses of public entertainment.

house, shop, room, or place of public resort or entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein, or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

ed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein, or procured elsewhere,) and who shall knowingly or wilfully permit drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house, shop, room, or place, or who shall knowingly suffer any unlawful games, or any gaming whatsoever therein, or who shall knowingly permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or who shall wilfully harbour or conceal any Seaman or Apprentice who shall have deserted, knowing or having reason to believe such Seaman or Apprentice so harboured or concealed to be a deserter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall be liable to forfeiture of his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

**XVIII.** Every person who shall keep open his house, shop, room, or place, for the purpose of selling or retailing spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs under a licence from the Collector of Calcutta, after the hour of nine at night, and before the hour of six in the morning, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall also be liable, in the discretion of the said Justice, to the forfeiture of his licence.

**XIX.** If any person, not being amenable to the Articles of War, shall take, or attempt to take into Fort William any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs of any description, without a licence from the Commanding Officer of the said Fort, or from some other person thereunto authorized, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint to him thereof made, may issue his summons or warrant for bringing the party complained of, and also the liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, before him, and in case of conviction may adjudge the said liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, to be forfeited, and every such person so convicted shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

**XX.** Every person who shall take or throw, or attempt to take or throw, into the Great Gaol, or House of Correction of Calcutta, any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs, without the licence or consent of the Jailor or Keeper of such Gaol or House of Correction respectively, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two months.

**XXI.** Every person who shall have been committed to the Great Gaol or House of Correction, or who shall be in custody at any Police Office or Station, and who shall unlawfully break or escape from such Gaol, House of Correction, Police Office, or Station, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any other sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be imprisoned at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

**XXII.** Every person who shall be found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public thoroughfare, or who shall be guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour.

decent behaviour in any street, public thoroughfare, Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

**XXIII.** Any Constable or Peace Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police Rogues and vagabonds. may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to break or enter into any dwelling house or other building whatsoever, or any loose, idle, or disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit, any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or any reputed thief whom he shall find between sunset and sunrise on board any boat in the river, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, or any person having in his possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on such person), any picklock key, crow, jack, bit, or other implement of house-breaking, or any person found between sunset and sunrise, having his face blackened or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony, or any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit any felony therein; and every such offender, on conviction before a Justice, either on his own confession or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable, at the discretion of the said Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding four Calendar months.

**XXIV.** Every person who shall beg or apply for alms or relief in any public road, street, or thoroughfare, or who shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity in such roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms or relief, or who shall, anywhere within the Town, seek for or obtain alms or relief by means of any false statements or pretences, or who shall cause, aid, or abet any such person as aforesaid in the commission of any of the said offences, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

**XXV.** Every person who shall drive or ride furiously, or at a greater rate than ten miles an hour, any vehicle or animal in the said streets or public thoroughfares, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

**XXVI.** Every person who shall drive any vehicle of any description at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without having a lighted lamp affixed to such vehicle, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

**XXVII.** If any person shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace that any house, building, room, or other place within the Town, is commonly reported and be-

Hours for sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.

Introduction of spirituous liquors without licence into Fort William.

Taking Spirits, &c., into the Gaol.

Breaking Gaol.

Lamps to vehicles.

For suppression of common gaming-houses.

lied to be kept or used as a common gaming-house, or place, such Justice, by an order in writing, may authorize a Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter any such house, building, room, or place, with such constables as he shall deem requisite to accompany him, and if necessary to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody and search all persons found therein, and to seize all tables and instruments of gaming found in such house, building, room, or place, or on the persons of any of those found therein, and also to seize all moneys, and securities for money, found in any such house, building, room, or place, and the owner or keeper of the said gaming-house, or place, or other person having the care and management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months, and upon conviction of any such offender all such tables and instruments of unlawful games shall be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of by order of the Justice before whom the conviction is had, and all the moneys and securities for moneys so found shall be forfeited to Government, and every person found on such premises, and who shall not be the owner or keeper, or other person having the care or management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXVIII. It shall not be necessary, in support of any information for gaming in, or for suffering any games or gaming in, or for keeping or managing, or being

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

concerned in the management or conduct of, any common gaming-house or place, under this Act, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

XXIX. Where any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming, used in playing any unlawful game, are found in any house, building, room, or place, suspected to be used as a common gaming-house or place, and entered by an order issued under this Act, or about the person of any who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, building, room, or place, is used as a common gaming-house, or place, and that the persons found in the house, building, room, or place, where such tables or instruments of gaming shall have been found, were playing therein, although no play was actually going on in the presence of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, or Constable, entering the same as aforesaid.

XXX. Every person who shall game for money, or any other thing or reward whatsoever, or who shall join in, bet at, or abet, or be present for the purpose of joining, betting at, or abetting, any such gaming, in any street or public thoroughfare in the said Town, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXXI. All persons who deal in any articles by retail, by weight or measure, and who have in or about their shops or premises, or otherwise in their possession, any false or deficient weight, measure, beam, or scale, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one Calendar month; and every such false and defective

weight, measure, beam, or scale, shall be forfeited, and the said Justice shall cause the same to be destroyed; and it shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate or Superintendent of Police from time to time to issue public notices at the Police Office and Thannas, and such notices as to him appear suitable, of the exact weight and measure of just weights and measures, and to keep at the Police Office and Thannas standard weights and measures for the information of the public.

XXXII. Any Justice of the Peace, or the Superintendent of Police, may issue his warrant, directing any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter into any shop, or other place where articles are bought and sold by retail, and to search for and to examine the weights and measures therein, and to seize all such as he may suspect to be forfeited as false and deficient in weight.

XXXIII. If any seaman, whether British or Foreign, shall, wilfully and without leave or lawful excuse, absent himself from his vessel, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint upon oath, and at the instance of any of the officers of the said vessel, may issue his warrant to apprehend and detain the said seaman, and convey him on board of his vessel; and whenever any seaman shall have been imprisoned, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the release of such seaman from imprisonment, to cause him to be conveyed on board of the vessel to which he may belong.

XXXIV. No person, not being a soldier or sailor in the service of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police, shall be entitled to carry any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Chief Magistrate, or other head of the Police; and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to be disarmed by any Constable, or other person acting under such instructions as shall be from time to time given by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and the weapons so seized shall be taken before the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, and forfeited to the Government, if the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, in his discretion, shall think fit to declare them forfeited.

XXXV. The Chief Magistrate, or other head of the Police from time to time, and as occasion may require, may make regulations for keeping clear the public ghauts and landing stairs, and for the route to be observed in the public streets and places by all carts, carriages, palanquins, hackeries, and other vehicles, and by all horses, cattle, and persons, and as to the times during which they may take the said routes, and for preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares within the Town on all times of public processions and native holidays, as also during the time of Divine Service, and also may give directions to the Constables and other peace officers, for keeping order, and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of any place of public resort, and in any case when the ghauts, landing-stairs, streets, or thoroughfares may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed, and every person opposing, or not obeying the orders so issued by the Chief Magistrate, or other head of the Police, shall be liable to be arrested and detained by the Police, and, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred rupees.

False weights and measures.

Justice of the Peace may take cognizance of cases of desertion, or unauthorized absence from their ship of Foreign and Asiatic seamen.

Arms carried by persons without due authority.

The regulation of carriages and persons at places of public resort.

XXXVI. Any Police Officer or Constable who shall ask for or take any bribe or unauthorized reward in consideration of his doing, or omitting to do, any act in his official capacity, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

XXXVII. The Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation passed by the Governor General in Council on the 8th April 1802, and Section II. Act XVIII. of 1841, are hereby repealed.

As to manufacture or possession of Gun-powder or Gun-cotton. Any person who shall, within the limits of the said Town, manufacture gun-powder or gun-cotton, or who shall, without a licence for that purpose being first had and obtained from the Chief Magistrate, have in his possession in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of gun-powder or gun-cotton for sale or otherwise than ten pounds, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of all such gun-powder or gun-cotton so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be seized, and also to a fine not exceeding in amount the sum of rupees five hundred.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate to grant to any person (whom he shall deem fit and proper) a licence for the sale or keeping in deposit, within the limits of the said Town, any quantity of imported or Indian manufactured gun-powder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of gun-cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions as shall be specified in the licence, and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of his licence, and of all gun-powder or gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and also to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred.

XXXIX. Every such licence as is mentioned in the preceding Section shall be in force for a period of one year only and no longer, but shall be renewable by the said Chief Magistrate at his discretion, on the same or any other terms and conditions; and such licence shall also provide for the transit and carrying of gun-powder from one place to another within the limits of the said Town, in such manner and in such quantity as shall be deemed advisable for the safety of the inhabitants and of property within the said Town, and every person offending against such provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

XL. Any Justice of the Peace, on credible information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation, that gun-powder or gun-cotton, or mixed materials for making the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are suspected to be stored, kept, or possessed by any person, may issue his warrant authorizing any Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect any gun-powder or gun-cotton to be manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any gun-powder or gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to such licence, or to the provisions of this Act, and all gun-powder, gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, found on such search shall, together with the vessels or re-

ceptacles in which they may be stored, be immediately seized and brought before a Justice of the Peace, with whom the same shall be kept till it shall be adjudged whether the same shall be forfeited.

XLI. The four last preceding Sections shall not extend to any Government magazine or store, or building for the making or deposit of gun-powder or gun-cotton under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any gun-powder or gun-cotton for the use of Her Majesty's or the East India Company's Troops, or otherwise for the service of Government, or to any of Her Majesty's Vessels of War, or the Vessels of the Indian Navy, or of the East India Company's Marine, or to any other vessel within the River Hooghly laden with gun-powder for importation or exportation.

XLII. Commanders of merchant vessels entering the River Hooghly shall, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, deposit in the Magazine at that place

As to Vessels arriving in River with Powder on board. all gun-powder intended for the ship's use from on board their respective vessels, exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, which quantity they shall be permitted to retain in their vessels for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress, and the gun-powder so deposited shall be again delivered on board on the return of the respective vessels from Calcutta in prosecution of the outward voyage; and Commanders of merchant vessels in the River Hooghly having on board their vessels gun-powder or gun-cotton for importation (not being gun-powder belonging to the Government) exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, shall also deposit the same, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, in the Magazine of that place, under charge of an Officer belonging to the Customs at that place, or such other person as the Governor of Bengal may appoint, and the proprietors or consignees of such gun-powder or gun-cotton, or their agents, whenever they shall desire to remove the same from the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for authority to do so, which application, when it be intended that such gun-powder or gun-cotton shall be lodged in any place, or be laden in any boat or other conveyance within the limits of the said town, shall be accompanied by a written order of permission, signed by a Justice of the Peace to that effect, and when it be intended that such gun-powder or gun-cotton shall be exported by sea, the Commanders of vessels, or the proprietors, or their agents, by whom it shall have been deposited in the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for permission so to export it; and the Collector of Sea Customs shall comply with such applications aforesaid, except where the exportation of ammunition shall require, under provisions of Act XVIII. of 1841, a licence from a public Officer other than the Collector of Sea Customs, in which case the Collector of Sea Customs shall not comply with the application unless it be accompanied by the licence of such public Officer; and on or before the removal of all gun-powder or gun-cotton from the Magazine, the Collector of Sea Customs shall, and he is hereby authorized to levy a fee, the rate of which shall not exceed two annas per pound, for all gun-powder or gun-cotton that has been lodged therein, which fee shall be taken to cover all charges for the safe custody of the gun-powder or gun-cotton during the period it has remained or shall remain in the Magazine; Provided also, that the Governor of Bengal shall be at liberty to authorize such arrangement to be made, by letting or otherwise contracting for the custody of the Magazine, and for the collection and appropriation of the fees which may be charged for gun-powder or gun-cotton stored therein, as he may think proper, subject however to all the restric-



tions and rules imposed by this Section in respect to the removal from the Magazine of gunpowder therein stored.

**XLIII.** For every act done or omitted to be done contrary to the provisions of the last preceding Section by the Commander of any merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, the Commander aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty of two hundred rupees; and the Collector of Sea Customs is hereby empowered to search for any quantity of gunpowder which he may have reason to believe to be on board a merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to seize and detain it as forfeited to Government, to be dealt with as the Governor of Bengal shall think right to direct.

**XLIV.** The jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace acting within and for the said Town shall extend to all offences committed by any person in sea-going vessels in any part of the River Hooghly, and the said Justices shall have the same power and jurisdiction in respect of criminal offences committed in sea-going vessels in any part of the said river, that they now have and exercise within the said Town.

**XLV.** Every Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police is hereby authorized to arrest with a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, and every person taken into custody without warrant by any Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police shall be forthwith taken to the Station-house to which the Constable belongs, in order that such person may be detained, until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, or in order that such person may give bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, if the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector at the Station shall deem it prudent to take bail in the manner herein-after mentioned, which he is hereby authorized to do.

**XLVI.** Whenever any person is brought to the Station-house as aforesaid, charged with misdemeanor, assault, or with having carelessly done any hurt or damage, or whenever any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector of Police, or Town Sergeant in charge of a Police Lock-up, shall deem it probable that any person so brought is falsely or maliciously charged with having committed a felony, and any such person as aforesaid shall be, without the warrant of a Magistrate, in the custody of any Constable of the Calcutta Police, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, or any Deputy Superintendent of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

**XLVII.** Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Justice of the Peace at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand rupees,) shall be specified in the said recognizance, or the condition thereof; and the officer taking the recognizance shall enter into a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Justice present at the

time and place, and when, and where the party is bound to appear, and the said recognizance may be in either of the forms as the case may be, in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

**XLVIII.** In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Constable, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace, and it shall appear to the Justice by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, it shall be lawful for such Justice, at his discretion, to award such amends, not more than the sum of fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Justice shall seem meet.

**XLIX.** Every Justice of the Peace shall be empowered summarily to hear and determine every complaint of an offence committed against this Act, and to convict any person charged with any such offence on the oath of one or more witnesses, or by his own confession, and to award the penalty or punishment herein provided for such offence.

**L.** Upon any information or complaint to be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace (which complaint need not be made upon oath) of any matter which such Justice is authorized to hear and determine, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, he may summon the party charged, and if such party shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Justice, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the party, to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, and in all criminal cases shall issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before him, or some other Justice, in order that the said information and complaint may be heard and determined.

**LI.** Every such summons may be served by delivering it, or a copy thereof, to the party, or to his wife, servant, or some inmate of his dwelling, or by delivering it at, or affixing it to the door or wall of his usual place of abode.

**LII.** A Justice of the Peace may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

**LIII.** Any Justice may summon any witness to appear and give evidence upon the matter of any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, with which any person shall be charged before him, at a time and place appointed for hearing the information or complaint, and, by warrant under his hand and seal, may require any person to be brought before him who shall neglect or refuse to give evidence at the time and place appointed on such summons, proof upon oath being first given of personal service of the summons upon the person against whom such warrant shall be granted, and such Justice may commit any person coming or brought before him who shall refuse to give evidence, to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, for any

time not exceeding fourteen days, or until such person shall sooner submit himself to be examined, and in case of such submission the order of such Justice shall be a sufficient warrant for the discharge of such person.

LIV. When any Justice of the Peace is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in the Great Gaol or House of Correction as a witness or defendant, with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Justice to issue an order in the form contained in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, addressed to the Keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner, in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Office, for examination, and the Keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall take care for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

LV. All penalties and forfeitures, and other sums of money imposed, awarded, or ordered to be paid by any Justice of the Peace under the authority of this Act, and all sums of money which any person is bound to pay under any recognizance taken before a Justice of the Peace, or an Officer of Police empowered to take recognizances by this Act, and afterwards forfeited, in case of non-payment thereof, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or person liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand of any Justice of the Peace, and in case any such penalty or forfeiture, or sum of money, shall not be forthwith paid, any Justice may order the party to be detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such Justice for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and the Justice may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no such sufficient distress could be had whereon to levy the said penalty, or forfeiture, or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Justice, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty, forfeiture, or sum of money could be levied if warrant of distress should be issued, the Justice, by warrant under his hand, may commit such party to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

LVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of certiorari, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

LVII. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context or subject repugnant to such construction; that is to say,

Words importing the singular number only shall in-

clude the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "Town" shall include the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Justice" or "Justices of the Peace" shall mean the Justices of the Peace for the time being acting within and for the said Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Oath" shall mean any oath or solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM 1.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of  
Calcutta. } in the year A. B., of and  
C. D., of and E. F., of  
personally came before me, G. H., Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen; that is to say the said A. B. the sum of Rupees Two Hundred, and the said C. D. and E. F. each the sum of Rupees One Hundred, separately, and of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of their Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if the said A. B. shall make default in the condition hereinafter written.

Acknowledged before me,

G. H.,

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P., Justice of the Peace, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

FORM 2.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of  
Calcutta. } in the year A. B., of  
personally came before me, G. H., Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged himself to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of Rupees Two Hundred, of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if he, the said A. B., shall fail in the condition hereunder written.

Acknowledged before me,

G. H.,

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before the said J. P., Justice of the Peace, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

Note.—The words and figures in Italics in this Schedule to be filled up as the case may be.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF ORDER.

To A. B., Keeper of the Great Gaol of Calcutta, or Governor of the House of Cor-

rection, as the case may be. Bring before me, in safe custody, on the day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ C. D., a prisoner now in the (*Great Gaol, or House of Correction, as the case may be.*) in order that the said C. D. may be examined by me as a (*witness or defendant*) with respect to (*here state the charge, case, or proceeding in respect of which the evidence of the prisoner is required.*)

E. F.  
Justice of the Peace.  
FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 12th March 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information :

Act No. XV. of 1852.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law of Evidence in divers particulars, It is hereby enacted as follows :

I. So much of Section I. of Act No VII. of 1844 as provides that the said Act shall "not render competent any party to any suit, action, or proceeding individually named in the record, or any lessor of the plaintiff or tenant of premises sought to be recovered in ejectment, or the landlord or other person in whose right any defendant in replevin may make cognizance, or any person in whose immediate and individual behalf any action may be brought or defended, either wholly or in part," is hereby repealed.

II. On the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or on any inquiry arising in any suit, action, or other proceeding in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law, or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence with respect to, or concerning any suit, action, or other proceeding in any of such Courts, the parties thereto, and the persons in whose behalf any such suit, action, or other proceeding may be brought or defended, shall, except as hereinafter excepted, be competent and compellable to give evidence, either *viva voce*, or by deposition, according to the practice of the Courts, on behalf of either or any of the parties to the said suit, action, or other proceeding.

III. But nothing herein contained shall render any person, who in any criminal proceeding is charged with the commission of any indictable offence, or any offence punishable on summary conviction, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself or herself, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself or herself, or shall in any criminal proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, or any wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any action, suit, or proceeding in any Court of Common Law, or in any Ecclesiastical Court, instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage.

V. Nothing herein contained shall repeal any provision contained in Act XXV. of 1838.

VI. Whenever any action or other legal proceeding shall henceforth be pending in any of Her Majesty's Courts, such Court, and each of the Judges thereof, may respectively, on application made for such purpose by either of the litigants, compel the opposite party to allow the party making the application to inspect all documents in the custody or under the control of such opposite party relating to such action or other legal proceeding, and, if necessary, to take examined copies of the same, or to procure the same to be duly stamped, in all cases in which previous to the passing of this Act, a discovery might have been obtained by filing a bill, or by any other proceeding in a Court of Equity at the instance of the party so making application as aforesaid to the said Court or Judge. Provided always, that every such application shall be made as aforesaid before issue joined in any such action, and twenty-one days before the trial or hearing of any other legal proceeding.

VII. All proclamations, treaties, and other Acts of State of any Foreign State, or of the East India Company, or of any Territory under the Government of the East India Company, or of any British Colony, and all judgments, decrees, orders, and other judicial proceedings of any Court of Justice in any Foreign State, or in any of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, or in any British Colony, and all affidavits, pleadings, and other legal documents filed or deposited in any such Court, may be proved in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, either by examined copies, or by copies authenticated as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, if the document sought to be proved be a Proclamation, Treaty, or other Act of State, the authenticated copy to be admissible in evidence must purport to be sealed with the Seal of the Foreign State, or of the East India Company, or of the Territory under the Government of the East India Company, or of the British Colony to which the original document belongs; and if the document sought to be proved be a judgment, decree, order, or other judicial proceeding of any Foreign or Colonial Court, or of any Court within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, or an affidavit, pleading, or other legal document filed or deposited in any such Court, the authenticated copy to be admissible in evidence, must purport either to be sealed with the Seal of the Foreign or Colonial Court, or Court within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to which the original document belongs, or in the event of such Court having no Seal, to be signed by the Judge, or if there be more than one Judge, by any one of the Judges of the said Court, and such Judge shall attach to his signature a statement in writing on the said copy that the Court whereof he is a Judge has no Seal; but if any of the aforesaid authenticated copies shall purport to be sealed or signed as hereinbefore respectively directed, the same shall respectively be admitted in evidence in every case in which the original document could have been received in evidence, without any proof of the Seal, where a Seal is necessary, or of the signature, or of the truth of the statement attached thereto, where such signature and statement are necessary, or of the judicial character of the person appearing to have made such signature and statement.

VIII. Every Register of a Vessel kept under Act X. of 1841, or under any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the registry of British Vessels, may be proved in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, either by the production of the original, or by an examined copy thereof, or by a copy thereof purporting to be certified under the hand of the person having the charge of the original, and which person is hereby required to furnish such certified copy to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same, upon payment of the sum of one Rupee; and every such Register, or such copy of a Register, and also every Certificate of Registry granted under the said Act, or any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the registry of British Vessels, and purporting to be signed as required by law, shall be received in evidence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, as *prima facie* proof of all the matters contained or recited in such Register, when the Register, or such copy thereof as aforesaid, is produced, and of all the matters contained or recited in or endorsed on such Certificate of Registry when the said Certificate is produced.

IX. Whenever in any proceeding whatever it may be necessary to prove the trial and conviction or acquittal of any person charged with any indictable offence, it shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such person, or a copy thereof, but it shall be sufficient that it be certified, or purport to be certified under the hand of the Clerk of the Court, or other Officer having the custody of the records of the Court where such conviction or acquittal took place, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or other Officer, that the paper produced is a copy of the record of the indictment, trial, conviction, and judgment or acquittal, as the case may be, omitting the formal parts thereof.

X. Whenever any book or other document is of such a public nature as to be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody, and no Statute or Act exists which renders its contents provable by means of a copy, any copy thereof, or extract therefrom, shall be admissible in evidence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person now or hereafter having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, provided it be proved to be an examined copy or extract, or provided it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the Officer to whose custody the original is entrusted, and which Officer is hereby required to furnish such certified copy or extract to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same, upon payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding four annas for every folio of ninety words.

XI. If any officer authorized or required by this Act to furnish any certified copies or extracts shall wilfully certify any document as being a true copy or extract, knowing that the same is not a true copy or extract, as the case may be, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding eighteen months.

XII. All Her Majesty's Courts within the British Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and every Judge and Justice of such

Courts, and every Officer, Commissioner, Arbitrator, or other person, now or hereafter having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence with respect to or concerning any suit, action, or other proceeding in any of such Courts, is hereby empowered to administer an oath to all such witnesses as are legally called before them respectively.

XIII. If any person shall forge the seal, stamp, or signature of any document in this Act mentioned or referred to, or shall tender in evidence any such document with a false or counterfeit seal, stamp, or signature thereto, knowingly the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall be guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction, be liable to transportation for seven years, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, nor less than one year, with hard labour; and whenever any such document shall have been admitted in evidence by virtue of this Act, the Court, or the person who shall have admitted the same, may, at the request of any party against whom the same is so admitted in evidence, direct that the same shall be impounded and be kept in the custody of some Officer of the Court, or other proper person, for such period, and subject to such conditions, as to the said Court or person shall seem meet; and every person who shall be charged with committing any felony under this Act may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and, if convicted, sentenced, and his offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in the place in which he shall be apprehended or be in custody; and every accessory before or after the fact to any such offence may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and, if convicted, sentenced, and his offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in any place in which the principal offender may be tried.

XIV. This Act shall come into operation from and after the Tenth day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-two.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 12th March 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

Act No. XVI. of 1852.

An Act for further Improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Territories of the East India Company.

Whereas offenders frequently escape conviction on their trials, by reason of the technical strictness of criminal proceedings in matters not material to the merits of the case; and whereas such technical strictness may safely be relaxed in many instances, so as to insure the punishment of the guilty, without depriving the accused of any just means of defence; and whereas a failure of justice often takes place on the trial of persons charged with felony and misdemeanor, by reason of variances between the statement in the indictment on which the trial is had, and the proof of names, dates, matters, and circumstances therein mentioned, not material to the merits of the case, and by the misstatement whereof the person on trial cannot have been prejudiced in his defence, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. From and after the coming of this Act into operation, whenever, on the trial of any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor,

The Court may amend certain variances not material to the merits of the case, and

operation, whenever, on the trial of any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor,

by which the defendant cannot be prejudiced in his defence, and may either proceed with or postpone the trial to be had before the same or another jury.

there shall appear to be any variance between the statement in such indictment and the evidence offered in proof thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the trial shall be had, if it shall consider such variance not material to the merits of the case, and that the defendant cannot be prejudiced thereby in his defence on such merits, to order such indictment to be amended, according to the proof, by some officer of the Court or other person, both in that part of the indictment where such variance occurs, and in every other part of the indictment which it may become necessary to amend, on such terms as to postponing the trial to be had before the same or another jury, as such Court shall think reasonable; and after any such amendment the trial shall proceed, whenever the same shall be proceeded with, in the same manner in all respects, and with the same consequences, both with respect to the liability of witnesses to be indicted for perjury and otherwise, as if no such variance had occurred: provided that, in all such cases where the trial shall be so postponed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Court to respite the recognizances of the prosecutor and witnesses, and of the defendant, and his surety or sureties, if any, accordingly, in which case the prosecutor and witnesses shall be bound to attend to prosecute and give evidence respectively, and the defendant shall be bound to attend to be tried, at the time and place to which such trial shall be postponed, without entering into any fresh recognizances for that purpose, in such and the same manner as if they were originally bound by their recognizance to appear and prosecute, or give evidence, at the time and place to which such trial shall have been so postponed: provided also, that where any such trial shall be to be had before another jury, the crown and the defendant shall respectively be entitled to the same challenges as they were respectively entitled to before the first jury was sworn.

**II.** Every verdict and judgment, which shall be given after the making of any amendment under the provisions of this Act, shall be of the same force and effect in all respects as if the indictment had originally been in the same form in which it was after such amendment was made.

**III.** If it shall become necessary at any time, for any purpose whatsoever, to draw up a formal record in any case where any amendment shall have been made under the provisions of this Act, such record shall be drawn up in the form in which the indictment was after such amendment was made, without taking any notice of the fact of such amendment having been made.

**IV.** In any indictment for murder or manslaughter preferred after the coming of this Act into operation, it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which, or the means by which, the death of the deceased was caused, but it shall be sufficient, in every indictment for murder, to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased; and it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously kill and slay the deceased.

**V.** In any indictment for forging, uttering, stealing, embezzling, destroying, or concealing, or for obtaining by false pretences, any instrument, it shall be sufficient to describe such in-

strument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile thereof, or otherwise describing the same, or the value thereof.

**VI.** In any indictment for engraving or making the whole or any part of any instrument, matter, or thing whatsoever, or for using, or having the unlawful possession of any plate, or other material upon which the whole or any part of any instrument, or thing whatsoever shall have been engraved or made, or for having the unlawful possession of any paper upon which the whole or any part of any instrument, matter, or thing whatsoever shall have been made or printed, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument, matter, or thing by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part of such instrument, matter, or thing.

**VII.** In all other cases, wherever it shall be necessary to make any averment in any indictment to any instrument, whether as the same consists wholly or in part of writing, print, or figures, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part thereof.

**VIII.** From and after the coming of this Act into operation, it shall be sufficient in any indictment for forging, uttering, offering, disposing of, or putting off any instrument whatsoever, or for obtaining, or attempting to obtain, any property by false pretences, to allege that the defendant did the act with intent to defraud without alleging the intent of the defendant to be to defraud any particular person; and on the trial of any of the offences in this section mentioned, it shall not be necessary to prove an intent on the part of the defendant to defraud any particular person, but it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant did the act charged with an intent to defraud.

**IX.** And whereas offenders often escape conviction by reason that such persons ought to have been charged with attempting to commit offences, and not with the actual commission thereof; It is enacted, that if on the trial of any person charged with any felony or misdemeanor, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not complete the offence charged, but that he was guilty only of an attempt to commit the same, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is not guilty of the felony or misdemeanor charged, but is guilty of an attempt to commit the same, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for attempting to commit the particular felony or misdemeanor charged in the said indictment; and no person so tried as herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an attempt to commit the felony or misdemeanor for which he was so tried.

**X.** And whereas it is enacted by the 8th Section of Act XXXI. of 1838 that, "on the trial of any person for any of the offences thereinbefore mentioned, or

Repeal of the 8th Section of Act XXXI. of 1838.

for any felony whatever where the crime charged shall include an assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit of the felony, and to find a verdict of guilty of assault against the person indicted, if the evidence shall warrant such finding": and whereas great difficulties have arisen in the construction of such enactment: for remedy thereof it is enacted that the said enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

XI. If upon the trial of any person upon any indictment for robbery, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not commit the crime of robbery, but that he did commit an assault with intent to rob, the

On the trial of an indictment for robbery, the jury may convict of an assault with intent to rob: no person so tried to be afterwards prosecuted for the same.

defendant shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and thereupon such defendant shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for feloniously assaulting with intent to rob; and no person so tried as is herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an assault with intent to commit the robbery for which he was so tried.

XII. If upon the trial of any person for any misdemeanor, it shall appear

Person tried for misdemeanor or not to be acquitted if the offence turn out to be felony, unless the Court so direct.

that the facts given in evidence amount in law to a felony, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; and no person tried for such misdemeanor shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for felony on the same facts, unless the Court before which such trial may be had shall think fit, in its discretion, to discharge the jury from giving any verdict upon such trial, and to direct such person to be indicted for felony, in which case such person may be dealt with in all respects as if he had not been put upon his trial for such misdemeanor.

XIII. If upon the trial any person indicted for embezzlement as a clerk,

Persons indicted for embezzlement, as a clerk &c., not to be acquitted if the offence turn out to be larceny, and vice versa.

servant, or person employed for the purpose or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, it shall be proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of embezzlement, but is guilty of simple larceny, or of larceny as a clerk, servant, or person employed for the purpose, or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, as the case may be, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such larceny; and if upon the trial of any person indicted for larceny it shall be proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to embezzlement, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of larceny, but is guilty of embezzlement, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such embezzlement; and no person so tried for embezzlement or larceny as aforesaid shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny or embezzlement upon the same facts.

XIV. If upon the trial of two or more persons indicted for jointly receiving

Upon an indictment for jointly receiving, persons guilty of separately receiving may be convicted.

any property, it shall be proved that one or more of such persons separately received any part of such

property, it shall be lawful for the jury to convict upon such indictment such of the said persons as shall be proved to have received any part of such property.

XV. And whereas it frequently happens that the principal in a felony is not in custody or amenable to justice, although several accessories to such felony or receivers at different times of

Separate accessories and receivers may be included in the same indictment in the absence of the principal felon.

stolen property the subject of such felony may be in custody or amenable to justice: for the prevention of several trials, it is enacted that any number of such accessories or receivers may be charged with substantive felonies in the same indictment, notwithstanding the principal felon shall not be included in the same indictment, or shall not be in custody or amenable to justice.

XVI. It shall be lawful to insert several counts in the same indictment against the

Three larcenies from the same person within six months may be included in the same indictment.

same person for any number of distinct acts of stealing, not exceeding three, which may have been committed by him against the same person within the space of six calendar months from the first to the last of such acts, and to proceed thereon for all or any of them.

XVII. If upon the trial of any indictment for larceny, it shall appear that the property alleged in such indictment to have been stolen at one time was taken at different times, the prosecutor shall not by reason thereof be required to elect upon which taking he will proceed, unless it shall appear that there were more than three takings, or that more than the space of six calendar months elapsed between the first and the last of such takings; and in either of such last mentioned cases the prosecutor shall be required to elect to proceed for such number of takings, not exceeding three, as appear to have taken place within the period of six calendar months from the first to the last of such takings.

Where a single taking is charged, the prosecutor need not elect, unless where more than three takings, or more than six months between the first and last taking.

as appear to have taken place within the period of six calendar months from the first to the last of such takings.

XVIII. In every indictment in which it shall be necessary to make any averment as to any money or any note of any bank, it shall be sufficient to describe such money or bank-note simply as money, without specifying any particular coin or bank-note; and such allegation, so far as regards the description of the property, shall be sustained by proof of any amount of coin or of any bank-note, although the particular species of coin of which such amount was composed, or the particular nature of the bank-note shall not be proved; and in cases of embezzlement and obtaining money or bank-notes by false pretences, by proof that the offender embezzled or obtained any piece of coin or any bank-note, or any portion of the value thereof, although such piece of coin or bank-note may have been delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the party delivering the same, or to any other person, and such part shall have been returned accordingly.

Coin and bank-notes may be described simply as money.

lawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously, or corruptly taking, making, signing, or subscribing any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, and by what Court or before whom the oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, was taken, made,

XIX. In every indictment for perjury, or for unlawfully, wilfully, falsely,

Simplifying indictments for perjury, and other like offences.

fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously, or corruptly taking, making, signing, or subscribing any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, was taken, made,

signed, or subscribed, without setting forth the bill, answer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any proceeding either in law or in equity, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the Court or person before whom such offence was committed.

XX. In every indictment for subornation of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining, or for contracting with any person to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, or for inciting, causing, or procuring any person unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously, or corruptly to take, make, sign, or subscribe any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, it shall be sufficient, wherever such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall have been actually committed, to allege the offence of the person who actually committed such perjury or other offence in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and then to allege that the defendants unlawfully, wilfully, and corruptly did cause and procure the said person the said offence, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and wherever such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall not have been actually committed, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, without setting forth or averring any of the matters or things hereinbefore rendered unnecessary to be set forth or averred in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

As to form of indictments for subornation of perjury, and other like offences.

XXI. No indictment for any offence shall be held insufficient for want of the averment of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for the omission of the words "as appears by the record" or of the words "with force and arms," or of the words "against the peace," nor for the insertion of the words "against the form of the statute," instead of "against the form of the statutes," or *vice versa*, nor for that any person mentioned in the indictment is designed by a name of office, or other descriptive appellation, instead of his proper name, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed in any case where time is not of the essence of the offence, nor for stating the time imperfectly, nor for stating the offence to have been committed on a day subsequent to the finding of the indictment, or on an impossible day, or on a day that never happened, nor for want of a proper or perfect venue, nor for want of a proper or formal conclusion, nor for want of or imperfection in the addition of any defendant, nor for want of the statement of the value or price of any matter or thing, or the amount of damage, injury, or spoil, in any case where the value or price, or the amount of damage, injury, or spoil, is not of the essence of the offence.

XXII. Every objection to any indictment for any formal defect apparent on the face thereof shall be taken, by demurrer or motion, to quash such indictment, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterwards; and every Court before which any such objection shall be taken for any formal defect may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in such particular by some officer of the Court, or other person, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect had appeared.

XXIII. No person prosecuted shall be entitled to traverse or postpone the trial of any indictment found against him at any Session of the Peace, Session of Oyer and Terminer, or Session of Gaol Delivery; Provided always that if the Court, upon the application of the person so indicted or otherwise, shall be of opinion that he ought to be

Formal objections to indictments shall be taken before Jury are sworn. Court may amend any formal defect.

Provision as to traversing indictments.

traverse or postpone the trial of any indictment found against him at any Session of the Peace, Session of Oyer and Terminer, or Session of Gaol Delivery; Provided always that if the Court, upon the application of the person so indicted or otherwise, shall be of opinion that he ought to be

allowed a further time, either to prepare for his defence or otherwise, such Court may adjourn the trial of such person to the next subsequent session, upon such terms as to bail or otherwise as to such Court shall seem meet, and may respite the recognizances of the prosecutor and witnesses accordingly, in which case the prosecutor and witnesses shall be bound to attend to prosecute and give evidence at such subsequent Session without entering into any fresh recognizance for that purpose.

XXIV. In any plea of *autrefois convict*, or *autrefois acquit* it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted (as the case may be) of the said offence charged in the indictment.

XXV. Whenever any person shall be convicted of any one of the offences following, as an indictable misdemeanour—that is to say,—

Punishment for certain indictable misdemeanours. any cheat or fraud punishable at common law; any conspiracy to cheat or defraud, or to extort money or goods, or falsely to accuse of any crime, or to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat the course of public justice; any escape or rescue from lawful custody, on a criminal charge; any public and indecent exposure of the person; any indecent assault, or any assault occasioning actual bodily harm; any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under twelve years of age; any public selling, or exposing for public sale, or to public view, of any obscene book, print, picture, or other indecent exhibition, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence the offender to be imprisoned for any term now warranted by law, and also to be kept to hard labour during the whole or any part of such term of imprisonment.

XXVI. In the construction of this Act the word "indictment" shall be understood to include "information," "inquisition," and

Interpretation of terms. "presentment," as well as "indictment," and also any "plea," "replication," or other pleading; and the terms "finding of the indictment," shall be understood to include "the taking of an inquisition," "the exhibiting of an information," and "the making a presentment;" and wherever, in this Act, in describing or referring to any person or party, matter or thing, any word importing the singular number or masculine gender is used, the same shall be understood to include, and shall be applied to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, several matters and things as well as one matter or thing; and the word "property" shall be understood to include goods, chattels, money, valuable securities, and every other matter or thing, whether real or personal, upon or with respect to which any offence may be committed.

XXVII. This Act shall come into operation from and after the tenth day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-two.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 12th March 1852.

The following Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT XVII. OF 1852.

*An Act to diminish the Expense and Delay of Proceedings in Her Majesty's Courts within the Territories of the East India Company.*

I. It shall be lawful for persons interested or claiming to be interested in any question cognizable in Her Majesty's Courts within the Territories of the East India Company, on the Equity, Plea, Ecclesiastical or Admiralty sides thereof respectively, and including among such persons all lunatics, married women, and infants, in the manner and under the restrictions hereinafter contained, to concur in stating such question in the form of a special case for the opinion of the said Courts, and it shall also be lawful for all Executors, Administrators, Representatives and Trustees to concur in such case.

Persons interested in questions cognizable in Her Majesty's Courts may state special cases for the opinion of such Courts.

Persons interested or claiming to be interested in any such question as aforesaid may, after having been authorized in that behalf by the Court or any Judge thereof in which such special case is filed, concur in such case in his own name, and in the name and on the behalf of the lunatic.

II. The Committee of the estate of any lunatic interested or claiming to be interested in any such question as aforesaid may, after having been authorized in that behalf by the Court or any Judge thereof in which such special case is filed, concur in such case in his own name, and in the name and on the behalf of the lunatic.

III. A husband interested or claiming to be interested in right of his wife in any such question as aforesaid may concur in such case in his own name, and in the name of his wife where the wife has no claim to any interest distinct from her husband, and a married woman having or claiming any interest in any such question as aforesaid distinct from her husband may in her own right concur in such case, provided that her husband also concurs therein; but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to require the husband of a Mahomedan or Hindoo female to concur in such case.

IV. The guardian of any infant interested or claiming to be interested in any such question as aforesaid may concur in such case in the name and on the behalf of the infant, unless such guardian has an interest in such question adverse to the interest of the infant therein.

V. It shall be lawful for the said Courts, by order to be made in the matter of any lunatic not found such by inquisition, or in the matter of any infant, upon the application of any person on the behalf of such lunatic, or upon the application of such infant, by motion or petition, to appoint any person shown by affidavit to be a fit person, and to have no interest adverse to the interest of the lunatic or infant, to be the special guardian of such lunatic or infant for the purpose of concurring in such case in the name and on behalf of the lunatic or infant, and any such person so appointed may lawfully so concur. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Courts to require notice of such application to be given to such person, if any, as the Court shall think fit.

VI. In any case in which any such order as aforesaid shall have been made by the said Courts in the matter of any infant without notice to the guardian of the infant, it shall be lawful for the said Courts, if they shall respectively think fit so to do, to discharge such order upon the application of such guardian, by motion or petition; and the said Courts, if they shall respectively think fit, may thereupon appoint some other fit person to be the special guardian of such infant for the purpose of such special case, and may also give such directions as may be necessary for

substituting in such special case either the name of the guardian so applying, or of the special guardian so appointed, in lieu of the name of the special guardian so displaced. Provided always, that the discharge of any Order appointing a special guardian shall not invalidate anything which shall in the meantime have been done by such special guardian, unless the Court shall, upon notice to all parties, especially so direct.

VII. Every such special case shall be entitled as a cause between some or one of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiffs or plaintiffs and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant; and in the title to such cases lunatics and infants shall be described as such, and their Committees, guardians, or special guardians named; and where in any such case a married woman is named as a plaintiff, and her husband as a defendant thereto, a next friend of such married woman shall be named in the title to such case; but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to require a next friend of any Hindoo or Mahomedan married woman to be named in such title.

VIII. Every such special case shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby; and upon the hearing of such case, the Court and the parties shall be at liberty to refer to the whole contents of such documents; and the Court shall be at liberty to draw from the facts and documents stated in any such special case any inference which the Court might have drawn therefrom if proved in a cause.

IX. Every such special case to which an infant or lunatic is a party by his guardian or special guardian shall also state how such guardian or special guardian was constituted; and where any married woman having or claiming any interest distinct from her husband is a party to such case, it shall be stated therein that she concurs in such case in her own right.

X. Every such special case shall be signed by Counsel for all parties, and shall be filed in the same manner as bills, plaints, or allegations are filed, and the defendants may appear thereto in the same manner as defendants appear to bills, plaints, or allegations, and no defendants shall be required to take an office copy of a special case, but an office copy thereof shall be taken by the plaintiff.

XI. After a special case shall have been filed and the defendants shall have appeared thereto, all the parties to such special case shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court in the same manner as if the plaintiff in the special case had filed a bill, plaint, or allegation against the parties named as defendants thereto, and such defendants had appeared to such bill, plaint, or allegation, and upon the special case being filed, and appearances entered thereto as aforesaid, all parties to such special case, shall, for the purposes of such special case, be bound by the statements therein.

XII. So soon as all the defendants shall have appeared to the special case, the same may be set down for hearing, and subpoenas to hear judgment, or notices of hearing, issued and served according to the practice of the said Courts.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the said Courts, upon the hearing of any such special case as aforesaid, to determine the questions raised therein, or any of them,

XIV. Upon hearing Court to determine

XV. How cases to be set down for hearing.

XVI. Parties to be bound by statements after defendants have appeared to special case.

XVII. Special case to be signed by Counsel and filed, and appearances to be entered for defendants.

XVIII. How special cases to be stated.

XIX. How married women may concur.

XX. How infant may concur.



question and make and by decree or judgment to declare its opinion thereon, and, so far as the case shall admit of the same, upon the right involved therein, without proceeding to administer any relief consequent upon such declaration, and every such declaration of the said Court contained in any such decree or judgment shall have the same force and effect as such declaration would have had, and shall be binding to the same extent as such declaration would have been, if contained in a decree or judgment made in a suit between the same parties instituted by bill, plaint, or allegation; provided always, that if upon the hearing of such special case as aforesaid, the Court shall be of opinion that the statements contained therein so far as the same affect the interest of any married woman, infant, or lunatic are not true, or that the questions raised thereby, or any of them, cannot properly be decided upon such case, the same may be at such hearing, with the consent of all parties thereto, and of the Court, amended so as

Proviso that Court may refuse to decide.

properly to raise such questions, or the said Court may refuse to decide the same.

XIV. Every executor, administrator, representative, trustee, or other person making any payment or doing any act in conformity with the declaration contained in any decree or judgment made or pronounced upon a special case, shall in all respects be as fully and effectually protected and indemnified by such declaration, as if such payment had been made or act done under or in pursuance of the express order of the said Court made in a suit, action, or proceeding between the same parties instituted by bill, plaint, or allegation, save only as to any rights or claims of any person in respect of matters not determined by such declaration.

XIV. When any person shall be desirous to have a special case re-heard, or to appeal from the decision thereon, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, upon application for that purpose, either at the time of the decree or judgment upon such special case being made, or at any time afterwards, and upon such conditions, if any, as the Court shall think fit, to order that the declaration contained in such decree shall not be acted upon for such time as the said Courts respectively shall think just.

XVI. The filing of a special case, and the entering of appearances thereto by the persons named as defendants therein, shall be taken to be a *lis pendens*.

XVII. Any documents referred to in a special case, and any copies thereof, or extracts therefrom, identified by the signature of the solicitors for all parties, may be produced and read at the hearing of such case, without further proof; and it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, at any time after the filing of the special case, and the entering of appearances thereto by the persons named as defendants therein, to order any document, which may be admitted thereby to be in the possession of any party to such case, to be deposited and produced in such manner and for such purposes as the said Courts respectively shall think fit.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the said Courts, upon the application of the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate of any deceased person, by order to be made upon motion or petition of course, and to be in the form or to the effect set forth in the schedule hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require, to refer it to the Master of

Court, on application of Executors or Administrators, may by order of course direct it to be referred to a Master to take an account of debts and liabilities.

the said Courts respectively to take an account of the debts and liabilities affecting the estate of such deceased person, and to report thereon; provided always, that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one year next after the death of such deceased person, or pending any proceedings to administer the estate of such person; and in case at any time after the making of such order, any decree or order for administering the estate of such deceased person shall be made, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, by such decree or order, to stay or suspend the proceedings under such order, of course on such terms and conditions, if any, as to the said Courts respectively shall seem just.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any person who may have come in before the Master under any such order, and claimed to be a creditor upon the estate of the deceased person, or to have any demand upon such estate by reason of any liability, and whose debt or claim may not have been wholly allowed by the said Master, to apply to the Court making such order by motion, of which notice shall be given within fourteen days after the filing of the Master's Report, to have such claim allowed by such Court, either wholly or partially; and it shall be lawful for the said executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, and for any creditor of the deceased person who may be authorized by special leave of the said Court so to do, to apply to the said Court by motion, of which notice shall be given within the time aforesaid, to have any debt or claim allowed by the said Master disallowed by the said Court, either wholly or partially, and, at the expiration of fourteen days after the filing of the said report, the same shall, except as to any debt or claim as to which any such notice as aforesaid may have been given, be absolute, as if the same had been confirmed by order of the said Court.

XX. Upon the hearing of any such motion as aforesaid, the said Courts respectively may either dismiss such motion, or may order the debt or claim to which such motion relates to be allowed or disallowed, as the case may be, and either wholly or partially, or may direct further inquiry or further proceedings, by way of action or otherwise, touching such debt or claim, and after such inquiry or proceedings may, upon further motion, deal with such debt or claim as to the said Courts respectively shall seem just: provided always, that no new evidence shall be received by the said Courts upon the hearing of any such motion without special leave of the said Courts.

XXI. In case any debt or any certain liability shall have been allowed as aforesaid, and shall not within fourteen days after the report has become absolute as to such debt or liability, or after the same shall have been allowed by the said Court, be paid or provided for by appropriation to the satisfaction of the person who has established such liability, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively by order to be made, in case of any debt remaining due, upon the application by motion or petition of the person to whom the debt remains due, and on notice to the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, and in case of any certain liability remaining unprovided for by appropriation, upon the application by motion or petition of the person by whom such liability has been established, or of the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, and on notice by the party applying to the other of them, to order payment of the debts which may have been allowed and remain unpaid, and to provide for the certain liabilities which may have been allowed and remain unprovided for, in like manner as the same

Master's Report may be objected to by motion to the Court, of which notice shall be given.

Proceeding of the Court on such motion.

If debts or certain liabilities allowed, and not paid or provided for, order may be made for payment or accounts.

could or might have been paid or provided for in a suit for that purpose instituted by Bill, or to refer it to the Master to take an account of the debts and certain liabilities allowed as aforesaid, which remain unpaid or unprovided for, and also the usual accounts of the estate of the deceased person, with all usual and proper directions; and every such order shall have the same force and effect, and shall be prosecuted and carried on in like manner as a decree in a creditor's suit instituted by Bill.

XXII. Nothing in Sections XVIII. and XXI.

of this Act contained shall be construed so as to prevent any of Her Majesty's Courts from taking such accounts as aforesaid in any manner in which, according to the usual practice of such Courts, the same might have been taken if directed by a decretal order made in a suit.

XXIII. In case any contingent liability shall be

allowed by the said report, or by the said Courts respectively, it shall be lawful for the said Courts, by order, to be made upon the application of the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, by motion or petition, on notice to the person who may have established such contingent liability, to order such sum of money, part, or proceeds of part, of the estate of the deceased person, as to the said Courts respectively shall seem just, to be set apart and appropriated for answering such contingent liability, and to give such directions as the said Courts shall think fit touching the payment of such sum of money into Courts, and the investment thereof, and the payment, application, or accumulation of the interest or dividends thereof in the meantime and until the same shall be required to answer such liability, and when such liability shall be ascertained or determined, to give such directions as to the payment of such sum out of Court as the said Courts respectively shall deem right; Provided always, that no order to be made as aforesaid shall in any manner bind the assets so appropriated as against the persons entitled to the estate of the deceased subject to the contingent liability, and any person interested in such appropriated assets may apply to the Court touching the same, as he may be advised.

Court, on application of executors or administrators, &c. may direct appropriation of money to answer contingent liability

XXIV. After the filing of such report as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said

Courts respectively upon the application of the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate of the deceased, by order, to be made on motion, to restrain by injunction any proceedings at law against them by any person having, or claiming to have, any demand upon the estate of the deceased by reason of any debt or liability other than the persons who may have established contingent liabilities under the said order, for which no appropriation may have been made.

XXV. In case no debt or liability, or no debt

or liability other than a contingent liability, shall have been allowed as aforesaid, or in case any debt or liability other than as aforesaid shall have been allowed as aforesaid, then after the same shall have been paid or provided for by appropriation as aforesaid, all payments made by the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, or any of them, on account of the estate of the deceased person, and all dispositions of such assets made by them or any of them on account of such estate, shall, as against all persons having, or claiming to have, any demand upon such estate by reason of any debt or liability, other than persons who may have established under the said order any contingent liability, for which no such appropriation as aforesaid may

Protection to be afforded to executors, administrators, &c.

have been made, be as good and effectual as if the same had been made under a decree of the said Courts respectively: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect or prejudice the rights of any creditor or other person having any demand or claim upon the estate of the deceased against any assets so paid or disposed of, or against the persons to whom such payment or disposition may have been made, or against any assets appropriated under the provisions of this Act, and the appropriation of which, if made under a decree of the said Court, in a suit to which he was not a party, would not have been binding upon him.

XXVI. All exceptions for scandal, impertinence, and insufficiency to be heard by the Court.

and insufficiency, which, according to the existing practice of said Courts are referred to the Masters of the said Courts, shall not any longer be so referred, but shall be heard and determined in the first instance by the said Courts, or any Judge thereof.

XXVII. Notwithstanding any rule or practice of

the said Courts to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, at the hearing of any cause, or of any further directions therein, to receive proof by affidavit, or otherwise, of all proper parties being before the Court, and of all such matters as are necessary to be proved for enabling the said Courts respectively to order payment of any monies belonging to any married woman, and of all such other matters, not directly in issue in the cause, as, in the opinion of the said Courts respectively, may safely and properly be so proved.

XXVIII. It shall be lawful for the said Courts

Her Majesty's Courts to make General Rules and Orders from time to time. respectively, from time to time, to make, rescind, and alter General Rules and Orders for better enabling the opinion of the said Courts respectively to be obtained on special cases, and for effectuating the purposes of this Act as to the debts and liabilities of deceased persons, and for making any provisions which may be or be deemed necessary or proper as to amendment, revivor, and supplemental matter or relief, and as to costs of any proceedings under or in pursuance of this Act, and for regulating the times and form and mode of procedure and practice of the said Courts in respect of the matters to which this Act relates, and every of them, and so far as may be found expedient for altering the course of proceeding hereinbefore prescribed in respect to such matters or any of them, and generally for assimilating the practice of the said Courts respectively to that of the High Court of Chancery in England.

XXIX. All such General Rules and Orders shall

be laid before the Governor General of India in Council within one month after the making and issuing of the same, and every such Rule or Order shall, from and after the time in that behalf to be appointed by the said Courts respectively, and if no time shall be so appointed, then from and after the making thereof, be binding and obligatory on the said Courts respectively, and be of like force and effect as if the provisions therein contained had been expressly enacted by the Governor General of India in Council. Provided always, that if the said Governor General of India in Council shall by any resolution passed at any time within six months after such Rules, Orders, and Regulations shall have been laid before him, resolve that the whole or any part of such Rules or Orders ought not to continue in force, in such case the whole or such part thereof as shall be so included in such resolution shall, from and after the time that such resolution is notified to the said Court, cease to be binding and obligatory

Rules and Orders to be laid before the Governor General in Council, and to be binding from the time appointed, or from the making, unless objected to.

on the said Court; provided that every such Rule or Order so made, or expressed to be made, in pursuance of this Act, which shall not be laid before the Governor General of India in Council within the time by this Act limited for that purpose shall, from and after the expiration of such time, be absolutely void and of no effect. Provided always, that nothing in this clause contained shall be construed so that the said Rules or Orders should not be transmitted as heretofore to Her Majesty in Privy Council for approbation.

XXX. In the meantime, and until any such General Rules or Orders shall be made, and in so far as the same, when made, shall not be applicable, the proceedings under this Act shall be governed and regulated by the provisions herein contained, so far as the same extend, and in so far as the same do not extend shall, as well with respect to the persons who ought to be made parties to special cases as in every other respect, be governed and regulated by the Rules, Orders, and Practice of the said Courts respectively, in suits instituted by bill, so far as the same can be applied thereto; and subject to such General Rules and Orders as aforesaid, the costs of all proceedings under this Act shall be in the discretion of the said Courts respectively.

XXXI. All decrees and orders made under the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to rehearing, appeal, and review, and may be discharged and varied in the same and the like manner as decrees and orders of the said Courts made in suits instituted by bill.

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

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number:

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females:

The expression "Her Majesty's Courts" or "Courts" shall mean and include Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and also the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca:

The word "Lunatic" shall include idiots and persons of unsound mind, and whether found such by inquisition or not:

The word "Guardian" shall mean father or testamentary guardian, or guardian appointed by any of Her Majesty's Courts (not being a special guardian appointed under the provisions of this Act.)

XXXIII. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

*Schedule referred to by the foregoing Act, (Date.)*

In the matter of A. B., late of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ Banker (or as the case may be), deceased.

Upon motion this day made into this Court by Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Counsel for C. D. of the executor (or administrator) of the abovenamed A. B. (or upon the humble petition of C. D. of the executor (or administrator) of the said A. B. this day preferred unto the Supreme Court of Judicature at \_\_\_\_\_

for the reasons therein contained,) it is ordered, That it be referred to the Master of this Court to take an account of the debts and liabilities affecting the (per-

sonal or the real estate of the said A. B. or his moveable and immoveable estate, as the case may be,) and to compute interest on such of the said debts and liabilities as carry interest after the rate of interest the same respectively carry; and the said Master is to cause an advertisement to be published in the

Gazette and such other public papers as he shall think fit, for the persons claiming in respect of any such debts or liabilities to come in before the said Master, and prove their debts and claims, and he is to fix a peremptory day for that purpose; and such of the creditors as shall not come in and prove their debts and claims by the time so to be limited, are to be excluded the benefit of this order; and it is ordered, that the Master do distinguish debts from liabilities, and liabilities certain from liabilities contingent; and it is ordered, that the said estate of the said A. B. be applied in payment and satisfaction of such debts and liabilities of the said A. B. in a due course of administration; and for the better taking the said accounts and discovery of the matters aforesaid, the parties are to produce before the Master, upon oath, all deeds, books, papers, and writings in their custody or power relating thereto, and are to be examined upon interrogatories or *videlicet*, as the said Master shall direct; and any of the parties are to be at liberty to apply to the Court as there shall be occasion.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 12th March 1852.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th of March 1852.

ACT No — OF 1852.

*An Act to confer certain powers on Patels and other Heads of Villages in the Bombay Presidency.*

Whereas it is expedient to confer certain powers on Patels and other heads of Villages in the Bombay Presidency, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. Clause I, Section XLIX. of Regulation XII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, is repealed.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an order in writing, to authorize any Magistrate of a Zillah to issue a Commission to any person exercising the office of Patel, or charged with the administration of criminal justice within the limits of any Town, Village or Peth, in the said Presidency, empowering him to try any person charged with the Commission of any of the offences hereinafter mentioned, and the said Magistrate shall forthwith issue the said Commission in accordance with such order.

III. It shall be lawful for every such Patel or other Officer, who shall have received from the Magistrate such Commission as aforesaid, to try any person charged with the offence of theft, assault, or abuse, when the value of the property stolen, or the amount of damages sought to be recovered, does not exceed rupees \_\_\_\_\_, and also to try any person charged with resisting or refusing to obey any order of such Patel or other Officer as aforesaid. Provided always, that every charge of any such offence shall be preferred to such Patel or other Officer as aforesaid within eight days after the commission of such offence.

IV. It shall be lawful for every such Patel or other Officer, who shall have received from the Magistrate such Commission as aforesaid, to order any person, convicted by him of any such offence as aforesaid, to pay a fine not exceeding five rupees, or to be placed in the stocks for any period not exceeding six hours, or to be detained in the chowkey of the Town, Village,

or Peth, for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
*the 12th March 1852.*

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th of March 1852.

Act No. — or 1852.

*An Act to relieve the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut at Bombay from the Superintendence of the Police in that Presidency.*

Whereas it is expedient to relieve the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut at Bombay from the superintendence of the Police in that Presidency, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. So much of Clause 1., Section XXVII. of Regulation XIII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, as enacts that the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut shall superintend the administration of Police, and so much of Clause 4. Section XXVII. of the same Regulation, as enacts that the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut shall furnish information to Government of the state of the Police in each Zillah, are hereby repealed.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, the superintendence of the Police in the said Presidency shall be vested in, and exercised by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and for the better superintendence thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to appoint such persons as he shall think fit to control and superintend the said Police, subject to the orders of the said Governor in Council, and to vest in such persons such power and authority for the purposes aforesaid as to the said Governor in Council may seem proper.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
*the 12th March 1852.*

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th March 1852.

Act No. — or 1852.

*An Act to amend the Law respecting the Circuits of Judicial Commissioners in the Presidency of Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law respecting the Circuits of Judicial Commissioners in the Presidency of Bombay, It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Section IX. of Regulation III. of 1830, and Sections II. III. IV. and V. of Regulation VIII. of 1833, are hereby repealed.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to issue a Commission in writing to any one of the Judges of the Court of Sudder Foujdaree

Adawlut, thereby directing and empowering him to exercise and perform all or any of the powers and duties of a Judge on Circuit, or of a visiting or Judicial Commissioner, under the provisions of Chapter IV. Regulation XIII. of 1827, Sections X. XI. and XII. Regulation III. of 1830, Sections V. Regulation VIII. of 1831, and Sections VI. and VII. Regulation VIII. of 1833, and all or any of the powers or duties now vested in, and exercised by, the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

III. It shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council of Bombay in and by the said Commission, or by order in writing to direct any Commissioner appointed as aforesaid to proceed on Circuit to any and such Zillahs in the said Presidency as shall be in the said Commission or order named, and to prescribe the period of his return to the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft now read be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
*the 19th March 1852.*

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 19th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

Act No. XVIII. of 1852.

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Pleaders in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.*

Whereas the laws in force relating to pleaders, practising in the Courts of the East India Company, in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, require amendment, It is enacted as follows:

I. Clause 4, Section V., Regulation XXVI. of 1814, and Sections VI., VII., VIII., X., XI., XIII., XIV., XV., Clause 3, Section IX., and Clause 6, Section XX. of Regulation XXVII. of 1814, and Section XVIII., Regulation X. of 1829, of the Bengal Code, and Sections X. and XI. of Act I. of 1846, so far as regards the said Courts, and the pleaders therein are hereby repealed.

II. Any pleader practising in the said Courts shall be liable to dismissal on proof of his conviction by a competent Court of a criminal offence, or on proof of a declaration or finding by a competent Court, in a suit or proceeding to which such pleader was a party, that he has knowingly committed a breach of trust, or for fraudulent or dishonest conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

III. When a competent Court has convicted a pleader of a criminal offence, or has declared or found, in a suit or proceeding to which such pleader was a party, that he has knowingly committed a breach of trust, the Court competent to dismiss such pleader may make an order for his dismissal, on the production of an authenticated copy of the judgment or decision containing such conviction, declaration, or finding; and on proof, to the satisfaction of the Court, that such judgment or decision has not been set aside or reversed, and that the pleader is the party to whom such conviction or decision relates.

IV. When any pleader is charged with fraudulent or dishonest conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, by any person or Court, the Court competent to make an order for his dismissal, shall serve, or cause to be served upon such pleader, a copy of the charge or charges brought against him, and also a

notice of the day appointed by the said Court for the hearing of such charge or charges, and such copy and notice shall be served upon the said pleader at least twenty clear days before the day appointed for such hearing; and on the hearing of the said charge or charges the Court shall receive all such relevant evidence as shall be properly tendered by, or on behalf of the Court or party bringing the charge or charges, or by the said pleader, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the said charge or charges in a summary way, and shall record its decision, and the reasons on which the same is grounded. Provided always, that the Court which is competent to dismiss a pleader, shall also be competent to bring a charge or charges, and proceed against him as aforesaid, and may also hear and adjudicate upon such charge or charges in manner hereinbefore mentioned. Provided also, that the evidence of witnesses on such hearing shall be taken and made upon oath, and every witness who shall give false evidence at such hearing shall be liable on conviction to punishment for perjury, in like manner as witnesses examined in civil or criminal trials.

V. The power of dismissing pleaders practising in the Sudder Court of the said Provinces is vested in the Judges of that Court; the power of dismissing pleaders practising in the Courts of the Zillah Judges, or in Courts subordinate to them in the said Provinces, is vested in the Zillah Judges respectively.

VI. An appeal from the order of any Zillah Judge, for the dismissal of a pleader, may be made to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, according to the rules in force for the admission of appeals.

VII. It shall not be lawful for any of the said Courts of the Lower Provinces of the said Presidency to impose any fine on any pleader practising in the said Courts, except such fine as may be imposed under the provisions of Act XXX. of 1841.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,

*the 19th March 1852.*

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 19th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

Act No. XIX. of 1852.

*An Act for securing the Abkarry Revenue of Madras.*

For better securing the Abkarry Revenue of the Town and Suburbs of Madras, It is enacted as follows:

I. Regulation I. of 1813 of the Madras Code, and so much of Clause 159 of an Act of Parliament numbered Chapter LII. of the Statutes passed in the thirty-third year of King George the Third, as relates to the sale of Arrack, or other spirituous liquors, within the Town of Madras, and to the punishment of unlicensed traders in spirits or spirituous liquors within the said Town, are repealed.

II. The collection of the Revenue arising from the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors within the Town and Suburbs of Madras, shall be under the charge of the Collector of Madras, who shall perform the duties connected therewith under the control of the Board of Revenue.

III. The Collector may appoint Conicopolies, Pygusts, Jemadars, Peons, and other Officers for collection of the said Revenue, and prevention of smuggling; and the Officers so appointed, besides their ordinary respective designations, shall be styled "Abkarry Officers."

IV. Every person who shall sell by retail any

spirituous or fermented liquors within the Town and Suburbs of Madras, without a licence for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the Collector of Madras, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each sale, but this enactment shall not apply to wholesale dealers selling such small quantities of Beer, Wine, or Spirits, as may appear to the Collector to be intended only as samples.

V. A sale of European Spirits in a less quantity than two and a half gallons old Wine Measure, (i. e. one dozen quart bottles,) and of Arrack or Rum, or any other Spirits manufactured to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, in a less quantity than one quart, and of English and Foreign Beer or Wine in a less quantity than six quart bottles, and of Toddy in a less quantity than one quart, shall be deemed a retail sale within the meaning of this Act.

VI. The Board of Revenue shall have authority at all times to regulate the form and provisions of licences to be granted under this Act, and to alter and add to the conditions thereof; and each licence shall distinctly specify the kind or kinds of liquor the holder is authorized to sell, the manner in which and source whence such liquor is to be supplied to him, the excise duty, not exceeding three rupees and eight annas per gallon, which he shall pay upon it, whether it be provided by the Officers of Government or otherwise, or, should a fee upon the licence be substituted for the said excise duty, the amount of such fee. The licence shall further specify the district or place, street or road, and house or shop, in which the sale is to be carried on.

VII. The sale of Arrack or Rum, or other country Spirits, or of Toddy, in quantities larger than those specified for each article in Section V. of this Act, is prohibited; and every person who shall act in breach of this prohibition shall be liable to the fine prescribed in Section XV. for the illicit possession of these articles; but this prohibition does not apply to the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors imported into Madras under passes from the Collector, or other Officer duly empowered in that behalf, and supplied by wholesale to licensed retail dealers, or to the sale of Rum under Bond for exportation by sea, and covered by a certificate to that effect.

VIII. Every person taking out a licence for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, under this Act, shall execute a counterpart engagement, in exact conformity with the tenor of such licence.

IX. The Collector may withhold or recall a licence, if any of the conditions upon which the licence is granted be not complied with, or, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, for any other cause, giving fifteen days' notice of such withdrawal; and any person selling by retail any spirituous or fermented liquor within the Town and Suburbs of Madras, whilst such licence is withheld, or after it is recalled, shall be subject to all the penalties provided by this Act for the unlicensed sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.

X. No spirituous liquor manufactured eastward of the Cape of Good Hope shall be removed from the Sea Custom House to any Warehouse, Shop, or private dwelling, or from one Warehouse, Shop, or private dwelling to another, without the Permit of the Collector of Madras, which Permit must accompany all liquors so removed, but persons having paid the Sea Custom Duty shall be entitled to dispose of such liquor by wholesale for exportation beyond the limits of Madras and its Suburbs, such export to be made under permits to be granted by the Collector of Madras at his discretion, and on proof to his satisfaction that the spirits are intended to be exported.

XI. All spirituous liquor manufactured by the European method of distillation shall, when imported into the Town and Suburbs of Madras by land, be

placed under the charge of the Collector of Sea Customs, who will have them gauged and tested. The said liquors may be either kept in the custody of the Importer, on his furnishing security for its exportation or sale, under the provisions of Section II. Act XXXII. of 1845, or in the joint custody of the Collector of Sea Customs and the Importer, or it may be deposited in the Sea Custom Warehouse on payment of the usual Warehouse rent. When kept in such joint custody, or deposited in such Warehouse as aforesaid, no security for its exportation or sale shall be required, and the amount and nature of the security required to be furnished when such liquors are kept in the custody of the Importer, shall be fixed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, who shall also determine the time to be allowed for its exportation.

XII. It shall not be lawful for the Justices to grant a licence to open or establish, or keep open any Lodging House, Boarding House, Eating House, Punch House, Coffee Room, Tavern, Hotel, or any other House of public entertainment, within their jurisdiction, in which any spirituous or fermented liquor may be sold to any person who has not taken out a licence for the retail sale of such liquor, and any such licence granted by the Justices shall become void whenever the licence for the retail of such liquor granted to such person shall be withheld or recalled by the Collector under this Act. Provided always, that on the representation of the Superintendent of Police to the Collector, that any such house of public entertainment as aforesaid is kept as a disorderly house, or that the keeper thereof is, for any reason, or in consequence of misconduct, (such reason or misconduct to be specially assigned by the Superintendent.) unfit to receive or retain any such licence, then, and in such case, the said Collector shall forthwith revoke any licence already granted by him to such keeper of any such house of public entertainment.

XIII. The Collector, after demand made in writing, may levy any arrears of tax, duty, or fee, due on account of any licence granted under this Act, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person from whom the same is due; provided that no such arrears shall be recoverable after the end of two years next after the same shall have become due, or next after an acknowledgment of the same in writing shall have been given by the person by whom the same is payable.

XIV. A breach of any of the conditions of a licence granted under this Act shall, besides forfeiture of the licence, be punishable by a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and such fine shall be recoverable from the licensed dealer, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale.

XV. Any person, not being a licensed dealer, having in his possession, and any person carrying within the Town and Suburbs of Madras any greater quantity of spirituous or fermented liquors, (excepting English and Foreign Beer, Wine, and Spirits,) than the quantity specified for each article in Section V., and not being protected by a Pass or Permit from the Collector, or other Officer duly empowered in that behalf, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XVI. Besides the penalties above specified for the illicit sale, possession, and carrying of spirituous or fermented liquors, all such liquors found in the possession of any offender against this Act shall be seized and confiscated, together with the Vessels, Packages, and Coverings in which such liquors are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XVII. Any Abkarry Officer above the rank of Peon may enter, inspect, and search, at any time, by day or by night, for any of the purposes contem-

plated in this Act, the house or shop in which any licensed retail dealer shall carry on the sale of spirituous or fermented liquor under this Act.

XVIII. Every person holding a licence for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, shall keep such licence at the house or shop specified in the licence, and shall show the licence on the demand of any Abkarry Officer who shall desire to see the same; and any licensed dealer, who shall refuse or be unable to produce his licence on demand of any Abkarry Officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees.

XIX. Any Abkarry Officer may stop and detain any person having possession of or carrying in any Public Road, Street, Thoroughfare, or place, or in any open shop, any spirituous or fermented liquors without a Pass, or otherwise liable to confiscation under this Act, and may seize the liquors, with the Vessels, Packages, and Coverings in which the liquors are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them.

XX. If the Collector has good reason to believe, either from information given by any Abkarry Officer, or other person, to be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge, or from the proceedings in any other case, that any spirituous or fermented liquor, liable to confiscation under this Act, is kept or concealed in any place, the Collector, by warrant under his hand, may empower any Abkarry Officer, above the rank of Jemadar of Peons, between sunrise and sunset, but always in the presence of a Constable or other Officer of the Peace, to enter into every such place where any such liquor is suspected to be kept or concealed, and to seize and carry away such liquor, and in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure, or removal, as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful keeping or concealing of such liquor whom he shall find on the premises. Provided that, where there is ground to suspect that such liquor is unlawfully concealed in any apartment of the women, in houses belonging to the classes whose women do not appear in public, the Officer charged with the execution of the Warrant, shall follow, as closely as may be, the rules for the seizure of property so concealed, adopted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.

XXI. All Constables and other Ministerial Officers of the Peace are required to aid the Abkarry Officers in the due execution of this Act, upon notice given, or request made by any such Abkarry Officer; and any Officer who, without lawful excuses, shall refuse or neglect to assist as aforesaid, on being required to do so, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by Section XXIX. of this Act for Abkarry Officers conniving at the escape of a person arrested under this Act.

XXII. Whenever an Abkarry Officer, duly authorized under this Act, shall arrest any person, or shall seize any spirituous or fermented liquor, or shall enter any house or shop for the purpose of searching for such illicit liquors, he shall carry the person arrested, with the illicit liquors seized, with all convenient despatch, to the Collector, and shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report to the Collector of all the particulars. And the Collector, after such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, shall forthwith either release the person arrested, or send him in custody to the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies.

XXIII. Every person who shall maliciously give false information against any person, for being engaged in the unlicensed sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or for having in his possession, or carrying, or in respect of there being in any house or shop, any spirituous or fermented liquors, in contravention of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees,

or to imprisonment in the Common Gaol, for a period not exceeding six months, or to both.

XXIV. Every person who shall obstruct or molest any Abkarry Officer, or any person acting in aid of such Officer, in the due execution of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, and such person shall be further liable, if any affray or breach of the peace shall happen in consequence of his resistance, on conviction of the same before a competent tribunal, to such punishment as is prescribed by Law for cases of affray and breach of the peace, in addition to the penalty above prescribed for resistance of process.

XXV. Any Abkarry Officer, who shall delay carrying to the Collector any person arrested, or any illicit liquors seized under this Act, or who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees.

XXVI. Any Abkarry Officer, who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person, on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit spirituous or fermented liquors, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XXVII. The provisions regarding Distilleries and Stills in Sections IV. V. VI. Regulation I. of 1820 of the Madras Code, and Act XXXII. of 1845, shall apply and be in force within the Town and Suburbs of Madras, except that the powers vested in the Criminal Judge by Section IV. Clause 5 and Section VI. Clause 9 Regulation I. of 1820, of the Madras Code; and in the Session Judge and Subordinate Judge of the Zillah, by Sections IV. V. Act XXXII. of 1845, shall be exercised within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by the Superintendent of Police.

XXVIII. It shall be competent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, or to any Officer duly empowered by him in that behalf, to revise, from time to time, the forms of licences to be granted under Section IV. Regulation I. of 1820, of the Madras Code, for the establishment of Distilleries for manufacturing Rum, Arrack, or other Spirits, by process of distillation similar to the European process, and to introduce into such forms of licences such provisions and stipulations as may seem to be advisable, anything in Section II. Act XXXII. of 1845 to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXIX. Any Officer employed in the Abkarry Department, who shall unlawfully release or connive at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or connive at the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors without a licence, or by any licensed dealer contrary to the terms of such licence, or act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the Abkarry Revenue be defrauded, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XXX. Any Officer, employed in the Abkarry Department, who shall ask or take any gratuity not authorized by any law or order of Government, or of the Board of Revenue, in consideration of doing, or of omitting to do any act in his official capacity, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any such Officer, in order to induce such Officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XXXI. When any goods or chattels shall be seized by an Abkarry Officer, as liable to confiscation under this Act, such seizure shall upon information exhibited by order of the Collector, be heard and determined in a summary manner, by the Superintendent of Police,

or one of his Deputies, who shall cause the persons to whom such goods and chattels belong to be summoned to appear, and upon their appearance, or default, shall examine into the cause of the seizure thereof, and give judgment; and, if such judgment shall be for confiscation of the goods or chattels seized, shall issue his warrant to the Collector for the sale or disposal thereof, according to such orders as the Collector may receive from the Board of Revenue.

XXXII. Whenever any goods or chattels shall be seized as aforesaid, and within one calendar month, no person shall appear before the Collector to claim the same, the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, shall examine into the cause of the seizure, at a place and time, of which notice shall have been given by the Collector in the *Fort St George Gazette*, and give judgment for the confiscation of such of the goods and chattels as, upon such examination, shall appear to him liable to forfeiture; and upon confiscation thereof, shall issue his warrant for the disposal of them, as if the owner had been summoned to attend before the said Superintendent, or one of his Deputies.

XXXIII. All fines leviable under this Act shall be adjudged by the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, any of whom, upon information exhibited before him by order of the Collector, shall, within three calendar months next after the act by which the fine was incurred, and not afterwards, summon the parties accused, and upon their appearance, or default, shall examine into the matter, and upon due proof made thereof, by the voluntary confession of the parties, or by the oath, or solemn affirmation, (in cases wherein a solemn affirmation is receivable by law instead of an oath,) of one or more credible witnesses, shall give judgment accordingly; and in default of payment of any fine to which an offender is adjudged, he shall be liable, by warrant of the said Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, to imprisonment in the Common Gaol, for a period not exceeding six months, or until the fine be sooner paid.

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

XXXV. One-half of all fines levied from persons convicted of the illicit possession, carrying, or sale, of spirituous or fermented liquors, and of the proceeds from the sale of liquors, vessels, packages, conveyances, stills, and other things confiscated under this Act, shall, upon adjudication of the case, be awarded in such proportion as the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, adjudicating as aforesaid, may think proper, to the Officer or Officers who apprehended the offender, or seized the illicit liquors or other articles, and the other half shall be given to the informer; and if no fine be realized, the Board of Revenue may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding the sum of Two Hundred Rupees, as may appear to them fit. Provided that the Board of Revenue may determine, by General Order, what class of Abkarry Officers shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to share therein.

XXXVI. All fines levied under this Act, the disposal of which is not especially provided for, shall belong to Government; but the Officer adjudicating the case may grant any portion thereof, not exceeding one-half, as rewards to informers, or as compensation to parties injured by any proceedings under this Act.

XXXVII. No writ of *Certiorari* shall be issued at the suit of any party out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort St. George, to supersede, stay,

remove, or in anywise affect any information or judicial proceeding before the Superintendent of Police, or any of his Deputies, in pursuance of this Act; and no judgment thereupon shall be quashed, except for error of law apparent on the face of the judgment.

XXXVIII. All actions and prosecutions to be instituted against the Collector or any Abkarry Officer, or any person acting in aid of any such Officer, for anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall be tried and determined in the Civil Courts established by the East India Company in the Zillah of Chingleput, notwithstanding that the cause of action in respect of which such action is brought arose, or the defendant therein reside, within the limits of the Town of Madras, and every such action shall be brought within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action, and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or, if after action brought, a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court, with costs, by or on behalf of the defendant.

XXXIX. The Collector, in respect of the duties to be performed by him under this Act, shall have power to punish any contempt committed in his presence in open Cutchery by the imposition of a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Common Gaol for a period not exceeding one month. Provided that an appeal from any order passed under this Section shall lie to the Board of Revenue, and the decision of the Board thereon shall be final.

XL. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say, words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular, and words importing the masculine gender only shall include females. The words "Collector of Madras" shall mean the Officer who may at any time be charged with the superintendence and collection of the public revenue within the Town of Madras, although such Officer may not be officially designated "Collector of Madras." The words "Town and Suburbs of Madras" shall include the Town of Madras, the limits of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras as declared and described by the 12th Section of Regulation II. of 1802, of the Madras Code, and the district comprised within eight miles beyond any part of those limits.

FRED. JAS. HALIDAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that 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:—

Paroo Versee, who lately carried on trade, in co-partnership with one Topun Soonderjee, since deceased, as General Merchant, under the name and firm of Topun Soonderjee, Hindoo, residing near Vuddachee Gadee, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 17th March 1852.

Cassum Jeewa, who lately carried on business as a Broker, Mahomedan, lately residing in Rungaree Molla, without the Fort of Bombay, (and now in the Bombay Gaol,) filed 23rd March 1852.

Ball Hurry, Gunnoo Hurry, Succaram Hurry, and Pandoo Luxamon, Dealers in Country Liquor, Hindoos, residing near Cheera's Market, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 27th March 1852.

Dayabhoy Mathrooradass, late a Timber Merchant, Hindoo, residing near Calbadavy Road without the Fort of Bombay, filed 30th March 1852.

Allan Sommerville, a Pressman in the *Bombay Times* Office, European, residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort of Bombay, filed 1st April 1852.

Dhunnajee bin Mahadjee, a Servant in the employ of Govindrow bin Rowjee, Hindoo, residing on Dongree, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 2nd April 1852.

Rama bin Ruckmajee, and Babajee bin Ruckmajee, Vegetable Dealers, Hindoos, residing on Vuddachee Gadee, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 3rd April 1852.

Wummersey Girdhur, late a Broker, Hindoo, residing in Mussid Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 3rd April 1852.

Aga Mahomed Jaffer, a General Merchant, Mahomedan, residing at Byeulla, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 5th April 1852.

Shamrow Morojee, formerly a Clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Steam Branch, Hindoo, lately residing in New Line Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (and now in the Bombay Gaol,) filed 5th April 1852.

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

#### Days appointed for Hearing.

Cassum Jeewa, 3rd Monday in April instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Shamrow Morojee, ditto ditto.

Peroo Godee and Vulloo Peroo, 1st Monday in May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Paroo Versee, ditto ditto.

Ball Hurry, Gunnoo Hurry, Succaram Hurry, and Pandoo Luxamon, ditto ditto.

Allan Sommerville, ditto ditto.

Dhunnajee bin Mahadjee, ditto ditto.

Aga Mahomed Jaffer, ditto ditto.

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

#### Dividend.

Meerza Futtoola Beg bin Munwar Ally Khan, 3rd Monday in April instant, of 44 per cent.

J. A. MCKENZIE,  
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,  
Bombay, this 6th day of April 1852.

नयला देवादारानी डारट मधे

पयर डीआंथी आपेयामो आवेछे नो  
मे लमेला शमशेमे मुयाधेनी नादार देन  
दार दोकोनां छुटका करनारी डारटने अर  
छमे आपीछे न वीकटोरीआनां राननां अ



ગીઆરમે વરશ ને ધારો બનાવી પગાર કી ઘોણે તેનાં એકવીસના બાબ પરનાં જે હાંસો ને દાદને પોઆડવા \*

પાર વરશી ને થોરા દાડા ઊપર નરનાર ટો પંન શુનદરજના પતીઆલાનો ટોપંન શુ નદરજને નામે તથા પેડોએ શરવે સીલ નો ધંનધો કરતો હતો હીનડુ રેહેનાર શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોટબાહાર વડની ગાદી આગલ તેની તારીખ ૧૭ મી નારચ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

કાશંન જવા ને થોરા દાડા ઊપર દલાલીનો ધંનધો કરતો હતો મુસલમાન થોરા દા ડા ઊપર શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોટબાહાર રંગા રી નાહોલાનો રહેતો હતો (ને હાલ નો શ્રી મુબાઈની ટુરંગનો છે) તેની તારી ખ ૨૩ મી નારચ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દા મલ કરી છે \*

બાલ હરી તથા ગજુ હરી તથા શકારાંન હ રી તથા પાંડુ લમશીનંન ગાંનદી દારના વચનારા હીનડુ રેહેનાર શ્રી મુબાઈના કોટબાહાર ચીરાનો નારકોટ આગલ તે ની તારીખ ૨૭ મી નારચ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

ડાઆભાઈ નથુરાદાસ આગલ લાકડાનો વે પાર કરતો હતો હીનડુ રેહેનાર શ્રી મુબા ઈનાં કોટબાહાર કાલબાદરીનાં રશતા આગલ તેની તારીખ ૩૦ મી નારચ શં ને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

આલેન શાંનરવીલ શ્રી મુબાઈની ટાઇનશ હાકીશનાનો છાપનારો ઈરોપીએન રહે નાર શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોટબાહાર બબરના દ રવાબ આગલ તેની તારીખ ૧ લી એ પરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

ધનાજ બીન નાંહાંદજ તે ગોવીનદરાજ બી ન રાવજની આકરીનો છે હીનડુ રેહે નાર શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોટબાહાર ડુગરો ઊ પર તેની તારીખ ૨૭ એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

રાના બીન રમનાજ તથા બાબાજ બીન ર મનાજ તરકારી વચનારાઓ હીનડુએ રેહેનારા શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોટબાહાર વડની ગાદી ઊપર તેની તારીખ ૩૭ એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

ઊનરશી ગીરધર આગલ દલાલ હતો હીનડુ રેહેનાર શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોટબાહાર મશી દ બંદર ઊપર તેની તારીખ ૩૭ એપ રેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

આગા મહંમદ બક્ર શરવે સીલનો વેપા રી મુસલમાન રેહેનાર શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કો ટ બાહાર ભાએમાલા આગલ તેની તારી ખ ૫ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દા મલ કરી છે \*

શાનરાજી મોરોજ આગલ આકાબીનરેનટ નનરાલની હાકીશનાં આગવોટના માતા નો લમનારો હતો હીનડુ થોરા દાડા ઊ પર શ્રી મુબાઈનાં કોટબાહાર નવીલઈન નાહોલાનો રહેતો હતો (ને હાલ નો શ્રી મુબાઈની ટુરંગનો છે) તેની તારીખ ૫ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

ઊપર લમેલા નબલા દેવાદારોની અરજ ઓની બાબતનાં હોકીન થઓ છે ને તેનબલા દેવાદારોની પોતાની થાવર તથા માશ મીલ કત તથા સીલ વચત છે તે આએ નાનદાર કોરટના હાકીશીઆલ આશાએનીના તાએ બાના ઊપર લમેલા ધારાનો ૭ મી કલંન ૫ રનાં જે આવવી \*

શાંભલવાનાં દાડા દરાવેલા \*

કાશંન જવા ૩ નો શાંનવાર ચાલતા એ પરેલ મહીનાનો ૧૧ કલાકે પેહેલે પોરના શાનરાજી મોરોજ દાડો ઊપર લમા ૫ રનાં જે \*

પીર ગોંદી તથા વજુ પીર ૧ લો શાંનવાર આવતા નેએ મહીનાનો ૧૧ કલાકે પેહે લે પોરના \*

પાર વરશી દાડો ઊપર લમા પરનાં જે \* બાલ હરી તથા ગજુ હરી તથા શમારાન હ રી તથા પાંડુ લમશીનંન દાડો ઊપર લ મા પરનાં જે \*

આલેન શાંનરવીલ દાડો ઊપર લમા ૫ રનાં જે \*

ધનાજ બીન નાંહાંદજ દાડો ઊપર લમા પરનાં જે \*

આગામહંમદ બક્ર દાડો ઊપર લમા ૫ રનાં જે \*

આડા આવનાર લોશદારોએ પોતાના દા વા શાંનનાનાથી શાશુત કરેલા શાંભલવા નો આગમચ ઓછાનો ઓછા ૩ દાડા અગા ઊહનારી હાકીશનો દામલ કરાવા નોએ એ ને દરાવેલી (શી) એટલે દસતુરી પંજ આવવી તે ઊપર કહેલા નાદારોએ પોત પોતાના દેવા ની તથા માલ મીલકતની ડીપો હનારી હાકી શનો નોંધાવી છે \*

ક્રાલાની વહેઆણ  
 મીરબ કુલભાએગ ખીન મંનવરઅલી ખાન ત  
 રીજા શામવાર ચાલતા એપરેલ મહીના  
 નો શેકડે રકા ૪૪ પરનાંથિ \*

શહી ન.—એ.—મેકેનલ,

કોરટનો કલારક.

શી મુખાઈનાં કોરટમધે કોરટનાં કલાર  
 કની હાકીશનો આન દંને તારી  
 ખ ક હી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨

(True Translation.)

R. X. MURPHY, Chief Translator.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract for supplying Grain, &c. to the European Troops, Commissariat, and Indian Naval Departments, House of Correction, and County Gaol, and for such other purposes as may from time to time be required, for the term of one year from the 1st day of June next, may, on application at this Office, from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), obtain a list of the prices, and such other information relating thereto as they may require.

Verbal offers for the contract will be received at this office on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, when persons will be required to bid a per-centage above or below the prices exhibited in the above-mentioned list, on the understanding that the articles to be supplied under this contract are to be of unexceptionable quality, according to musters which may be seen in this office, and delivered to the indenting departments in a cleaned state, free from refuse, sediment, or dirt of any kind, free of all further expenses, in such quantities as may from time to time be demanded; and the same will be liable to examination and rejection by a committee of officers appointed on the part of Government.

The person or persons whose offer may be accepted will be required to sign and seal a contract, stipulating to the above effect, and that he or they will comply immediately with all emergent demands for the articles included in the above-mentioned list, and will meet other demands of less urgency within the periods stated in the requisitions made upon him or them, in failure whereof, or if the supply be condemned by a committee of officers as aforesaid, the grain, &c., or such other as may be required in lieu thereof, shall be purchased by this department, without reservation, at his or their risk and cost; and in all such cases an advance of Rs. (30) thirty per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of Rupees (50) fifty, at the option of the executive officer, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of contract, as often as the same may occur; also the contract may in all such cases be put an end to on the part of the East India Company.

No person will be allowed to bid for the contract unless he previously deposits in this office the sum of Rupees (1,703) one thousand seven hundred and three in cash, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to exe-

cute the necessary deed of contract, should his offer be accepted, in which latter case he must be prepared to give unexceptionable bonded security to the extent of Rupees (6,815) six thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to be held by Government for the due fulfilment of his contract.

It is to be distinctly understood, that bills for the quantities of articles included in the above-mentioned list, supplied under this contract, shall be preferred within or before the expiration of one month from the date of the delivery of the articles, in default of which the contractor shall be liable to forfeit the full value or amount of the supplies for which bills have not been so preferred, unless it shall clearly appear that the delay was unavoidable. The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the contractor's bills will be recovered from the first bills preferred for payment by the contractor; but in the event of such retrenchments, or any portion thereof, being remitted, the amount, or so much of the amount as shall be so remitted, will then be refunded to him.

The parties who, after offering for the contract, fail to furnish the necessary security, will be interdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless they can produce a certificate from individuals of unexceptionable character, binding themselves to stand security for the due performance of the contract.

The annual outlay on the above contract is estimated at Rupees (34,077) thirty-four thousand and seventy-seven, or thereabouts. All further particulars will be communicated on application at this office, or at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

Particular notice is given, that the above sale will take place on the date stated, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, and that any person attending after that hour will not be allowed to bid.

E. WHICHELO, Major,

Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Commys. Genl.'s Office,

7th April 1852.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received by the Deputy Commissary General on Friday, the 16th instant, until 2 o'clock P. M. (none will be received after that hour,) for the conveyance to Calcutta of the following empty Saltpetre Barrels, Hoops, &c. consigned to the principal Commissary of Ordnance.

The name of the vessel in which it is proposed to convey the stores is to be inserted in the tender.

82 (eighty-two) packages of empty Saltpetre Barrels, in staves, hoops, &c. the tonnage of which (calculated by measurement at 50 feet per ton) is about 6 tons, 21 feet, and 1.296 inches, less, or more.

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

E. WHICHELO, Major,

Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,  
 Bombay, 6th April 1852.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

**OVERLAND MAIL,**

*Viâ Marseilles and Southampton.*

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Mid-Monthly Overland Mail, *viâ Marseilles and Southampton*, will be closed on **SATURDAY**, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m. An After-Packet will be kept open (except for pre-paid letters, *viâ Southampton*), until 5 o'clock p. m., under the usual terms.

Post Office Packets, per P. and O. Company's Steamer "MALTA," for **CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE,** and **HONG-KONG**, will be closed on **SATURDAY**, the 17th instant, at 6 o'clock p. m.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 7th April 1852.*

Post Office Packets, per Steamer "BOMBAY," for **KURRACHEE and SCINDE**, will be closed on **MONDAY**, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

**A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**  
Post Master General.

*Bombay, General Post Office,*  
*14th April 1852.*

**POSTAL NOTICE.**

Tenders for the conveyance of the Mails between **Bombay and Kurrachee**, by Steamer, will be received at the General Post Office, on **Thursday** the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The terms of Contract may be learnt on application at this Office.

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

**A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**  
Post Master General.

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 24th March 1852.*

**POSTAL NOTICE.**

It is notified for general information, that Travellers can be accommodated in the Government Mail Cart running between **Indore and Agra**, and *vice versâ*, at the following rates:—

For a Seat in the Mail Cart.....Rs. 50 0 0  
Baggage allowed..... 15 Seers.

If an express or separate Cart is required, the charges will be 8 annas per mile, or.....Rs. 183 8 0  
The quantity of Baggage allowed.. 1½ Maund.

It is to be understood that Travellers proceeding by the Mail have the option of going right through, or halting intermediately, and being taken up by the succeeding Mail.

For intermediate distances the charges are 5 annas per coss.

**E. IMPEY,**  
Post Master, Indore.

*Indore Post Office, 7th April 1852.*

**OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 13th April 1852.**

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED		IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY		EXPORTED BY SEA		Balance unaccounted for.
	From 7th to 13th April 1852.	Total.	Up to the 6th April 1852.	From 7th to 13th April 1852.	Up to the 6th April 1852.	From 7th to 13th April 1852.	
For 1846-47. .... Chests.	19,521	19,521	19,492	19,481	19,481	10	10
" 1847-48. .... "	15,861	15,861	15,860	15,854	15,854	5	5
" 1848-49. .... "	16,861	16,861	16,860	16,845	16,845	14	14
" 1849-50. .... "	15,978	15,978	15,970	15,890	15,890	79	79
" 1850-51. .... "	24,032	24,032	24,044 & 45 lbs.	23,922	23,901	88 & 45 lbs.	88 & 45 lbs.
" 1851-52. .... "	19,341	19,341	16,855½	11,034	11,804	770	770
		20,153		17,356	11,804		5,543

Details of Exports from 7th to 13th April 1852.

Per Steamer "Malta" .....	Chests 38
OF THE SEASON 1850-51. ....	
OF THE SEASON 1851-52. ....	
Steamer "Malta" .....	Chests 618
Ship "Devon" .....	Chests 157
Fortunary "Barkatty" .....	" 770
Total .....	Chests 800

**RICHARD SPOONER,**  
Acting Opium Agent.

*Bombay, Opium Agent's Office, 14th April 1852.*

**BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT**

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

ARTICLES.		PRICES.	ARTICLES.		PRICES.	ARTICLES.		PRICES.
<b>BEEF.</b>			<b>PORK, FRESH &amp; SALT (continued).</b>			<b>SUGAR OF SORTS.</b>		
Prime pieces..... 1st sort	10 lbs.	1	Trotters, small	per four.	1	Sugar, Pinfa.....	per md. of 28 lbs	6
" " " " 2nd do.	12 "	1	Pig's Liver & Heart.....	8 lbs	2	" Candy, 1st sort.....	" "	4
" " " " 3rd do.	10 "	1	Pork, salt, country.....	8 lbs	1	" " 2nd do.....	" "	4
Brisket and Round, 1st sort	12 "	1	<b>POULTRY.</b>			" " 3rd do.....	" "	4
" " " " 2nd do.	14 "	1	Geese.....	each	4	" soft, 1st do.....	" "	4
" " " " 3rd do.	16 "	1	Turkey cock, Bombay.....	" "	2	" " 2nd do.....	" "	3
Meat for Soup.....	16 "	1	" hen, " " " " " "	" "	3	" brown.....	" "	2
Shin.....	large, each.	3	" cock, Goa.....	" "	1	Jaggree.....	" "	1
" " " " large.....	each.	3	" hen, " " " " " "	" "	1	<b>GHEE OF SORTS.</b>		
Ox Tails.....	small " "	0	Fowls, large, Surat.....	" "	1	Ghee, Kurrachee, per md. of 28 lbs.	5	
Tongue.....	large " "	3	" small, " " " " " "	" "	1	" Surat.....	6	
" " " " small " "	" "	2	" large, Bombay.....	" "	8	" Bhownuggur.....	5	8
Heart.....	large " "	3	" small, " " " " " "	" "	6	" Balghauty.....	5	8
" " " " small " "	" "	2	Ducks, large.....	" "	6	" Ghanty.....	5	
Marrow-bone.....	" "	1	Chickens, large.....	per dozen.	2	" Rajapoor.....	5	
Ox Palates.....	" "	1	" small.....	" "	12	" Jaffrabad.....	6	12
Feet.....	four.	4	Hens' Eggs.....	each.	3	<b>GRAIN OF SORTS.</b>		
Suet.....	per lb.	4	Ducks'.....	" "	3	Wheat, Hausia.....	pr. Cld. of 8 pharas.	20
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona.....	each.	5	<b>FRUITS OF SORTS.</b>			" Jambooseer, 1st sort.....	" "	17
" (pickled) Bombay.....	" "	4	Pine-apples, Bombay, large.....	each.	1	" " 2nd do.....	" "	16
<b>VEAL, SMALL.</b>			" " small.....	" "	12	" Bhownuggur, 1st do.....	" "	16
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort	4 lbs.	1	" " large.....	" "	2	" " 2nd do.....	" "	15
" " " " 2nd do.	5 "	1	" " small.....	" "	2	" Ghantees.....	" "	15
" " " " 3rd do.	6 "	1	Pomeles..... large, " "	" "	12	" Sindee.....	" "	14
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5 "	1	" " small.....	" "	8	Gram, Jambooseer.....	" "	16
" " " " 2nd do.	6 "	1	Guavas..... large, " "	" "	8	" Ghogaree, new.....	" "	15
" " " " 3rd do.	7 "	1	" " small.....	" "	6	" " old.....	" "	14
<b>VEAL, LARGE.</b>			Oranges..... large, " "	" "	8	" Ghantees, new.....	" "	15
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort	5 lbs.	1	" " small.....	" "	6	" " old.....	" "	15
" " " " 2nd do.	6 "	1	" " common.....	" "	3	" Bengal.....	" "	12
" " " " 3rd do.	7 "	1	Grapes, black.....	per seer	4	Wooreed, Ghantees.....	" "	13
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	6 "	1	" green.....	" "	4	" Malabar.....	" "	13
" " " " 2nd do.	7 "	1	Melons, water, large.....	each.	3	" Cutch.....	" "	13
" " " " 3rd do.	8 "	1	" " small.....	" "	2	" Ghogaree.....	" "	14
Head..... 1st do.	each.	10	" Musk, large.....	" "	6	Mutt.....	" "	15
" " " " 2nd do.	" "	8	" " small.....	" "	6	" Ghantees.....	" "	14
" " " " 3rd do.	" "	6	Plantains, red, large.....	" "	8	" Cutch.....	" "	12
Feet..... four.	" "	3	" " small.....	" "	6	Mugg.....	" "	14
Liver & Heart..... each	" "	1	" yellow, large.....	" "	4	" Ghogaree.....	" "	14
<b>MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.</b>			" " small.....	" "	3	Bazaree, Ghantees.....	" "	13
Saddle..... 1st sort	per lb.	3	Limes, sweet.....	" "	8	" Bhownuggur, 1st sort	" "	16
" " " " 2nd do.	" "	2	" sour.....	" "	1	" " 2nd do.	" "	15
" " " " 3rd do.	" "	1	Potatoes, Neigherries, large, perseer.	" "	9	" Rajapoor.....	" "	12
Leg, Loin, Neck, and Shoulder..... 1st do.	" "	2	" " small.....	" "	6	Barley..... new.....	" "	13
" " " " 2nd do.	" "	1	" Mahabeshwar, large.....	" "	9	" " old.....	" "	10
" " " " 3rd do.	" "	1	" " small.....	" "	6	Toor..... 1st sort.	" "	17
Breast..... 1st do.	" "	1	" Poona, large.....	" "	4	" " 2nd do.	" "	14
" " " " 2nd do.	" "	1	" " small.....	" "	3	Jonaree.....	" "	10
" " " " 3rd do.	" "	1	" Surat, large.....	" "	6	Nacheny.....	" "	10
Tongue, Sheep's..... each.	" "	4	" " small.....	" "	4	Vittann.....	" "	13
Brains.....	each.	4	Yams, white.....	" "	8	Chowley.....	per phara	2
Head.....	" "	1	" red.....	" "	6	Dall, Broach.....	" "	2
Liver and Heart.....	" "	1	Onions.....	" "	2	" Surat.....	" "	3
Kidneys.....	" "	1	Ginger.....	" "	8	<b>UNBOILED RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
Feet..... four.	" "	4	<b>DRY FRUITS OF SORTS.</b>			Rice, Patney.....	per phara	1
Suet..... per lb.	" "	4	Plums, fine.....	per seer weight.	6	" Sindley, red.....	" "	1
<b>MUTTON FOR NATIVES.</b>			Currants, fine.....	" "	2	" raw.....	" "	1
First sort.....	12 lbs.	1	" coarse.....	" "	6	" red.....	" "	1
Second.....	14 "	1	Prunes, new.....	" "	2	<b>BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
Third.....	16 "	1	" old.....	" "	2	Rice, Jerusalem, 1st sort.....	per phara.	3
<b>KID SMALL.</b>			Almonds, sweet.....	" "	1	" " 2nd do.....	" "	3
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort	4 lbs.	1	" bitter.....	" "	3	" Vergole, 1st do.....	" "	2
" " " " 2nd do.	5 "	1	<b>BREAD, &amp;c.</b>			" " 2nd do.....	" "	2
" " " " 3rd do.	6 "	1	A loaf, 1st sort.....	13 oz. each.	1	" Sindley ratra.....	" "	2
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5 "	1	" 2nd do.....	13 oz.	1	" Segundee.....	" "	3
" " " " 2nd do.	6 "	1	" brown.....	32 oz.	2	" Patney.....	" "	2
" " " " 3rd do.	7 "	1	" " 16 oz.	" "	1	" raw.....	" "	2
Head, Feet, Liver, & Heart.....	" "	4	Flour, wheat.....	per seer measure.	3	<b>MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
<b>KID, LARGE.</b>			Rolong.....	" "	3	Rice, unboiled, 1st sort.....	per robin.	2
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort	4 1/2 lbs.	1	Sago, fine.....	weight.	1	" " 2nd do.....	" "	2
" " " " 2nd do.	5 "	1	" coarse.....	" "	1	" boiled, 1st do.....	" "	2
" " " " 3rd do.	5 1/2 "	1	Arrowroot, best.....	" "	2	" " 2nd do.....	" "	1
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5 "	1	" coarse.....	" "	6	<b>BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
" " " " 2nd do.	6 "	1	<b>MILK AND BUTTER.</b>			Rice, unboiled, 1st sort.....	per bag of 108 lbs.	5
" " " " 3rd do.	7 "	1	Cows' milk.....	per seer measure.	1	" " 2nd do.....	" "	4
<b>LAMB, SMALL.</b>			" butter.....	per cup of 2 oz.	1	" boiled, 1st do.....	" "	4
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort	4 lbs.	1	Buffaloes' milk.....	per seer measure.	1	" " 2nd do.....	" "	4
" " " " 2nd do.	5 "	1	" butter.....	per cup of 2 oz.	1	<b>BHATT.</b>		
" " " " 3rd do.	6 "	1	<b>FIREWOOD.</b>			Bhatt, Patney, per moora of 25 pharas.	25	
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5 "	1	Babool, per candy of 28 mds.	784 lbs.	3	" raw.....	" "	22
" " " " 2nd do.	6 "	1	Khair.....	" "	12	" red.....	" "	20
" " " " 3rd do.	7 "	1	Aine.....	" "	8	<b>SUNDRIES.</b>		
<b>LAMB, LARGE.</b>			Kurmell.....	" "	3	Saltpetre, Europe, per md. of 28 lbs.	2	
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort	5 lbs.	1	<b>OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.</b>			" Bengal.....	3	
" " " " 2nd do.	6 "	1	Cocoanut oil, 1st sort, pr. md. of 28 lbs.	" "	3	" Rajapoor.....	1	
" " " " 3rd do.	7 "	1	" " 2nd " " " "	" "	2	Pepper, black, 1st sort.....	per seer.	1
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	6 "	1	Jeenglee.....	" "	2	" " 2nd do.....	" "	1
" " " " 2nd do.	7 "	1	" Ghantees.....	" "	2	" white.....	" "	3
" " " " 3rd do.	8 "	1	Erundia, or Castor Oil.....	" "	14	Garlic, large.....	" "	9
<b>PORK, FRESH AND SALT.</b>			Candles, Europe.....	" "	19	" small.....	" "	6
Pork, fresh.....	11 lbs.	1	" Goa.....	" "	17	Camphor.....	per pound.	9
Pig, roasting, large size.....	each.	4	" Cochin.....	" "	18	Salt, table.....	per seer.	1
" " " " small do.....	" "	1	Soap, country.....	" "	12	" common, white.....	pytee.	1
Pig's Head.....	20 lbs.	1	" Europe, yellow.....	" "	8	" black.....	" "	1
Sausages.....	4 "	1	" white.....	" "	3	<b>Vegetables generally sold according to the quantity in the Market, and the choice of the vegetables.</b>		
Trotters, large.....	per four.	4	<b>Bombay measures by which the articles are sold:— 4 Seers are one Pylee— 17 Pylees are one Phara— 8 Pharas are one Candy— 25 Pharas are one Moora.</b>					

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

# General Orders.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 12th April 1852.*

No. 240 of 1852.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Lieutenant G. W. Harding, dated Bhooj, the 21st March 1852, appointing Ensign Wallace to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during such time as Lieutenant Harding may remain in Command of the Regiment, or until further orders.

An Order by Major D. Carstairs, dated Bombay, the 31st March 1852, appointing Lieutenant Glasspoole to act as Quarter Master, and Ensign Moore as Interpreter, to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Harpur, appointed Commandant of the Surat Sebundee Corps.

An Order by Brigadier F. Stalker, C. B., dated Nusseerabad, the 12th March 1852, directing Lieutenant Colonel Delamain, C. B., of the 1st Lancers, to assume Command of the Rajpootana Field Force, from 12th March 1852, consequent on the departure of the Brigadier to assume Command of the Northern Division of the Army.

No. 241 of 1852.—The following promotion is made:—

*22nd Regiment Native Infantry.* *Date of Rank.*

Jemedar Raman Khan to be Subedar, vice Luximon Mater, pensioned ..... 1st January 1852.

No. 242 of 1852.—The following promotion is made:—

*29th Regiment Native Infantry.* *Date of Rank.*

Ensign W. Buchanan to be Lieutenant, vice Wright, deceased ..... 16th March 1852.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Buchanan, promoted:—

	<i>Rank as Ensign in the</i>	
	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Army.</i>
Alexander Wardrop .....	26th March 1852.	10th December 1850.

No. 243 of 1852.—Lieutenant G. J. Melliss, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Malabar, on private affairs.

No. 244 of 1852.—The following appointment is made:—

*18th Regiment N. I.* *Date of Appointment.*

Lieutenant H. E. Jacob to be Adjutant, vice Combe, promoted ..... 1st January 1852.

No. 245 of 1852.—Lieutenant D. Hutcheon, of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 27th March 1852.

No. 246 of 1852.—Major T. G. Fraser, Assistant Commissary General, Scinde Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence from the 16th ultimo to the 15th instant, to proceed to Bombay, for the benefit of his health.

No. 247 of 1852.—The following appointment is made:—

*14th Regiment N. I.* *Date of Appointment.*

Lieutenant T. Leith to be Adjutant, vice Houghton, promoted ..... 26th March 1852.

No. 248 of 1852.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Brigadier A. T. Reid, C. B., dated Ahmednuggur, the 12th March 1852, appointing Lieutenant J. T. Annesley, of the 26th Regiment N. I., to officiate as Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, from the date of departure of Captain Hebbert until further orders.

An Order by Lieutenant General Auchmuty, C. B., dated Poona, the 2nd February 1852, appointing Captain Follett to conduct the duties of Deputy Judge Advocate General, Poona Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain H. Boyé, on leave, or until further orders.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Coghlan, dated Ahmednuggur, the 1st March 1852, appointing 2nd Lieutenant Lloyd to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 3rd Battalion of Artillery, vice Harris, transferred to the Horse Brigade.

An Order by Brigadier G. J. Wilson, dated Deesa, the 9th March 1852, appointing Lieutenant J. Shekleton, of the 4th Troop Horse Brigade, to act as Interpreter to Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) Regiment, during the absence of Ensign Bayly on leave, or until further orders.

No. 249 of 1852.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. E. Hobart, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, vice Hort.

No. 250 of 1852.—The following Order is confirmed:—

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Delamain, C. B., dated Neemuch, the 19th March 1852, appointing Captain R. Travers, of the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major to the Rajpootana Field Force, during the time Major Tait, C. B., may be in Command of the Station of Nusseerabad.

No. 251 of 1852.—Captain J. Tyndall, Paymaster of Pensioners at Surat, is allowed leave of absence from 15th April to 31st May 1852, to proceed to the Mahabeshwur Hills, on private affairs, Lieutenant Piers, Fort Adjutant at Surat, acting for him on his responsibility during his absence.

No. 252 of 1852.—The services of Lieutenant Pitman, of the Artillery, have been placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer in Upper Scinde, for temporary duty in the resumed Districts.

No. 253 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officers, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, whose services are no longer required with their Regiment, are permitted to join Staff appointments:—

Lieutenant J. T. Annesley.....	} Paymaster of Pensioners, and Superintendent of Family Payments, Bombay.
„ J. G. Hort.....	

No. 254 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on Medical Certificate:—

Brevet Major J. Ramsay, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers).  
Superintending Surgeon J. Doig, Presidency Division, and Indian Navy.

*Bombay Castle, 13th April 1852.*

No. 255 of 1852.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have announced in a Despatch, addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, that the rate of Exchange for Bills to be drawn in the Official Year 1852-53, for Her Majesty's Naval Service, and for the public Service in China, as also in respect of Officers' Family Remittances and Effects, has been fixed at 2s. the Company's Rupee.

No. 256 of 1852.—Second Lieutenant Cotgrave, of the Sappers and Miners, is placed under the General Department, for Civil employ in Candesh, from the 2nd May next.

No. 258 of 1852.—Lieutenant A. T. Etheridge, 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inam Commissioner.

No. 259 of 1852.—Serjeant James Porter, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Hon'ble Company's Service, agreeably to Article 29, Section XXI. of Jameson's Code.

No. 260 of 1852.—With reference to General Order No. 28, of the 8th January last, the appointment of Captain Peacocke to act as Brigade Major at Kurraclie is to have effect from the 5th November last, instead of from the date of Captain Follett's departure to Poona.

No. 261 of 1852.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Wood are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Assistant Surgeon Ballingall is to be relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and will repair to the Presidency without delay, to take up his appointment in the Grant Medical College, and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. G. LUMSDEN,  
*Secretary to Government.*

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

*Bombay Castle, 7th April 1852.*

No. 51 of 1852.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

*By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.*

1. The following promotions of Pilots in the Master Attendant's Department are to take place from the 21st February 1852, consequent on the death Mr. J. Raymond, a 2nd Class 6th Pilot:—
2. Mr. J. Jameson, 3rd Class 7th Pilot, to be 2nd Class 6th Pilot, vice Raymond, deceased.
3. Mr. D. Sim, 3rd Class 8th Pilot, to be 7th Pilot of the same Class, in succession to Mr. Jameson, promoted.
4. Mr. A. Rigby, 9th Pilot, to be 8th Pilot, ditto ditto.
5. Mr. R. Tucker, 10th Pilot, to be 9th Pilot, ditto ditto.
6. Mr. J. W. Arnott, Senior Probationary Pilot, having passed his examination, to be 10th Pilot.
7. Mr. D. Jolly, Junior 1st Probationary, to be Senior Probationary Pilot, upon his passing the requisite examination.
8. Mr. J. Ingle, Junior 2nd Probationary, to be 1st Probationary Pilot.
9. Commander Gardner, from the "Queen," to the Command of the "Hastings," from the 1st March 1852.
10. Commander Drought, from the "Hastings," to the Command of the "Queen," from the 1st March 1852.
11. Mr. John Robinson, 3rd Class Gunner, No. 1134, of the "Hastings," proceeding on duty to Aden to join the "Mahi," to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Acbar," at the Warrant Officers' Mess, from 1st March 1852.
12. Mr. J. G. Haselton, 2nd Class Gunner, of the "Hastings," to be Acting Teacher of Naval Gunnery, from the 1st March 1852.
13. Surgeons Wright and Costelloe, of the "Hastings," proceeding on duty, to join, the former the "Forooz," and the latter the "Moozuffer," to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Medusa," at the Commander's Mess, from the 6th March 1852.
14. Mr. H. Douglas, Midshipman, of the "Tigris," to be Provisional Mate of the "Zenobia," from the 9th March 1852.
15. Mr. Taynton, Purser, of the "Hastings," to perform the duties of Clerk of that vessel, in addition, from the 21st February 1852, their being no Officer available.
16. Mr. Wilkins, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the "Hastings," to be Acting Master of that vessel, from the 11th March 1852.
17. Mr. Hutchinson, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the "Hastings," to be Acting Master in Charge of the Steamer "Comet," from the 11th March 1852.

*Bombay Castle, 10th April 1852.*

No. 52 of 1852.—Commander A. Macdonald is allowed leave of absence, for six months, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.

*Bombay Castle, 12th April 1852.*

No. 53 of 1852.—Captain George Robinson is appointed Commodore in the Persian Gulf, vice Porter, whose tour of duty as such will expire on the 26th instant.

No. 54 of 1852.—Mr. J. McLaughlin, 1st Class Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 55 of 1852.—Lieutenant H. R. Edlin is allowed an extension of leave for one month, from the 2nd instant, to remain at Sawant Warree, on Medical certificate.

*Bombay Castle, 13th April 1852.*

No. 56 of 1852.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

*By Commodore Sir Henry John Leeke, R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.*

1. Commander Gardner, of the "Hastings," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 13th March 1852.

2. Commander Jenkins, Gunnery Officer, to the temporary Command of the "Hastings," and to be Superintendent of Pattamars, in addition, on the 14th March 1852.

3. Lieutenant Way, of the "Tigris," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 16th March 1852.

4. Mr. B. T. G. Tarleton, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, to be Acting Master of the "Queen," from the 22nd March 1852.

5. The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Queen" and "Tigris," from the dates specified against each :—

"Queen" . . . . . 13th March 1852.

"Tigris" . . . . . 27th ditto

6. Commander McDonald, of the "Auckland," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 27th March 1852.

7. Lieutenant Adams, of the "Auckland," to assume temporary charge of that vessel, from the 27th March 1852.

*By Commander C. W. Montriou, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.*

8. Commander C. W. Montriou, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden, assumed Command of the "Elphinstone," from the 16th February 1852.

No. 57 of 1852.—Commander W. Fell is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years from the date of his embarkation from Calcutta.

No. 58 of 1852.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Wood are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Assistant Surgeon Ballingall is to be relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and will repair to the Presidency, without delay, to take up his appointment in the Grant Medical College, and Jamsctjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. G. LUMSDEN,

*Secretary to Government.*

## Civil Appointments, &c.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 12th April 1852.*

Assistant Surgeon J. Keith, M. D., Civil Surgeon at Poona, received charge, on the 4th ultimo, of the Ex-Ameers of Scinde, located at that Station.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 10th April 1852.*

Mr. R. H. Showell, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, joined his appointment on the 2nd instant.

Assistant Surgeon F. Manisty received charge of the duties of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur from Dr. Atkinson, on the 31st ultimo.

*Bombay Castle, 12th April 1852.*

Mr. G. S. Forbes has been allowed to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of presenting himself before the Examination Committee on the 10th proximo.

Lieutenant A. T. Etheridge, of the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, to be Acting Assistant Inam Commissioner.

*Bombay Castle, 13th April 1852.*

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, delivered over charge of that Collectorate to his 1st Assistant, Mr. A. K. Forbes, on the 5th instant.

*Bombay Castle, 14th April 1852.*

Mr. A. D. Robertson received charge of the office of Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, from Mr. J. N. Rose, on the 12th instant, and will carry on the duties of the appointment until further orders.

*By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*  
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Government.*

*JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 8th April 1852.*

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached Station of Broach, delivered over charge of the Broach Adawlut, on the 26th ultimo, to Mr. J. Gibbs, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

*Bombay Castle, 10th April 1852.*

Lieutenant E. Marston, Captain of Police in Scinde, is allowed, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, leave of absence, for one month from the date of his departure from Kurrachee.

Probationer Narayanrow Ghorpuray, of the Civil Hospital at Shikarpoor, is appointed a Second Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Jail at Hyderabad, to fill a vacancy.

*Bombay Castle, 13th April 1852.*

Under the provisions of Act. IV. of 1851, Dr. F. Manisty, Superintendent at Mahableschwur, is appointed a Deputy Magistrate in the Tanna Zillah, with the full powers of a Magistrate, excepting the power of review.

*Bombay Castle, 14th April 1852.*

The Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court have been pleased to make the following appointments, in consequence of the resignation of William de Blaquiére, Esquire :—

William Brooks, Esquire, to be Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty Sides, Clerk of the Papers, Reading Clerk and Keeper of the Records and Muniments; Spencer Compton, Esquire, to be Prothonotary on the Plea Side, Clerk of the Papers, Reading Clerk, Clerk of the Depositions on the Plea Side, and Keeper of the Records and Muniments of the said Supreme Court; and John Alexander McKenzie to act for the said Spencer Compton as such Prothonotary, &c. until he be relieved of his office of Administrator General.

The arrangement is to have effect from the 7th instant.

Mr. A. K. Corfield, Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, assumed charge of his appointment on the 4th instant.

Mr. R. Keays, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Poona, assumed charge of his appointment on the 3rd instant.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, resumed charge of the Broach Adawlut on the 5th instant.

Mr. E. M. Stuart assumed charge of the office of Acting Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge at the Presidency on the 12th instant.

Second Grade Apprentice Trimbeck Anunt, 21st Regiment N. I., to be attached to the Sattara Jail, until further orders.

Azum Pootlajee Ramchunder, Moonsiff of Kheir, in the Poona Zillah, is allowed an extension of leave of absence on Medical certificate, for a period of fourteen days.

*GENERAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 14th April 1852.*

The services of Lieutenant Mungavin have been placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Superintending Engineer, Southern Provinces, for special duty.

Mr. W. Blowers, Deputy Post Master General, was allowed leave of absence from the 1st till the 11th instant, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. A. D. Robertson received charge of the Office of Superintendent of Stationery, from Mr. J. N. Rose, on the 12th instant.

*ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 14th April 1852.*

The Reverend G. N. Mitford, Assistant Chaplain at Ahmedabad, has been allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st July next, to proceed to Bombay, for the benefit of his health.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*  
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secy. to Government.*



**PACKETS.**

It is hereby notified, for general information, that Packets are open at this Office for the reception of Letters for dispatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Auckland .....	Commander in Chief, Ind'an Navy...	17th instant.....	Aden	Aden { Ceylon, Penang, and Singapore.
A S camer.....	Ditto	3rd proximo.....	Suez .....	
Malta .....	P. & O. S. N. Company .....	18th instant .....	Hong-Kong .....	
Bombay .....	Bombay S. N. Company.....	19th ditto.....	Kurrachee.	
Lord Dufferin.....	Messrs W. Elsam & Co.....	25th ditto .....	Liverpool.	
Jane.....	Ditto ditto.....	30th ditto .....	Ditto	
Stormoway .....	Messrs. Remington & Co. ....	28th ditto.....	China.	
Tary .....	" Forbes & Co. ....	Immediately.....	Liverpool.	
Marian .....	" W. Elsam & Co. ....	Ditto .....	China.	
Zelus .....	" W. Nicol & Co. ....	Despatch .....	London.	
Harrison Chilton.....	" Diram, Hunter & Co.....	Ditto.....	Liverpool.	
Tednor.....	" W & A. Graham & Co.....	Ditto.....	Clyde.	

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

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Post Master General.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 14th April 1852.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have resolved, under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, to adjourn the sittings of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut for six weeks from the 15th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
J. G. LUMSDEN,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1852.

**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

Whereas it is provided by Act No. XXVI. of 1850, that whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting the said Act in force in any Town or Suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the Government Gazette of the Presidency or place, and also by Proclamation within such Town or Suburb, setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all Inhabitants of such Town or Suburb to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the said Act therein, for such purposes or any of them; and whereas application has been made to the Government that the said Act No. XXVI. of 1850 may be put in force within the Kusba Paugaom and Moujeh Wyrag, for the purpose of making better provision for making, repairing, and cleaning roads, drains, and tanks, and for improving the said Towns, and preventing any nuisances arising therein, Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all Inhabitants of the said Kusba Paugaom and Moujeh Wyrag are hereby informed, that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in the Kusba Paugaom and Moujeh Wyrag, for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly, before T. C. Loughnan, Esquire, the Magistrate of Sholapoor, at any time during the usual Office hours.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
J. G. LUMSDEN,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1852.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have directed the closing of the Appeal Courts at Ahmedabad for a period of six weeks from the 20th instant, in addition to the Courts referred to in the Notification of the 31st ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,  
J. G. LUMSDEN,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1852.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills..... 4 per cent.  
On Private Bills at or within 3 } 6 ditto.  
Months..... }

**INTEREST.**

On Fixed Loans on Government } 4 ditto.  
Notes..... }  
On Cash Credits and Loans on } 5 ditto.  
Government Notes..... }

On Loans and deposit of Goods, &c. 6 ditto.

The rate of advance on deposit of 5 per cent. Government Notes is 95 per cent., on 4 per cent. Government Notes, 85 per cent., and on Goods, three-fourths the approved value.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. STUART,

Secy. & Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th January 1852.

**Notice.**

The undermentioned Promissory Note of the Government of India, said to have been forwarded from the Accountant General's Office at Bombay, on the 17th of November last, to my address, is supposed to have been lost at Sea, on the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Surat."

Note No. 2058, of the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees 1000, duly endorsed into my name.

WALTER MEIKLEJOHN.

Kurrachee, 2nd April 1852.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that 275 packages of Dates, intended for shipment on board the Barque "Chin-surah," for Penang, and now lying unclaimed on the Musjeed Bunder, will be sold by public auction at the Musjeed Bunder Custom House, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and further conditions made known at the time of sale.

RICHARD SPOONER,  
Acting Collector of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House,  
12th April 1852.

અહુરનાંતુ.

એહુવુલ પીનાંગ મોકલવામાર વાહાંણુ નાનિ યીનશરા ઊપર અનુરનાં વાહાડી આંર ૭૫ યમ્મા ને પંચાતેર અહુડાવવાનો ઇરાદો હતા તે વાહાડીઆં હાલ ઘવા કરા વગર મચીદ યંદર ઊપર પડલાં છે તે ચાલ તા મહીનાની તારીખ ૧૯ ની માનવાર ને દી ને ચાર ઊપર એક વાગતે મચીદ યંદર ઊપરની માંડવીનાં અહુર લીલાંન કરીને વેચવાનાં આપમે \*  
દર મેકડે ૨૫ પરનાંણિ અવેલ અં નાનત રામવા નાઇએ તયા એશીવાએ યી અ કરાર વેચાંણની વખતે માલંન કરવાનાં આપમે \*

નોચાંણી.

રીચરડ. ઇશપુનર,

કશંતનો આકટીંગ કલેકટર \*

તારીખ ૧૨ ની માહે અપ  
રેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ઇશવી  
ચુકાંન ચુપઇ માંડવી \*

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**जाहिर नामा**

ऐसाज पियांग येथे पाठविण्या करीतां गलबत वनाम चि नसुरा याजवर खजुराचे ठेले २०५ चढविण्याचा द्रादा होता ते ठेले चलीं दावा केलावाचून मसोद बंदर येथे पडले आरिंत ते चालते मच्चियाचो तारोख १९ सोमवारी बागवर एक वाज तां मसोद बंदर येथोळ मांडवीमध्ये जाहीर लेलाव करून वि कले जाताल.

दर शेकडा २५ टके प्रमाण ऐवज अमानत ठेवोला पाडोजे व याखेरोज दुसरे करार विकाराचे वेळां सालूम कले जाताल.

निशाणी

रीचाई स्युनर.

कदमचे आकटींग कलेकटर.

तारीख १२ अग्रील सन १८५२ दस  
बो मुकाम मुंयदे मांडवी.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**Notice**

The undermentioned Promissory Note of the Government of India, stated to have been forwarded from the Accountant General's Office at Bombay to my address on the 17th of November

last (1851), is supposed to have been lost at Sea on the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Surat."

No. 8658, of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, for Rupees 500, in favour of Shewadass.

HENRY FENNING, Captain,  
Acting Collector.

Hydrabad, Collector's Office,  
2nd April 1852.

**Notice.**

Verbal tenders will be received at this office, precisely at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday next, the 19th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, and such others as may be called for during the intermediate period, viz:—

- 1 (One) Thermometer, common, ranging 640 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 8 (Eight) Yards Cloth, tracing linen.
- 60 (Sixty) Pounds Steel Bar, Shear.
- 15 (Fifteen) Bolts, Copper, (Europe), ½-inch.
- 70 (Seventy) Augurs, (Europe), Shank, ¾, ¾, ¾, and ½-inch.
- 12 (Twelve) Saws, Hand, (Europe), 36-inch.
- 24 (Twenty-four) Glasses, Half-hour.
- 20 (Twenty) Cwt. Tin, Block.
- 12 (Twelve) Crows, Bar, Iron, large.
- 6 (Six) Prickers, Steel, for blasting.
- 12 (Twelve) Iron Bars, (Guj.) for blasting rocks.
- 12 (Twelve) Knives, for cutting Cords and Hedges, &c.
- 12 (Twelve) Small Wood Bills.
- 20 (Twenty) Rasps, small.
- 6 (Six) Cwt. Iron Bar, Scrap, 1½-inch.
- 1311 (One thousand three hundred and eleven) Square feet Plank, Cullum.

An immediate deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made by the lowest bidders upon the amount of their offers, which sum will be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay in making the supply within the limited time.

Whenever offers from dealers are accepted for making supplies within a specific period, and the supplier fails to fulfil the agreement, the cash deposit made at the time of the sale will be forfeited to Government, and the articles re-sold; but when circumstances render it necessary to receive the articles, and the dealers supply them after the stipulated period, a deduction of five per cent. will be made from the amount of the bill for the same. All further particulars may be learnt on application at this office, from 10 A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. daily, Sunday excepted.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

E. WHICHELO, Major,

Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,  
14th April 1852.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that a quantity of Provisions, Clothing, and Dead Stock, not required by this Department, will be disposed of by public outcry, on Friday next, the 16th instant, at the Commissariate Stores, at 2 p. m.

Terms of Sale.—Immediate payment.

E. WHICHELO, Major,

Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,  
12th April 1852.

**Notice.**

A Lease of a piece of Government vacant Ground in Husson Khan Kullefa Row, in the Old Town, without the Fort, will be put up to public auction at the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, on Monday the 19th instant. A plan of the ground may be seen, and terms of the lease learnt, on application at the Collector's Office.

J. N. ROSE,

Officiating Collector of Land Revenue.

Bombay Collector's Office,  
6th April 1852.

**Notice.**

To be sold, by public auction, at the Gun Carriage Manufactory and Government Cooperage, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Refuse Timber and Plank, Turning Brass, Old Iron, and Sundry Stores, unserviceable for Gun Carriage and Cooperage purposes. A list of the same may be seen at the Agent's Office.

A deposit of 20 per cent. to be paid on every lot on being knocked down, lots consisting of small stores to be paid for and cleared away immediately after the sale, and other lots to be paid for, and removed within 8 days; and all lots not cleared away as specified will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

J. GRANT, Major,  
Agent for Gun Carriages.

Colaba, Gun Carriage Office,  
5th April 1852.

**Advertisement.**

Tenders are hereby invited for the conveyance of  
1 (One) European Convict, either to Calcutta, Madras, or direct to Van Dieman's Land, and of

1 (One) Medical Subordinate of the Bengal Establishment, to Calcutta.

By Order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office,  
Bombay, 14th April 1852.

**MILITARY****ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

1852	ARRIVALS.
8th Apr.	—Ensign the Honorable W. A. Hobart, 26th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
" "	—Lieutenant W. H. Dowbiggin, 6th Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Sholapore.
" "	—Assistant Surgeon D. Wyllie, 19th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Kolapore.
" "	—Captain Henry Davies, 29th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Broach.
" "	—Lieutenant P. Barras, 29th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Broach.
9th "	—Assistant Surgeon Lawes, Medical Establishment, on Medical certificate, from Bhooj.
" "	—Superintending Surgeon Doiz, Medical Establishment, on sick certificate, from Mahableshwar.
" "	—Captain Crawford, Engineers, to join, from Candesh.
10th "	—Lieutenant T. P. Waterman, 13th Regt. Bengal N. I., on furlough, from Delhi.
" "	—Major Cotgrave, Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

10th April	—Captain A. Macdonald, 18th Regt. N. I., en route to Jaulnah, from Rajcote.
" "	—Lieutenant R. Johnstone, 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Rajcote.
" "	—Ensign Mignon, 26th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Nuggur.
12th "	—Lieutenant Colonel H. Lyons, Town Major, from Mahableshwar.
" "	—Lieutenant J. Miles, 16th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.
" "	—2nd Lieutenant G. Nicholets, 1st Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.
" "	—Captain L. S. Hough, Commandant 2nd Belooch Battalion, on leave, from Shikarpoor.
13th "	—Assistant Surgeon Watson, G. M. College, to join, from Scinde.
" "	—Lieutenant T. Ker, 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Tanna.

**DEPARTURES.**

8th Apr.	—Surgeon Gray, 2nd Battalion Artillery, on leave, to the Deccan.
" "	—2nd Lieutenant Roberts, Artillery, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
" "	—Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lownds, H. M.'s 64th Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.
" "	—Captain G. R. Grimes, 2nd Grenadiers, to join, to Bhooj.
" "	—Assistant Surgeon R. Buckle, H. M.'s 64th Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.
" "	—Assistant Surgeon R. W. James, M. D., H. M.'s 83rd Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.
10th "	—Ensign T. Waddington, 7th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
" "	—Captain John Willoughby, Staff, on sick certificate, to Cape of Good Hope.
11th "	—Lieutenant J. Harpur, 6th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Surat.
" "	—Brigadier G. J. Wilson, Commanding S. D. A., to join, to Belgaum.
" "	—Ensign M. B. Tanner, 1st Fusiliers, to join, to Poona.
12th "	—Assistant Surgeon D. Wyllie, 19th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
13th "	—Captain A. Macdonald, 18th Regt. N. I., to join, to Jaulnah.
" "	—Major E. Hallum, Native Veteran Battalion, to re-join, to Dapoolce.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,  
14th April 1852.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

1852

ARRIVALS.

7th April	—Ship Gertrude, J. Campbell, from Aden 10th March. <i>Passenger</i> —G. Balic.
8th "	—Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 7th instant. <i>Passengers</i> —R. W. Lodwick, Esq., C. S.; Captain Davies, and Lieutenant Barras, 29th Regt. N. I.; and 70 Natives.
10th "	—Steamer G. R. Clerk, T. Powell, from Surat 9th instant. <i>Passengers</i> —Major Cotgrave; Captain and Mrs. McDonald; Lieutenants Johnstone and Waterman; a Gentleman; and 55 Natives.
11th "	—Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 10th instant. <i>Passengers</i> —Several Natives.
13th "	—Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beys, from Bancote 12th instant. <i>Passengers</i> —Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., and Servants.

**DEPARTURES.**

8th April	—Steamer Lowjee Family, J. Rankin, to Surat. <i>Passengers</i> —101 Natives.
" "	—Steamer Victoria, J. Woolley, to Kurrachee. <i>Passengers</i> —Dr. James; Dr. Buckle; Mr. Scare; Captain Battersbee; and 200 Natives.

9th April—Ship Hamoody, Abdool, Nacadah, to Singapore.  
 " " Ship Elizabeth, D. Rees, to China.  
 10th " Ship Herculean, H. Mounsey, to Liverpool.  
 11th " Ship Columbia, J. Ramsay, to London.  
 " " Ship Collingwood, L. Kirby, to Mauritius.  
 12th " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Lieutenant Harpur, 6th Regt. N. I.;  
 N. Darby, Esq.; and several Natives.  
 13th " Ship John Adam, J. Moore, to China.  
 " " Ship J. K. L., M. Clarke, to Liverpool.

E. M. SUART,  
 Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,  
 14th April 1852.

**INDIA AND LONDON  
 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

14, Waterloo Place, and  
 79, King William Street, London.

Capital, £250,000, in 5,000 Shares, of £50 each.

**DIRECTORS.**

*Chairman*.—The Chisholm, Erchless Castle, Inverness-shire, and Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place, London.

*Deputy Chairman*.—Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq. (late Physician General, Bombay,) Resington Lodge, Notting Hill.

Colonel Bagnold. John Inglis Jerdein, Esq.  
 Henry Stroud Barber, Esq. Frederick Jones, Esq.  
 Francis Brodigan, Esq. James John Kinloch, Esq.  
 J. William Deacon, Esq. Henry Lawson, Esq.  
 H. George Gordon, Esq. R. F. Power, Esq., M. D.  
 H. Allan Harrison, Esq. Archibald Spens, Esq.

*Manager*.—A. R. IRVINE, Esq., 13, Waterloo Place.

AGENTS at CALCUTTA.—Messrs. ALLAN, DEPPRELL, & Co.

" at MADRAS.—Messrs. AMALHIC & Co.

**AT BOMBAY.**

AGENTS.—Messrs. GREY & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—H. J. CARTER, Esq., H. C. S.

SOLICITOR.—J. JEFFERSON, Esq.

This Company assures the Lives of healthy persons in any part of the world, at as low rates of premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security.

NATIVE LIVES Assured for any amount from Rs. 500 and upwards.

ANNUITIES granted—both *deferred* and *reversionary*.

Extract from the Tables of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of 1000 Rupees or £100.

Age.	CIVILIANS.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	20	21	29	30	31	38
25	23	24	33	33	35	42
30	25	27	37	36	37	45
35	28	30	42	39	41	50
40	32	34	47	42	44	55
45	36	38	54	46	49	62

Parties returning to reside in Europe, will be admitted to *Europe Rates* of Premium.

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

GREY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**

WITH reference to the Oriental Bank's Advertisement dated 10th Feb. 1851, the undermentioned Notes of the Bank of Bombay (payment of which has been stopped) are still unrecovered.

It is requested that any person to whom any of these may be tendered, will give information thereof at the Police Office, Fort.

Rs. 1000.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 50.	
2148	4512	347	12183	6815
2363	4563	3623	12382	7154
2425	4587	3767	20483	7910
2492	4635	4016		8065
2657	4686	4035		8115
4032	4720			8472
4188	4786			8710
4209	4834			8751
4215	4854			8828
4331	5108			8840
4343	5139			9224
4350	5170			9231
4354	5489			9256
4398	6001			9268
4461	6114			9273
4464	6318			9618
4466	6441			9693
4499	6715			10083
4508	6927			11022
				11461
				11486
				11631

Bombay, 1st January 1852.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

**BOMBAY AGENCY.**

**INTEREST ALLOWED.**

On Deposits repayable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per ann.  
 On do. do. { at 1 month's notice 3 do.  
 On do. do. { in one sum. { at 3 do. 4 do.

**INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.**

On Government Bills ..... 4 per cent. per ann.  
 " Private Bills ..... 7 " "  
 " Private Bills secured by Govt. Paper ..... 6 " "  
 " Private Bills secured by Goods, &c. .... 7 " "

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

**RATES OF EXCHANGE.**

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.  
 " " 3 " " ..... 1s. 11d. "  
 " " 1 " " ..... 1s. 10½d. "  
 " " 1 day's ..... 1s. 10½d. "  
 On Ireland 1 " " ..... 1s. 10½d. "  
 On Scotland 1 " " ..... 1s. 10½d. "  
 Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1s. 10½d. "

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

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

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

**COMMISSION.**

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

JOHN RIACH,  
 Sub-Agent:

Rampart Row, Bombay,  
 14th April 1852.

# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

## DEPOSITORY OF THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.

MARAHTI.	Rs. a. p.	मराठी	ब. आ. प.
Spelling-Book .. .. .	0 4 0	लिपिधारा .. .. .	४ "
Girls' 1st Book .. .. .	0 2 0	सुलींच पहिलें पुस्तक .. .. .	२ "
Moral and Pleasing Tales .. .. .	0 4 0	नीती बोधकथा .. .. .	४ "
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