



# 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 shall be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only; and all orders or other public notices appearing in that paper, under the signature of the Secretaries, or other public officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

## NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

## 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 execute 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 Comm'y. Genl.'s Office.  
7th April 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.

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

W. B. G. BLENKINS, Major,  
For Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Comm'y. Genl.'s Office,  
20th April 1852.

### 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

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 Seinde 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.	}	One separate offer for the articles comprised in schedules No. 3 to 12 inclusive.	
" " 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 .....	}	One separate offer for the articles comprised in schedule No. 13.	
" " 10 Provisions .....			
" " 11 Miscellaneous Articles.			
" " 12 Tinning Cooking Vessels			
" " 13 Puckaulie Bullocks.			

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.	Rs.	Deposit at the time of sending in tender.	Bonded security on acceptance of the tenders.
1	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.	Rs.	Rs.
1	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.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

#### DISCOUNT.

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

#### INTEREST.

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

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Barrack Stores, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of unserviceable Barrack and Office Furniture.

*Terms of Sale.*—The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately.

S. PARR, Major,

Barrack Master, Presidency.

Barrack Master's Office,

Bombay, 19th April 1852.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that the Farm of the Bhere Ghaut Toll for the ensuing official year, advertised to be sold on Tuesday, the 20th instant, by the Notification of the 3rd idem, published in the Government Gazette of the 8th instant, No. 15, has been postponed.

H. P. MALET, Collector.

Tannah, Collector's Circuit Catcheree,

Sondewaree, 15th April 1852.

### जाहीर नामा

खबर दिल्लीजाते रंजीत दलरो बेरघाट येथील दलरो चा सखता पुढील सालचा तारीख ८ माचे अप्रिल सन १८५२ नंबर १५ चे गवरमेंट ग्याजोटांत तारीख २ माचे अप्रिल सन १८५२ चा जाहीरनामा जापला आहे त्यांत मंगळवार तारीख २० माचे अप्रिल सन १८५२ रोजी विकला जाईल म्हणोन प्रगट केले आहे परंतु वली सदरळ लेखाव क रण्याची तजुबी केली असे तारीख १५ माचे अप्रिल सन १८५२ रचयी मुकाम सोडेवाडो तालुके नमरापुर.

H. P. MALET, Collector.

LIST OF REMITTANCES forwarded from the Military Accountant's Office to the other Presidencies, during the Month of March 1852.  
Published as per Government Letter No. 3159, dated 7th November 1849.

Date of the Remittance Lists.	From what Pay Office received.	By whom made.	In whose favour.	To what Presidency.	Date of receipt in the Military Accountant's Office.	Amount.	Date when forwarded.
1852.							
Jan. 21st	Pay Office Northern Division Army	Private and Lance Naique of Gun Lascars Ram Sing, of the Regiment of Artillery.	To Lance Naique Ram Sing, in person, who is proceeding on leave to Hindoostan .....	Agra .....	1852. March 1st	Rs. a. p. 500 0 0	1852. Mar. 2nd
Feb. 2nd	Ditto Poona ditto.....	Paymaster H. F. Disbrowe, 1st Bombay European Regiment.	Officer in charge of Pensioners, on account of Mrs. Catherine Gilliott, allowance for November and December 1851 ..	Madras ..	" "	6 0 0	" "
Jan. 19th	Ditto Northern ditto.....	Subedar Major Butchoo Sing, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.	Shroff Bholanath Cassoram Awastee ....	Agra .....	" 8th	100 0 0	" 11th
" 15th	Ditto ditto.....	Paymaster 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.	To Major Yates, Commanding Nizam's 2nd Cavalry, on account of Trooper Mohun Sing, 2nd Light Cavalry, payable to Duffadar Sadoosing in full.....	Madras ..	" 10th	37 0 0	" "
Feb. 23rd	Ditto Southern ditto.....	Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Shortt, Commanding 20th Regiment Native Infantry.	Goor Bux Sing, the brother of late Private Jankee Sing, of No. 2 Co. 20th Regiment Native Infantry.....	Agra. ....	" 12th	57 2 2	" 18th
" 15th	Ditto Northern ditto.....	Subedar Ragoonath Sing, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.	Tajee Sing.....	"	" 25th	50 0 0	" 30th
" "	Ditto ditto.....	Private Buldee, 13th Regt. N. I....	Mohun Lall Misser.....	"	" "	35 0 0	" "
" 19th	Ditto ditto.....	Color Havildar Sew Amber Sing, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.	Color Havildar Sew Amber Sing.....	Bengal ....	" "	475 0 0	" "
						Rupees	
						1,260 2 2	

[ 845 ]

Bombay Castle, Military Accountant's Office, 17th April 1852.

(Errors excepted)

C. PRICE, Acting Military Accountant.

**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.

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.

Act not to apply to proceedings for adultery, or to actions for breach of promise of marriage.

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

The Wills Act not repealed.

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.

Registers of British Vessels and Certificates of Registry admissible without proof of signature.

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.

Where necessary to prove conviction or acquittal, not necessary to produce record, but Certificate of Clerk of Court.

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.

Examined or certified copies of documents admissible.

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.

Certifying a false document a misdemeanor.

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

Court, &c. may administer oath.

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, knowing 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.

Persons forging seal, stamp, or signature of certain documents, or wilfully uttering the same, guilty of felony.

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 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 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 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, 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 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 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 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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

Simplifying indictments for perjury, and other like offences.



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

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 misdemeanor—that is to say,—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 innocent 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 "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 No. 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

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

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.

II. The Committee of the estate of any lunatic interested or claiming to be inter-

How lunatic may concur.

ested 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 inter-

How married women may concur.

ested 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

How infant may concur.

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

How special guardian to be appointed for a lunatic not found such by inquisition and for infant.

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

Order to appoint special guardian of an infant may be discharged by Courts if made without notice.

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

How special cases to be entitled.

a cause between some or one of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiffs or plaintiff, 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

Form of special case.

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

Special case to state how guardian constituted, and the concurrence of married woman.

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

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

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

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

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

How cases to be set down for hearing.

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

Upon hearing Court to determine

the hearing of any such special case as aforesaid, to determine the questions raised therein, or any of them,

question and make and by decree or judgment to declaration. 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 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.

**XV.** 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

**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

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

**XXIII.** The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration. The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration.

**XXIV.** The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration. The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration.

**XXV.** The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration. The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration.

**XXVI.** The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration. The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration.

**XXVII.** The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration. The Court may suspend the acting upon declaration.

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.

Accounts to be taken according to usual practice of the Courts.

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

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

allowed by the said report, or by the said Courts respectively, it shall 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.

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

Court may restrain proceedings against executors, administrators, &c.

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 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

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

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

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.

to the existing practice of said Courts are referred to the Masters of the said Courts, shall no 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

Power for Court, notwithstanding any rule, &c. to the contrary, to receive proof by affidavit.

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

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.

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

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 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 G, 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 profes-

sional 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 Adawlut, 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. HALIDAY,  
*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 and Suburbs 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 contemplated 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 XX XII. 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 XXXI. 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 Catcherry 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. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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

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

ACT No. XX. of 1852.

*An Act to facilitate the Acquisition of Land needed for Public Purposes in the Presidency of Fort St. George.*

I. Whenever it shall appear to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council that any land is needed for a public purpose, he shall make a declaration to

that effect in a minute of Council, and such declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the purpose for which the land is needed is a public purpose.

II. When a declaration has been made by the Governor in Council that any land is needed for a public purpose, if there shall be any hinderance to the immediate acquisition of such land by purchase from the parties interested therein, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to order the land to be taken possession of on the part of Government, and applied to the purpose for which it is needed, leaving claims for compensation for the land to be determined as hereinafter provided.

III. When such order is passed by the Governor in Council, it shall be sent to the Collector of the District in which the land lies, or to such other Officer as the Governor in Council shall think fit to appoint to carry it into execution; and the Collector or other Officer so appointed shall cause the land ordered to be taken to be marked out and measured, and possession to be taken thereof on behalf of Government, and the land shall thenceforward be vested absolutely in the Government, free and clear of all other estates, rights, titles, remainders, reversions, limitations, trusts, and interests, and also of all mortgages, liens, or incumbrances whatsoever, of and in the land so taken as aforesaid; and any suit which may be instituted to recover the land so taken by Government in any Court of Judicature, shall be dismissed with costs. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of the party who may receive the value of any land so taken by Government, without having a good title to the same.

IV. As soon as the land has been marked out, the Collector, or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, shall cause the order in Council to be affixed in some conspicuous place upon the land, and published by proclamation in the neighbouring bazars and villages, with a citation, calling on all parties interested in the land to appear before him in person, or by authorized agents, on a certain day, not less than fifteen days after the date of citation, and to state the nature of their interests in the land required, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

V. It shall be competent to the said Collector, or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, to admit any such claims that appear to him to be valid, and if he and all the parties interested in the land agree as to the compensation to be allowed to them respectively, to pass an award for the same.

VI. If the said Collector or Officer shall judge any of the claims preferred to be inadmissible, and the parties interested in the land, or any of them, shall nevertheless persist in such claims, or if the said Collector or Officer admitting the interests claimed, shall object to the compensation demanded for the same as excessive, the points in dispute shall be referred to the determination of arbitrators, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII. Two persons shall be chosen to act as arbitrators on the part of Government, by the Collector or other Officer duly appointed as aforesaid, and the party or parties claiming to be interested in the land taken shall be called upon by the said Collector or Officer to elect, within fifteen days, two persons to act as arbitrators on his or their part. If there be several parties interested as aforesaid, and they cannot agree within the required period in the election of person to act as arbitrators on their behalf, then and in that case each of them shall nominate one person whom he may desire to act on his behalf, and the said Collector or Officer shall choose by lot, out of the persons so nominated by the parties aforesaid, or by any of them, two persons to act as arbitrators on behalf of the parties interested in the land. If only two persons shall be so nominated by the parties interested in the land, they

shall be the arbitrators on behalf of such parties, whether the whole of the parties interested as aforesaid may or may not have been concerned in their nomination. If only one person shall be so nominated, then only one of the persons selected to act as arbitrators on the part of Government shall be employed on the duty. If the parties interested in the land shall refuse or neglect, or if, by reason of minority, lunacy, or absence from the Presidency, they shall be unable to make any nomination within the required period, then the said Collector or Officer shall and may select two impartial persons to arbitrate the matter between Government and the parties interested in the land.

VIII. Before the arbitrators proceed to arbitrate, they shall be required by the said Collector or Officer to appoint an umpire for the decision of any points whereon they may differ in opinion when the voices on each side shall be equal. If the arbitrators cannot agree in the selection of an umpire, the said Collector or Officer shall be authorized to choose some person to act as such.

IX. In cases wherein the arbitrators may differ in opinion, if the voices on each side shall be equal, the decision of the umpire on the point of difference shall be conclusive; in all other cases, the opinion of the majority of arbitrators shall determine the award.

X. The arbitrators shall hold their inquiry under the general superintendence of the Collector or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, who shall be competent to exercise towards them such powers and authority for the purpose of securing their attendance, and the due completion of their award, as the Courts of Judicature may legally exercise towards persons summoned as witnesses before them, for the purpose of compelling such witnesses to attend and give evidence. It shall further be competent to the Officer presiding, in the event of any unnecessary delay on the part of arbitrators, in determining any question referred to them, to call upon them to make their award within a specified time, and in default thereof, to refer such question to the umpire for his decision.

XI. The said Collector or other Officer appointed as aforesaid shall, on the application of the arbitrators, summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for, and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process. He shall also cause the proper forms of affirmation to be executed by any witnesses whom the arbitrators may desire to examine upon affirmation, or he may empower the arbitrators to administer or cause the execution of such affirmation if the witnesses cannot with convenience attend before him. Any witness who shall refuse or omit to appear when duly summoned by such Collector or Officer, or who shall appear but shall refuse to execute the affirmation to be administered as aforesaid, or who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be liable to the same punishment which would be incurred under the law by a witness refusing to appear or give evidence before a court of justice. Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition, under a solemn affirmation, in any case referred to arbitration as above, and upon a point material to the issue thereof, shall be held to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence by law; and any person causing or procuring another person to commit the offence of perjury, as above described, shall be guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable according to law.

XII. It shall also be competent to the Collector, or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, to demand from the parties interested in the land so taken as aforesaid, the production of any accounts, title-deeds, or other documents which may be required by the arbitrators for the purposes of their inquiry, and in the event of such accounts, title-deeds, or documents being withheld, and the fact of their existence being proved by information given upon solemn affirmation, to order the seizure of such accounts, title-deeds, and documents

wherever they may have been deposited, in the manner prescribed by Section IX. Regulation IX. of 1822 of the Madras Code, and to exercise for that purpose the powers thereby vested in Collectors.

XIII. The arbitrators shall take into consideration the statements of the parties interested in the said land, and the objections of the Collector or other Officer aforesaid on behalf of Government, and, after examining the evidence offered on both sides, and making any further inquiry that may appear to them necessary, shall pass their award allowing or disallowing the interests claimed, and determining the total amount of compensation to be given for the interests allowed, the mode in which it is to be given, and if to be given to more than one party, the shares of the total compensation which each party shall be entitled to receive.

XIV. The award of the arbitrators, or of the umpire, if he shall be called upon to make an award, shall be binding and conclusive, both upon the Government and the parties interested in the land, as respects the gross amount of the compensation to be paid by Government, unless the award shall be set aside by the Civil Court of the zillah upon a charge of corruption against the arbitrators or the umpire, as the case may be, brought by either party, and proved, after due investigation, to the satisfaction of such Court; in which case the matter shall be referred for the determination of a second set of arbitrators, to be chosen in the same manner as the first, and their decision, whatever it may be, shall be final. No petition to set aside an award made under this Act shall be received by the Civil Court of the zillah, unless it be presented within thirty days from the date of the award complained of; and the said petition shall be presented on stamp paper of the value used for miscellaneous petitions, and shall be accompanied with a copy of the award objected to. The award of the arbitrators or umpire shall also be binding as respects the shares to be paid to the several parties interested in the land, unless upon a suit instituted within thirty days from the date of the award, in a competent Court, by any of the parties concerned, to alter the apportionment made by such award, an injunction shall be issued to suspend the payment until a decree is passed in the case.

XV. If any question arises as to the previous possession of or title to any land taken by Government under this Act, or if the parties or any of them interested in the land are minors, lunatics, or absent as aforesaid, and are not represented by their guardian, committee, attorney, or other person authorized in that behalf, or if there exist other grounds which, in the judgment of the arbitrators, render it improper to make immediate payment of the compensation awarded by them, or of any part thereof, to any of parties interested in such land, the said arbitrators shall certify the same to the said Collector or Officer, under whose directions they may act, and in such case, or if for any such reason, or any such ground as aforesaid, the said Collector or other Officer shall deem immediate payment improper, then the amount of compensation payable shall be held in deposit by Government, until the parties interested in the said land or some of them shall obtain an order of a competent Court for the payment of the same, and interest (if any) to them. All sums held in deposit as aforesaid, exceeding in amount the sum of five hundred Rupees, shall be invested in Government Securities.

XVI. On the close of the inquiry, the arbitrators or umpire shall deliver to the Collector, or other Officer appointed as aforesaid, a full and complete report and award upon the questions submitted to their arbitration, under their respective signatures, specifying the amount of compensation to be granted, and, (except where under Section XV. it may appear proper to suspend payment,) the parties to whom it is to be made, and the proportions to be paid to each respect-

ively, with a solemn declaration subscribed thereto, that the award so given is, to the best of their judgment, true and impartial, and according to the evidence adduced before them, and they shall at the same time deposit with the said Collector or Officer the whole of their proceedings.

XVII. All suits and proceedings instituted against Government to obtain compensation for land taken as aforesaid, other than such petitions to set aside awards as aforesaid, shall be dismissed with costs, but nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any party to recover the value of any land taken by Government from any person who may have received the same without having any title thereto.

XVIII. In the case of land declared by a Minute of the Governor in Council to be needed for a public purpose being acquired by the Government by bargain with and purchase from the parties apparently interested therein, the Collector or Officer appointed by Government to receive possession of the same, shall cause proclamation to be made in the manner prescribed in the fourth Section of this Act, of the transfer of the land to Government, by the same parties, and requiring all other persons who may claim any right, title, or interest in such land, to prefer their claims within one calendar month after such proclamation made; and any claims that may be preferred shall be dealt with under Section V. or under Section VI., and the following Sections of this Act. Provided always, that if no claim shall be made within one calendar month after such proclamation as aforesaid, the said land shall vest absolutely in the Government, free and clear of all other estates, rights, titles, remainders, reversions, limitations, trusts, interests, mortgages, liens, or incumbrances whatsoever, of and in the said land so purchased; and any suit to recover the land so purchased by Government, or to obtain from Government compensation for the loss thereof, which may be preferred in any Court of Judicature, shall be dismissed with costs. But nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of the party who may receive the value of any land purchased by Government without having a good title to the same.

XIX. In cases referred to arbitration, under the provisions of this Act, any necessary expense which may attend the inquiry of the the arbitration, whether for the diet of witnesses or otherwise, shall be paid by Government.

XX. The provisions of Act XLII. of 1850, shall be applicable and in force within the Madras Presidency; and the said Act shall be construed as if instead of the words and figures "Regulation I. of 1824 of the Bengal Code," or "the said Regulation" therein mentioned, the number and title of this Act had been therein inserted.

XXI. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, (that is to say,)

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

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "land" shall extend to tenements and hereditaments of any tenure, and all houses, buildings, walls, or appurtenants thereupon, as well as land.

The expression "party or parties interested in the land" shall be understood to mean all parties interested in the land, either for life or for years, or in remainder, reversion, or succession; and all trustees, *cestui que* trusts, mortgagees, incumbrancers, leaseholders or tenants, not being tenants by the month or at will of such land.

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 chowky 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. — OF 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. — OF 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 reconsidered 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 27th March 1852.*

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, under date the 27th March 1852, is published for general information:—

Read a second time the Draft of a proposed Act, dated the 5th December 1851, and published in the *Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th December 1851, to facilitate the enforcement of Judgments in places beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts pronouncing the same.

*Resolution.*—The Governor General in Council resolves that the following revised Draft on the subject be published for general information:—

ACT No. — OF 1852.

*An Act to facilitate the Enforcement of Judgments in Places beyond the Jurisdiction of the Courts pronouncing the same.*

I. Every party who shall obtain a judgment in any Court of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company, in any Presidency or place, or in any Extra-Regulation Province, or Territory possessed by the East India Company before the 22nd day of April 1834, and cannot enforce or obtain execution of the same within the jurisdiction of such Court, and is desirous of enforcing or obtaining execution of the same in any other Presidency or place, or in any other Province or Territory as aforesaid, shall apply to the Court which has pronounced such judgment for a duplicate thereof, and also for a certificate that the judgment, or some part thereof, remains unsatisfied, and, if necessary, for a translation of the said judgment into the English language, and on the receipt of the said duplicate judgment and certificate and translation (if any), the party shall present the same to the Court within the jurisdiction of which he is desirous of enforcing or obtaining execution of such judgment, and the last-mentioned Court shall thereupon cause the said duplicate judgment and certificate and translation (if any) to be filed as of record, and from and after the filing thereof, the said judgment shall be of the same force and effect as a judgment of the last-mentioned Court, and shall be duly enforced or executed, according to the tenor thereof, by such last-mentioned Court.

II. Every such certificate and duplicate judgment and translation (if any) as aforesaid, shall be signed by a Judge of the Court which passed or pronounced such judgment, and shall also be sealed with the seal of such Court, if such Court has a seal.

III. When any of the said Courts shall enforce or execute the judgment of any other Court as aforesaid, the Court so enforcing or executing the same shall proceed so to do according to its own laws and mode of procedure in like cases, and the last-mentioned Court shall take cognizance of, and punish all wrongful acts or irregularities done or committed in enforcing and executing such judgment, and all persons disobeying or obstructing the enforcement or execution of any such judgment, shall be punishable by such last-mentioned Court in the same manner as if the said judgment had been pronounced by such Court.

IV. Each of the said Courts shall recognize, enforce, and execute any judgment passed by any Court in any Extra-Regulation Province or Territory acquired by the East India Company, after the said 22nd day of April 1834, or by any Court established by authority of the Governor General of India in Council in the Territory of any foreign Prince or State, and shall, upon the receipt of any such duplicate judgment and certificate and translation (if any)

as aforesaid, file the same as of record, and from and after the filing thereof, the said judgment shall be of the same force and effect as a judgment of the last-mentioned Court, and shall be duly enforced or executed by such last-mentioned Court, according to the tenor thereof, in such manner as in Section III. provided.

V. 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, the word "judgment" shall include any final decree, order, or judgment in any Civil suit or proceeding, and the words "Extra-Regulation, Province, or Territory" shall include any Province or Territory to which the Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Government of India have not been extended.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 27th day of June next.

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

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

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 27th of March 1852:—

Act No. — of 1852.

*An Act to provide a permanent Sheriff for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and to facilitate the Execution of the Process of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.*

Whereas it is expedient to provide a permanent Sheriff for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and, on the occasion of the first vacancy in the Office of Coroner in the said Towns respectively, to provide for the performance of the duties of that Office by the Sheriffs respectively appointed under this Act; And whereas it is expedient to vest in the said Sheriffs powers of superintendence and control over the Gaols and Houses of Correction in the said Towns respectively;

And whereas by the Charters of the Supreme Courts of Judicature, the process of the said Courts, except in certain cases, is required to be addressed to and executed by the Sheriffs of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, which, in the case of parties resident without the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts is often attended with unnecessary expense and other inconvenience; And whereas it is desirable to make provision for the execution of the process of the said Supreme Courts without the local limits of their jurisdiction similar to that made for the execution of the process of the Courts of the East India Company within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Courts, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. The persons who at the time of the passing of this Act shall be the Sheriffs of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall be and continue the Sheriffs of such Towns respectively, until other persons shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said Offices respectively under the provisions of this Act.

II. On the first day of December next after the passing of this Act, each of the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall respectively nominate in writing three persons as fit and proper to serve the Office of

Sheriff in the said Towns respectively, and shall transmit such nomination to the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidencies or place in which such Courts are situate, who, with all convenient speed, shall respectively appoint one of the said three persons to serve the Office of Sheriff during good behaviour, from and after the 20th day of December next after such appointment. Provided always, that the persons to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid shall be respectively Barristers, or Solicitors, and also residents of the Town for which they are nominated or appointed as aforesaid, or the precincts thereof.

III. Every Sheriff, nominated and appointed as aforesaid, before he enters upon the said Office, shall take an oath faithfully to execute the duties thereof, and also the oath of allegiance, before the Governor or Governor in Council, or, in his absence, before any of the Secretaries to the Government, who are hereby respectively authorized to administer the said oaths; and shall also give security, by bond, to the East India Company, himself for Rupees Twenty-five thousand, with two or more sureties, jointly and severally, for another sum of Rupees Twenty-five thousand, for the due execution of his said Office.

IV. In case of the death, resignation, removal from Office, or departure from the Presidency of any Sheriff, then the Supreme Court shall immediately appoint some Officer of the Court or other person to act for the time as Sheriff, until some other person shall be duly nominated, appointed, and sworn, in manner aforesaid, to such Office, and notwithstanding such temporary appointment, another person shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation, removal, or departure, be, in manner aforesaid, nominated, appointed, and sworn in as Sheriff, and shall continue in the said Office during good behaviour.

V. All the powers, rights, privileges, and duties hitherto exercised, enjoyed, or performed by the Sheriffs of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively nominated and appointed for the period of one year under the respective Letters Patent of His late Majesty King George the Third, bearing date the 26th of March 1774, and the 26th of December 1800, and of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date the 8th of December 1823, and all other powers, rights, and privileges to the said Sheriffs given and reserved, and all other the duties to be by them performed and done, shall be transferred to and vested in, and duly exercised, performed, and done by the Sheriffs respectively appointed for the time as aforesaid under the fourth Section, and by the Sheriffs holding Office during good behaviour, to be respectively appointed under this Act.

VI. Any Sheriff appointed under this Act may be removed from his said Office by the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place in which he is resident for misconduct in the discharge of the duties of his Office, or in the discharge of any of the duties imposed on him by this Act.

VII. It shall not be lawful for any of the said Sheriffs to appoint a Deputy Sheriff, or to carry on or be engaged in any profession, trade, or business. Provided always, that in case of the illness of any such Sheriff, he may, with the consent of the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place in

The Sheriffs now in Office to continue until new Sheriffs are appointed under this Act.

Appointment of Sheriffs during good behaviour.

Sheriffs may be removed by Government for misconduct.

Sheriffs not to appoint a Deputy, except in case of illness, and not to engage in trade, &c.

which he is resident, appoint a Deputy to act for him during such illness.

VIII. The monies from time to time in the hands of the said Sheriffs shall be kept by them respectively in the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay respectively, or shall be otherwise kept and invested as the Governor or Governor in Council of each Presidency or place shall, from time to time, order; and the said order shall be published in the Government Gazette, and shall be full authority, protection, and indemnity, in all Courts whatsoever, for such keeping and investing.

IX. The said Sheriffs shall enter into books, to be kept by them respectively for that purpose, separate and distinct accounts of all such sums of money, securities for money, goods, effects, and things as shall come to their hands as such Sheriffs respectively, or to the hands of any person by their order, or for their use, and likewise of all payments made by them as such Sheriffs respectively, or by their order, or for their use, and specifying the dates of such receipts and payments respectively; and the said books shall be kept in the offices of the said Sheriffs respectively, and shall be open at office-hours for the inspection of all practitioners in the said Supreme Courts respectively, as may have occasion to inspect the same, paying such fee as may be from time to time fixed therefore by the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place.

X. The said Sheriffs shall respectively, once in every year, that is to say, on the first day of February, or on the first day on which the said Supreme Courts respectively shall be sitting after that day, exhibit and deliver in open Court a true Schedule, showing the gross amount of all sums of money received or paid by them as such Sheriffs respectively, and the balances during the preceding year, that is to say, during the period between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December next before the day of delivering such Schedule, and a true list of all securities, goods, effects, and things as shall have come to their hands during the same period, and the said Schedules shall be filed of record in the said Courts, and shall, within fourteen days afterwards, be published by the said Sheriffs respectively in the Government Gazette, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Government of the Presidency or place.

XI. The Governor or Governor in Council of such Presidency or place shall from time to time appoint an Auditor or Auditors to examine the accounts of the said Sheriffs, at the time of the delivery of the said Schedules, and also at any other time when the said Governor or Governor in Council shall think fit.

XII. The Auditor or Auditors shall examine the Schedules and Accounts, and report to the said Governor or Governor in Council whether they contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be inserted therein, and whether the Books, by this Act

directed to be kept by the said Sheriffs, are duly and regularly kept, and whether the monies are duly kept and invested in such manner as is by law prescribed.

XIII. Every Auditor shall have power to summon as well the Sheriff as any other person or persons whose presence he may think necessary, to attend

him from time to time; and to examine the said Sheriff, or other party or parties, if he shall think fit, on oath or solemn affirmation, to be by him administered; and to call for all Books, Papers, and Documents which may appear to him to be necessary for the purposes of the said reference; and if the said Sheriff, or other person or persons, when summoned, shall refuse, or without reasonable cause neglect to attend, or to produce any Books, Papers, or Documents required, or shall attend and refuse to be sworn or make a solemn affirmation, when by law an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, or shall refuse to be examined, the Auditor or Auditors shall certify such neglect or refusal in writing to the Supreme Court of Judicature, and every person so refusing or neglecting shall thereupon be punishable, in like manner as if such refusal or neglect had been in contempt of the said Supreme Court.

XIV. The costs and expenses of preparing and publishing the said Schedules and copies thereof, shall be defrayed by the said Sheriffs respectively.

XV. If, upon any such reference and examination, the Auditor or Auditors shall see reason to believe that the said Schedules do not contain a true and correct account of the matters therein, or which ought to be therein contained, he or they shall report accordingly to the Governor or Governor in Council, specifying the substance of the objections thereto.

XVI. The Governor or Governor in Council of such Presidency or place shall refer every such report as last aforesaid to the consideration of the Advocate General of the East India Company at such Presidency or place, who shall thereupon, if he shall think fit, proceed summarily, by petition, for an account against the said Sheriff, or against the late Sheriff after his removal from Office, or against his personal representatives in case of his death, in respect of all or any of the monies then or formerly in his possession, or under his care, as the said Advocate General shall think fit; and shall have power to exhibit interrogatories to the said Sheriff, or other person or persons defendants, who shall be bound to answer the same as fully as if the same had been contained in a Bill filed for the like purpose, and the Supreme Court shall have power, on any such petition filed, to examine orally the parties before it and all witnesses, or to refer the accounts to be taken in the ordinary way, and shall make such order, as to the costs of such reference and examination, as to the said Court shall seem just.

XVII. The said Courts shall have power on such petition to make such original and subsequent orders as upon a Bill filed; and such orders shall have the same effect, and be executed in the same manner, as Decretal Orders.

XVIII. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to render the East India Company, or the Governor or Governor in Council of any Presidency or place liable, or in any manner answerable or accountable for any misconduct or breach of trust on the part of any such Sheriff, or for any monies, securities, goods, or effects which may have come to the hands of such Sheriff, or for the loss or misapplication thereof, or any part thereof, except only to the extent of any monies which may be actually recou-

*Sheriffs to keep accounts, which are to be open for inspection.*

*Sheriff to pay costs of preparing and publishing Schedules.*

*If Auditors dissatisfied with Accounts, they shall report to Government, specifying their objections.*

*Power to Advocate General to proceed by petition for an account against Sheriff or his representatives, &c., and to exhibit interrogatories.*

*Auditors to be appointed by Government.*

*Effect of orders on such petitions.*

*Auditors to examine Accounts, &c., and report hereon to Government.*

*East India Company and Governments not to be liable for Sheriff, except only to the extent of monies actually recovered by them under the bond of the Sheriff and his sureties.*

vered by the said East India Company from any such Sheriff, or his sureties, under any such security bonds as hereinbefore in Section III. mentioned.

**XIX.** If any person taken in execution on any process shall escape out of the legal custody of the Sheriff, the Sheriff shall not be liable to an action of

**Liability of Sheriff.**

debt for such escape, but shall be liable only to an action upon the case for damages in consequence of such escape sustained by the person or persons at whose suit the prisoner was taken.

**XX.** On the occasion of the first vacancy in the

**On the first vacancy in Office of Coroner, Sheriff to be appointed Coroner.**

Office of Coroner, in any of the said Towns, the Sheriff appointed under this Act for the said Town shall be appointed Coroner thereof, and shall exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the said Office, as well as the powers and duties of Sheriff, and the said Sheriff shall receive no salary for the performance of the duties of Coroner, but only such fees in respect of each inquest held by him as shall be in that behalf provided by the general rules and orders hereinafter mentioned.

**XXI.** If any Sheriff acting as Coroner under the

**Provision in case Sheriff is a party or interested in any action.**

provisions of this Act shall be a party to or interested in any action or suit in the Supreme Court of the Town of which he is Sheriff, all writs issued by the said Court in such action or suit shall be directed to some Officer of the said Court for execution, who shall execute the same for and instead of the said Sheriff.

**XXII.** It shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively

**Power to Supreme Courts to make orders regulating Sheriff's fees; orders to be laid before the Governor General of India in Council.**

from time to time to make, rescind, and alter general rules and orders regulating and specifying the exact amount of fees and allowances to be received by the said Sheriffs respectively, for and in respect of all or any of the processes or duties to be executed or done by them respectively under the provisions aforesaid, and all such general rules and orders shall be laid before the Governor General of India in Council within two months after the making and issuing 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 every such rule or order which shall not be laid before the Governor General of India in Council within the time limited by this Act for that purpose, shall, from and after the expiration of such time, be absolutely void, and of no effect; and provided also, that if the Governor General of India in Council shall, by any resolution passed at any time within six months after such rules and orders 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 such resolution, cease to be binding and obligatory on the said Courts.

**XXIII.** It shall be lawful for the said Sheriffs

**Sheriffs to superintend Gaols and Houses of Correction, subject to orders of Government; power to visit and report thereon.**

respectively, subject to such orders as they may from time to time receive from the Governor or Governor in Council, to superintend, order, and control the Gaols and Houses of Correction in the said Towns respectively, and the Keepers and Governors thereof, and the discipline and arrangement to be observed therein,

and generally to carry out the orders of Government with respect to the said Gaols and Houses of Correction, and the management thereof; and the said Sheriffs respectively, some time in the month of January in every year, shall present a report to the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place in which they are respectively resident, setting forth full particulars as to the number, accommodation, health, diet, and discipline of the prisoners confined in the said Gaols and Houses of Correction during the previous year, and of the expenses and receipts incurred or received in the said Gaols and Houses of Correction, and the rules, orders, and arrangements from time to time issued or made by them, or by the Keepers or Governors under them, with respect to the matters aforesaid, or any of them. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any Secretary to the Government of the Presidency or place, and for any Justice of the Peace acting within and for any of the said Towns, to visit and inspect at all times the Gaols and Houses of Correction therein, and to report on the state and management thereof to the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place in which such Gaol or House of Correction is situated.

**XXIV.** It shall be lawful for the said Supreme

**Supreme Courts to issue process to certain persons, and direct execution thereof.**

Courts respectively, when any process of the said Courts is to be executed against any person subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not resident within the local limits thereof, or against any property without such limits, to issue any process which the said Courts are or may be empowered to issue, and to address the same to such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace as the said Supreme Courts shall think fit, and to direct the execution thereof in the manner hereinafter provided, and the same shall be executed accordingly; and upon the same being executed and returned in the manner provided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively to proceed thereupon in like manner as if the same had been executed according to the practice of the Courts before the passing of this Act.

**XXV.** It shall be lawful for any of the said Supreme

**Supreme Courts to address letters of request to Mofussil authorities, with duplicates of the process.**

Courts, or for any Judge thereof, by a letter of request addressed to any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace without the local limits of the said Supreme Courts, enclosing or accompanied by two duplicate originals of any such process as aforesaid, to request that such process may be executed within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace pursuant to the directions therein contained, and such letter, and each of such duplicates, shall be signed by one of the Judges of the said Supreme Courts, and sealed with the seal of the said Courts, and the production thereof purporting to be signed and sealed as aforesaid shall be sufficient evidence of the issuing of such process, and that the requisition thereof shall and may be performed by any person for the time being constituting such Court, or discharging the duties of such Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace.

**XXVI.** Upon the production of such letter of

**Mofussil authorities to indorse one duplicate and deliver the other to some person for execution**

request, together with such duplicates as aforesaid, such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace shall, by indorsement upon one of such duplicates respectively under his hand, direct the said process to be executed pursuant to such directions as aforesaid by such person as such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace shall appoint to execute the same, and shall deliver one of such duplicates to such person so appointed to execute the same, and the same shall be executed accordingly; and if the same shall require to be executed beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the

Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace to which or to whom such letter of request may be addressed then such duplicate may be executed by any other Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction over the subject matter of such process in like manner as the Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace to which or to whom such letter of request may be addressed. Provided always, that when such process shall be executed by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace to which or to whom the letter of request aforesaid was not addressed, a Judge of such Court, or such Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace so executing the same, shall certify in writing under his hand the execution of such process, and shall forward such certificate to the said Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace to which or to whom such letter of request was addressed, of which said certificate, purporting to be issued as aforesaid, the production alone shall be sufficient evidence.

XXVII. When such process shall have been executed in manner aforesaid, any Judge of such Court, or such Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, to which or to whom such letter of request as aforesaid was addressed, shall, by indorsement upon the other of such duplicates under his hand, certify the execution thereof, and shall deliver such duplicate so indorsed to the party or parties by whom the same was originally produced, or his or their agents, and the production of such duplicate so indorsed, and appearing to be so signed as aforesaid, shall be sufficient evidence of the execution of such process.

XXVIII. Upon the delivery of such duplicates of any Civil process as aforesaid to such Court, Judge, or Magistrate as aforesaid, the said Court, Judge, or Magistrate shall cause the date of such delivery to be indorsed on such duplicates, and shall cause the said process to be executed in like manner, or as near thereto as if the same had been issued from or by such Court, Judge, or Magistrate or Justice of the Peace at the time of the said delivery; and no distinction shall be made as to priority or otherwise between the execution of such process as aforesaid, or any other process of or by the said Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace; but every process, whether original or otherwise, shall, as between each other, be subject to the same rules touching the mode and order of execution as are now or may be from time to time established in respect of process originally issued by such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice.

XXIX. Where any process of the said Supreme Courts against any lands out of such local limits shall be issued for the purpose of being enforced or executed by any other Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace under the provisions of this Act, a copy of the judgment, decree, or order of the Supreme Court, by virtue of which such process issued, shall, if the said Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace shall so require, be recorded in the Court to which such process is forwarded to be executed, and a copy of such judgment, order, or decree shall be forwarded, sealed with the seal of the said Supreme Court, for the purpose of such record. Provided always, that such copy shall be signed by one of the Judges, and shall be under the seal of the said Supreme Court.

XXX. Persons wilfully neglecting to execute such process, or obstructing the execution thereof, shall be liable to be punished

neglecting to execute process, or obstructing the execution thereof, punishable.

in like manner and by the like Courts, Judges, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, as if such process had been issued originally by such Courts, Judges, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace. Provided that nothing herein contained shall deprive the said Supreme Courts respectively of their power to punish such persons for a contempt, in case they shall not be otherwise punished.

XXXI. All persons and property seized or detained under any process executed by virtue of this Act shall be dealt with in like manner as if such persons or property had been seized or detained under the like process issued by any such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace as aforesaid; and all monies levied by virtue of any such process (after deducting therefrom all such fees, charges, and expenses for executing the same, as shall be from time to time appointed in that behalf by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and sanctioned by the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place), shall be paid, or caused to be paid, by such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace to the Sheriff of the Court from which such process shall have issued.

XXXII. In the case of persons seized or detained by virtue of any process executed under authority of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Courts, Judges, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace to cause such persons to be imprisoned in the nearest convenient Gaol, and there detained until, by order of the Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace shall be required to release the party from custody, or to deliver him to a Bailiff of the Sheriff for removal in custody to Her Majesty's Gaol of the Court from which such process shall have issued.

XXXIII. No action or other proceeding shall be had or maintained against any person or persons constituting such Court, or any such Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or any person or persons acting under his or their orders, for, or in respect of, any act, matter, or thing done, or omitted to be done, in the execution or service of any such process, and it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Courts respectively, upon application thereto, to stay any such action or proceeding commenced in the said Courts, and to order the party commencing or prosecuting the same to pay the costs thereof, as between solicitor and client. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to protect any person who shall wilfully act in excess of the authority reposed in him.

XXXIV. Any copy of any judgment, decree, or order of the said Supreme Courts respectively, which is by this Act required to be recorded, and any process of the said Courts to be executed by any other Court, or by any Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace under the provisions of this Act, and any proceeding by any such Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace thereupon may be transmitted by such Supreme Courts, to such other Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or by such other Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace to the said Supreme Courts, by dawk, or by any private hand.

XXXV. The said Supreme Courts respectively shall, from time to time, frame such forms of letters of request, and of any process of the said Courts, which is to be addressed and executed under the provisions of this Act, as

Supreme Courts to frame forms of letters of request and process.

Order by virtue of which process issued may be registered in the Court to which the process is forwarded.

Processes to be forwarded by dawk or private hand.

Persons and property seized to be dealt with as if seized by the Mofussil authorities, and all monies levied after deducting expenses to be forwarded to the Sheriff.

Parties arrested in the Mofussil may be imprisoned there.

Indemnity to the Mofussil authorities executing process.



may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions herein before contained.

XXXVI. The word "process" in this Act shall extend to and include all criminal and civil process of the said Supreme Courts, which require to be executed without the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts, and any notice of any proceedings instituted, or to be instituted in the said Courts, or of any step to be taken, or application made, in or in respect of such proceedings; and the word "lands" shall extend to and include any immoveable property; and any word denoting the singular number or masculine gender shall extend to and include more persons, matters, or things than one, and females as well as males.

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

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 27th day of June next.

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

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,

the 27th March 1852.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first on the 27th March 1852:—

ACT No. — of 1852.

*An Act to amend the Mode of Procedure in Criminal Cases in the Courts of the East India Company.*

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the new trial of prisoners, when by reason of the death, absence, or removal of the Judge, their trials remain unfinished; and whereas it is also expedient to enable Magistrates to summon accused parties before they proceed to take the evidence of the prosecutor and his witnesses, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. When any criminal trial shall have been commenced, and shall be pending and undecided before any Judge or Magistrate at the time of his death, removal, or departure from the station, it shall not be lawful for any other Judge or Magistrate to continue and carry on such trial, but the Judge or Magistrate competent to try the prisoner shall, as soon as conveniently may be, commence a new trial, and re-examine all the witnesses.

II. When a Magistrate shall have examined any prosecutor respecting any charge brought by him against any person, and shall have summoned the witnesses on behalf of the prosecutor, he may also, in his discretion, summon the person or persons accused, or any one or more of them, in order that he or they may be confronted with the prosecutor and his witnesses, anything in Clause 6, Section II. Regulation III. of 1812, to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. Section V. Regulation VII. of 1811 is hereby repealed, and when any criminal charge has been preferred before a Magistrate, or Assistant Magistrate, against any person, and the prosecutor or informer shall fail to appear, or shall abandon the charge against such person, or such person shall be acquitted, and it shall appear to the Magistrate, or Assistant Magistrate, to whom the complaint or information has been made, or by whom the case has been tried, that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate, or Assistant Magistrate, at his discretion, to award such amends, not more than the sum of Rupees two hundred, to be paid by the prosecutor or informant to the party complained against for his loss of time, trouble, or expenses, as to the Magistrate, or Assistant Magistrate, shall seem

just, and in default of payment to sentence the prosecutor or informant to imprisonment, with or without hard labour; for any term not exceeding six calendar months, and every such order of amends, or sentence of imprisonment pronounced by any Magistrate, or Assistant Magistrate, shall be final, and every order of amends or sentence of imprisonment pronounced by an Assistant Magistrate shall be subject to appeal to the Magistrate of the District only.

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 27th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*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:—

William Lindsay Robertson, Painter and Gilder, European, residing in Kandawaddy Street, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 13th April 1852.

Girmull Appa Siveling Appa Kolor, late a Manager in the Firm of Savuljee Appa Siveling Appa Munta, carrying on business as a Cloth Merchant, Hindoo, lately residing in Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, (and now in the Bombay Gaol,) filed 14th April 1852.

John Henry Cleary, an Officer in the Customs Preventive Service, European, residing at Kalkadavie, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 19th April 1852.

Samuel James Stodart, late a Clerk in the Revenue and Financial Departments of the Secretariate, residing at Musjid Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 19th April 1852.

Cursetjee Burjorjee, a Printer in the Bombay Telegraph and Courier Office, Parsee, residing on the Girgaum Road, near Churnee Wadde, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 19th April 1852.

Rujubally Sumsodeen, who lately carried on trade under the name and Firm of Abdoolally Rujubally, as a General Merchant, Mahomedan, residing in Bhoosary Molla, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 19th April 1852.

Jamsetjee Shapoorjee, late a Shopkeeper of China Ware, Parsee, residing in Manockjee Sett's Waddee, within the Fort of Bombay, filed 20th April 1852.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvent's 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.*

Goculdass Runchord, 1st Monday in May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Girmull Appa Siveling Appa, ditto ditto.

Rama bin Ruckmajee, and Babajee bin Ruckmajee, 3rd Monday in May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

John Henry Cleary, ditto ditto.

Rujubally Sumsodeen, ditto ditto.

Cursetjee Burjorjee, 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.

*Dividends payable in the undermentioned Estates.*

Mark William Potter, 1st Monday in May next, of 13 per cent.  
Sepirano De Souza, ditto ditto, of 18 per cent.  
Frederick Parkinson, ditto ditto, of Rs. 33-5-4 per cent.

J. A. McKENZIE,  
Clerk of the Court.

*Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,  
Bombay, this 20th day of April 1852.*

નવખલા દેવાદારોની કોટ ટ મધે \*

મખર હીઆંથી આપેઆમે આવે છે ને ની એ લખેલા શખશોએ મુખાઈની નાદાર દેન દાર લોકોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોટ ટને અર ઇઓ આપી છે ને વીકટોરીઆનાં રાંબનાં અ ગીઆરને વરસે ને ધારો બનાવી પચાર કી ઘો છે તેના એકવીશનાં બાબ પરનાં છે હોને ને દાદને પોઆડવા \*

બીલીઅંન લીનડમે રાખર ટશંન રંગારી તથા લાકડી કાંન બપર મુનેરી વરખ મડાવ નારો અંગરેજ રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટ ટઆહાર કાંદાવાડીનાં મોહોલામધે તેની તારીખ ૧૩ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

ગીરમલ આપા શીવલીગ આપા કાલેર થોરા દાડા બપર શેવલજ આપા શીવલીગ આ પા મનતા કાપડનાં ધનધા કરે છે તેની પેઠીનો કામ મલાવનાર હતો હીનકુ થોરા દાડા બપર શ્રી મુખાઈના કોટઆહાર હુ હારમાલના રહેતો હતો ને હાલમે શ્રી મુખાઈની હરંગમે છે તેની તારીખ ૧૪ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

બન હેનરી કલેરી જલનારગની જકાતની ઓકશી કરનારના ખાતાનાનો અંમલદાર અંગરેજ રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટ ટઆહાર કાલકાદેવી આગલ તેની તારીખ ૧૯ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

મેમુએલ નમય ઇશટોદારત થોરા દાડા બપર ચકરટારીના રીવીનીબી તથા કાઈના નશીઆલ ખાતાનાનો લખનાર હતો રે હેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટઆહાર મશીદ અંનદર આગલ તેની તારીખ ૧૯ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે.

મરશેદજી બરનારજી શ્રી મુખાઈની ટેલીગરા ક તથા કોરીઅર હાંકીયનાનો છાપના રો પારશી રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટઆ હાર અરની વાડી આગલ ગીરગામનાં રચ તા બપર તેની તારીખ ૧૯ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

રબખલી શમશુદીન ને થોરા દાડા બપર અખકુલ અલી રબખ અલીને નામે તથા પડીએ શરવે મીબનો ધનધા કરતો હતો મુશલમાન રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈના કોટઆ હાર ભુચારી મોહોલામે તેની તારીખ ૧૯ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

નમશેદજી શાપુરજી થોરા દાડા બપર મીના ઇ માલનો કુકાનદાર હતો પારશી રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈના કોટમધે માણીકજી શે ટની વાડીમે તેની તારીખ ૨૦ મી એપરેલ શંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે.

બપર લખેલા નવખલા દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતમાં હોકુંન થઓ છે ને તેનખલા દેવાદારોની પોતાની થાવર તથા માય મીલ કત તથા મીબ વસત છે તે આએ નામદાર કોટરના હાકીમીઆલ આશાએનીના તાએ બાના બપર લખેલા ધારાનો ૭ મી કલંમ પરનાં છે આપવી \*

શાંભલવાનાં દાડા ઠરાવેલા \*

ગોકલદાસ રંજીછાડ ૧ લો શોમવાર આવતા નેહે મહીનાનો ૧૧ કલાકે પેહેલે પોરના \*

ગીરમલ આપા શીવલીગ આપા દાડો બપર લખા પરના છે \*

રાંગાંબીન રમમાજી તથા બાબાજી બીન રમમાજી ૩ ને શોમવાર આવતા નેઅ મહીનાનો ૧૧ કલાકે પેહેલે પોરના \*

બન હેનરી કલેરી દાડો બપર લખા પરના છે \*

લબખ અલી શંમશુદીન દાડો બપર લખા પરના છે \*

મરશેદજી બરનારજી દાડો બપર લખા પરના છે \*

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ પોતાના દાવા શોગંનનાનાથી શાબુત કરેલા શાંભલવાનો આગમય ઓછાનો ઓછા ૩ દાડા અગા બી હુમારી હાકીયમે દામલ કરવા નોઈએ ને ઠરાવેલી (કી) એટલે દયવુરી પંજી આપવી તે બપર કહેલા નાદારોએ પોત પોતાના દેવા

नी तथा मास नीलकतनी टीपो हुनारी हाकी  
शने नोधावी छे \*

नीमे लमेला छेयटेरनां कालानी वहुआले .  
नारक छिनीयंन पाटर पेहुवा शानवार  
आवता नेहु नहीनाने शिकडे टका १३  
परनाले \*

शीपरीआने ही शान्ण हाडो छपर लमा प  
रनाले शिकडे टका १८ परनाले \*

शेदरीक पारकीनयंन हाडो छपर लमा परना  
ले शिकडे टका ३३ - ५ - ४ परनाले \*

शुद्धी न. - अ. - नेकेनछ,

कोरटनो कलारक.

श्री मुयाछेनां कोरटनघे कोरटनां कलार  
कनी हाकीशने आन ईने तारी  
अ २० नी अंपरेल शंने १८५२

(True Translation.)

R. X. MURPHY, Chief Translator.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received by the Deputy Commissary General on Friday, the 30th 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.

1 box, containing Koosoo, weighing 112 lbs., consigned to the Secretary Medical Board, Calcutta.

Further particulars may be learnt on application at this office, daily, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday excepted.

W. B. G. BLENKINS, Major,  
For Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,  
Bombay, 20th April 1852.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received at this Office on Thursday the 6th proximo, precisely at 2 o'clock p. m. (any delivered after that hour will be rejected), from such persons as are desirous of entering into a contract for supplying Europe Cloths to this Department, for the term of one year from the date of acceptance of the tender.

All persons desirous of tendering for the contract may, on application at this office, from 11 a. m. till 5 p. m. daily (Sundays excepted), obtain a list of the articles, and such other information relating thereto as they may require.

The tenders must specify, both in words and figures, the rates per cent. above or below the prices in the list above adverted to at which they will undertake to furnish the articles therein embraced,

of unexceptionable quality, according to musters which may be seen in this office, and delivered to the indenting departments in good condition, free of all further expenses, in such number or quantity as may from time to time be demanded, and that the same will be liable to examination and rejection by a committee of officers, appointed on the part of Government.

The party or parties whose tender 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 articles of Europe Cloths, or such others 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 Rupees (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 Tenders for the contract in question will be received unless accompanied by a cash deposit of Rupees (247) two hundred and forty-seven, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract. Should any tender be accepted, the tenderer must be prepared to give unexceptionable bonded security, to the extent of Rupees (938) nine hundred and eighty-eight, to be held by Government for the due fulfilment of his contract.

It is to be distinctly understood, that bills for the quantities of the articles included in the above-mentioned list supplied 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 from the contractor's bills will be recovered from the first bills presented 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 tendering for the contract, fail to furnish the necessary security, will be interdicted from tendering 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 4,944, or thereabouts.

All further particulars will be communicated on the receipt and opening of the tenders, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

W. B. G. BLENKINS, Major,  
For Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Commy. Genl.'s Office,  
21st April 1852.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received at this office, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, until 2 o'clock p. m., (any delivered after that hour will be rejected,) for the supply of the undermentioned articles, viz :—

- 1500 (One thousand and five hundred) Yards Buntin, yellow, Europe.  
 20 (Twenty) Bolts Canvas, Europe, common, No. 2.  
 14 (Fourteen) ditto ditto, ditto best, No. 4.

No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a cash deposit of ten per cent. on the value of the articles tendered by the party, which will be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay in making the supply within the limited time.

The tenders must specify, both in words and figures, the rates at which the party or parties will undertake to make the supply, as also the period by which the articles can be supplied to the Indian Naval Stores.

The tenders must be accompanied by samples of

the articles tendered, and superscribed "Tenders for Buntin or Canvas," as the case may be.

The supply to be subject to examination, and rejection, if not approved of, by the indenting department.

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.

W. B. G. BLENKINS, Major,

For Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,  
 21st April 1852.

**Notice**

THE REPORT OF THE COMMERCE OF BOMBAY, for 1850-51, may be had on application at the Custom House.

**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Address to Indian Immigrants, issued by the Government of Mauritius :—

**IMMIGRANTS.**

This Government wishes you to settle in this Island; but as many of you have come alone, if any wish to get their families from India, without going themselves to fetch them, this is to inform you that every assistance will be given to you for that purpose by the Public Officers appointed as your Protectors here and in India: you may, therefore, apply to them. If your wives declare, before their leaving India, that they are legitimately married to you, according to the forms and ceremonies of their Religion, your right will be fully protected under the Colonial Laws.

Many of you will return to your villages with the intention of settling there: this Government, in return for the protection it has given you, wishes you to explain to your village-people everything about the care taken of your comfort on board the ships; the climate of this Island; the treatment you have received, and what a man can earn by his labour;—advise them to take their families with them without fear.

For those who may return to this Island after visiting their villages, the following Rules are established as an encouragement to bring their families, and those of others :—

1st. The new Immigrant, who leaves this Island before the expiration of his industrial residence, and returns with his legitimate wife, will, on his return, receive the Ticket of Old Immigrant; but if he returns afterwards to his country before the expiration of five years, he will pay his passage-money, as at present.

2nd. The man who sends for his legitimate wife from his country will also receive his Ticket of Old Immigrant on her arrival.

3rd. The man who brings men of his district, with their legitimate wives, or the wives of men in the Colony, will receive Rupees 10 for each woman brought by him.

4th. The new man who comes with his legitimate wife will receive the Ticket of Old Immigrant after 3 years, instead of 5.

You must not omit, before embarking, to take your wives before the Protector of Immigrants, and declare to him jointly that you are married according to the forms and ceremonies of your Religion; and where a woman comes to join her husband here, take her there to make the same declaration.

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

J. G. LUMSDEN,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1852.

वतंन छोडीने ननारा लोडीने न्नहेर ज्य ध्यर.

जेवीने शर डारनी मरुण्डेके तंमोआजे टापुमां शुष्मपीरहो पएा तंमारा मां-  
 हेपीने लोडो कुटं व्य डुष्मी लायगर ग्याये लांछे ते एो हीं दुस्थान मां न घने कुटं व्य डुष्मी-  
 लो लायवानी नेनी छछा हो जे जने ते पीपो ते ते जेने लायवाने वारि ते न या तंन  
 हो जे तो तंमोने न्नहेर डरघा मां ग्याये छेने शर डारना ते जं मल हारो जे हीं दुस्थान-  
 न मां तं भाइ शं वरक्ष एा डरीने तंमोने ज्य हीं ग्यां मो डसे ला छे तेने न्ने मरुण्ड डरी हो-  
 जे तो तंमोने कुटं व्य डुष्मी लो लायवाने म दल डररीने व्य धरीं ज्यो हीं दुस्थान छोडां-  
 नी ज्य ज्यो छिपर लो ज्ये ला जं मल हारने न्नहेर डररी के जं मे पोताना धरं म परमां एो  
 तो जं मारी न्नतनी या ल परमां एो डू ला एुं यतंन छोडीने ननारा मां एा शीनी शायि मा-  
 डे ल गंन पजे लुं छे तो ज्यो जे देराना ड ज्ये टा परमां एो ते ज्यो हमीना ह डरीं त्या ला मां ग्या-  
 वरी.

तंमारा माहे ला घ एा ज्ये ड लोडो पोताना गां म मां रे हेवाने वारि ते नरी तार यां-  
 हां एा उपर तंमारो शारी पे हे व्यं हो व्यस्त डेयो डरो जे जने ज्ये टापुनी हुवा तं पारी त-  
 व्यी ज्ये तने शारी ला जे छे डे न ही ज्ये जने ज्ये टापुमां तंमोने लुं लुं ड डे ज्ये जने ज्ये ड ज्ये ड  
 ज्यो हमीने डररो ननी म नुरीना डे ट ला प छि शी म ला ते शरं ये ह डी गत तं मे पोताना  
 गां मना लोडोने डे हे वी तां ते ज्यो जे पोतानो कुटं व्य डुष्मी लो लायवो हो ज्ये तो ते नी-  
 रत्न ज्ये ज्यो वरी ज्ये वुं तंमारे ते ज्योने डे हे वुं ज्ये हे वी शर डारनी छछा छे.

तंमारा मां हे नां ने लोडो पोताने गां म न घने पाछां ज्यो ज्ये टापुमां ज्यो वरी ते ज्यो-  
 ज्ये पोतानो कुटं व्य डुष्मी लो ला ज्ये न्न वतंन मुडीने ननारा लोडो तो कुटं व्य डुष्मी लो  
 लायवाना ड ज्ये हानी ये लो ज्ये ला छे.

१० ने ज्यो हमी पर पं म ज्यो ज्यो वो हरी ज्ये जने या डरीनी मु दल पुरी पि ज्यानी ज्यो ग छि  
 मोरी शी टापु मुडीने पोताना धरं म परमां एो पर एो ली व्या ज्ये डी पाछो ल छि ज्यो वरी तारे  
 ते लु नो रे हे वा सी छे ज्ये हे वी यी डी तेने म लरी प एा न्ने पां ग्य वररी पि ज्यानी ज्यं डर  
 ते व्यी ल व ज्ये ते पोताना वतंन तर डू न्न ज्ये तो वां हां एा नो व्य र य पो ते गां ह नो ज्यो पि-

२. ने कोठपोताना धरंम परमांणो परणो ली व्याग्नेडी अही आं पोताना हे-  
 रापी जावरी तो तेणो ते व्याग्नेडी आवापछे ते ननुनो रेहे नारी छे अहे वीची-  
 ही मलरी.

३. ने आहमी पोताना गांमपी ज्वीत्त आहमी ओने तेणेना धरंम  
 परमांणो लगंन पग्नेली व्याग्नेडी ओ अंधांत लावरी अपिवा ने लो को  
 हाल अे टापुमां रे हे छे तेना धरंम परमांणो परणो ली व्याग्नेडी ओने ला  
 वरी ते लाव नाराने हर अे ड लावे ली व्याग्नेडी अदल ३.१७) छिनांम  
 मलरी.

४. ने आहमी परपंम आ अे टापुमां आवेलो छे अने पोताना धरंम  
 परमांणो परणो ली व्याग्नेडी राधे लावे लो छे तो तेने पांम वरशानी मु-  
 द्तने अदले तरण वरशापि आ पछे आ नुनो रेहे वारी छे अहे वीची-  
 ही मलरी.

वतंन छोडी ननारा अे पांहां एाठी परय हुडानी अगाठी पोतानी  
 व्याग्नेडी राधे लछने रावदेश छोडी ननारां मां एाशनी रांत्वात्त डुरनारा  
 अंमलघारनी पारी नछने तेनी आगलरी गंन लछने अ ३ डुरवुंने छि  
 के अंमे अंने पोताना धरंम परमांणो तगे न्तनायाल परमांणो धएी ध-  
 एी आं एी छी अे अने त्तरे को ठी व्याग्नेडी पोताना धएी पारी अही आवना  
 रहो अे तारे तेणो पएा स्वदेश छोडी ननारां मां एाशनुं शं परक्ष एा डुरनारा  
 अंमलघारनी पारी नछने तेनी रांत्मे अे वारी गंन ते छिने अ ३ डुरवुंने  
 छि.

*True Translation,*  
*A. Richardson,*  
*Deputy Secretary to Government.*

## वतन सोडून जाणारास जाहीरनामा.

ऐसाजे सरकारची मर्जी आहे कीं तुम्हीं या टापूंत सुखानें वस्ती करावी परंतु तुम्हापैकीं जे लोक स्वतःच्या वांचून आले आहेत ते हिंदु स्थानांतून कुटुंबे आणण्यासाठीं जर इच्छित असतील आणि आणण्यास स्वतः जावत नसेल तर तुम्हास जाहीर केले जाते कीं सरकारच्या जा अंमलदारांनीं हिंदु स्थानांत तुमचे संरक्षण करून इकडे पाठविले आहे त्यांस अर्जी केल्यास ते तुम्हांस कुटुंबे आणण्याविषयी मदत देतील जर काय का हिंदु स्थान सोडण्यापूर्वीं सदर अंमलदारांस जाहीर करतील कीं आमचा धर्माप्रमाणें व आमचा जातीचा चालीप्रमाणें अमकें वतन सोडून जाणारे माणसाबराबर माझे लग्न लागले आहे तर या देशाचा कायद्याप्रमाणें त्यानव्याचे हक्क राखले जातील.

आणि तुम्हापैकीं पुष्कळ लोक आपले गांवास वस्ती करण्यास परत जातील असे वगळतावर तुमचे सोईचा बंदोबस्त कसा जाहालाहे व या टापूची हवा पाणी तुमचा प्रकृतीस चांगले मानते कीं काय हे व या टापूंत तुम्हास कसे वागविले व प्रत्येक माणसास दर रोजचे मजुरीचेपैसे किती मिळाले या सर्व गोष्टींचे वर्तमान तुम्हीं आपले गांवचे लोकांस कळवावे व त्यांनीं आपलीं कुटुंबे आणल्यास तीं निभयाने येतील असा तुम्हीं त्यांस बोध करावा अशी सरकार इच्छा करिते.

तुम्हापैकीं जे लोक तुमचे गांवास जाऊन पुनः या टापूंत येतील त्यांनीं आपआपलीं कुटुंबे व इतर वतन सोडून जाणारांचीं कुटुंबे आणण्याविषयीचे शिरस्ते खाती लिहिले आहेत.

१ जो माणूस प्रथम आला असेल आणि चाकरीची मुद्दत संपल्यापूर्वीं मोरिशस टापू सोडून जाऊन आपल्या धर्माप्रमाणें लग्न जाहलेली बायको घेऊन पुनः एथें येईल त्यास तो जुनाराहाणारा आहे अशी चिठी

Secretary Secretary to Government

Mr. Richardson,

Truro Travellaton,

पुनर्वाहन करे किये।

सांचे संरक्षण करणारे अमलदारीकडे जाऊन त्यांचे समक्ष अशी था-  
त्याकडे इकडे येणार आहे तेव्हा तिथेही स्वदेश सोडून जाणारे माण-  
यमाणे नवरा बायको आहेत आणि तेव्हा कोणी बायको आपले नव-  
रे कोणी आहेत उभयतां आपले धर्मायमाणे व जातीचे शिरे स्त्रिया-  
अमलदारीकडे जाऊन त्यांचे समक्ष अशी थापणवण करून घेऊन  
बरोबर घेऊन स्वदेश सोडून जाणारे माणसास संरक्षण करणारे  
घरून सोडून जाणाऱ्याने गळवतावर चढव्यापूर्वी आपली बायको

मिळेल.

वदेख तीन वर्षांनंतरच हा कना गहाणारा आहे अशी निति त्यास  
माणे लगेन झालेली बायको त्या बरोबर आहे तर पांचव्यांचे मुदती  
२ जो माणूस प्रथमच या रापुन आला आहे आणि त्याची धर्माय-  
आणणाऱ्यास आपणाले पत्नेक बायको वदेख १० रुपये देनास मिळतील.  
गहातान त्याचा धर्मायमाणे लगेन झालेल्या बायकास आणाल त्या  
लगेन झालेली बायको सध्या त्यास आणाल किंवा जे या रापुन होली  
३ जो माणूस आपले गावाहून दुसरे माणसास त्याचा धर्मायमाणे

जाईल.

त्यास ती बायको आल्यानंतर ती कना गहाणारा आहे अशी निति दिवही  
२ जो कोणी आपले धर्मायमाणे लगेन झालेली बायको एथे आणतील

तर गळवता वर्गा रचून त्यांचे आपले पदर्या करावा.

मिळेल परंतु पांचव्यापूर्वी जार ती दुसऱ्याने आपले वतनाकडे जाईल



**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

**OVERLAND MAIL,**  
*Viâ Marseilles.*

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the regular Monthly Mail, *viâ Marseilles*, will be closed on **MONDAY**, the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock p. m. An After-Packet will be kept open until 5 o'clock p. m., on the usual terms.

Letters for the United Kingdom, *viâ Marseilles*, cannot be prepaid.

Post Office Packets, per Steamer "VICTORIA," for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, will be closed on **TUESDAY** next, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. W. RAVENSCROFT,  
Post Master General.

*Bombay, General Post Office,*  
21st April 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 versa*, 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.*

**Advertisement.**

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Grand Arsenal, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, sundry condemned Ordnance Stores, belonging to the Honorable Company. A list of the articles to be sold may be seen at the Office of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

*Terms of Sale.*—A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the lots knocked down at a price higher than 50 Rupees each, while those sold below that price to be paid for and cleared away immediately.

The lots on which deposits may be made to be paid for and removed within six days from the date of the Sale, or otherwise the deposits will be forfeited to Government, and the articles resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

J. W. WATSON, Lieut. Colonel,  
Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

*Bombay, Grand Arsenal,*  
20th April 1852.

**OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 20th April 1852.**

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED		IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY		EXPORTED BY SEA		Balance unaccounted for.
	Up to the 13th April 1852.	Bombay. Malwa.	Up to the 13th April 1852.	From 14th to 20th April 1852.	Up to the 13th April 1852.	From 14th to 20th April 1852.	
For 1846-47. .... Chests.	19,521	.. .. .	19,521	.. .. .	19,481	.. .. .	10½
" 1847-48. .... "	15,861	.. .. .	15,861	.. .. .	15,854	.. .. .	5½
" 1848-49. .... "	10,861	.. .. .	10,861	.. .. .	10,845	.. .. .	14½
" 1849-50. .... "	15,978	.. .. .	15,978	.. .. .	15,800	.. .. .	70½
" 1850-51. .... "	24,052	.. .. .	24,052 & 45 lbs.	.. .. .	23,970	.. .. .	74 & 45 lbs.
" 1851-52. .... "	20,153	.. .. .	20,882	.. .. .	11,804	.. .. .	9,078
					17,792	9,500	12,752
							5,682½

Details of Exports from 14th to 20th April 1852.

OF THE SEASON 1850-51. Chests 9  
Per Steamer "Malta" .. .. .. ..  
OF THE SEASON 1851-52. Chests 717½  
Steamer "Malta" .. .. .. ..  
Ship "Devon" .. .. .. .. " 197  
Ship "Stormway" .. .. .. .. " 36  
960½  
Total .. .. .. .. Chests 960½

RICHARD SPOONER,  
*Acting Opium Agent.*

*Bombay, Opium Agent's Office, 21st 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 10lbs.	1	Trotters, small.....	per four.	1	Sugar, Pinfa.....	per md. of 28 lbs	6
"	2nd do. 12	1	Pig's Liver & Heart.....	"	2	" Candy, 1st sort.....	"	4 8
"	3rd do. 16	1	Pork, salt, country.....	8 lbs.	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	4 1
Brisket and Round, 1st sort	12	1	<b>POULTRY.</b>			" " 3rd do.....	"	4
" 2nd do.	14	1	Geese.....	each	4	" " 1st do.....	"	4
" 3rd do.	16	1	Turkey cock, Bombay.....	"	4	" " 2nd do.....	"	3
Meat for Soup.....	16	1	" hen.....	"	2	" " brown.....	"	2 12
Shin.....	large each	3	" cock, Goa.....	"	3	Jagree.....	"	1 10
"	small "	2 0	" hen.....	"	1 8	<b>GHEE OF SORTS.</b>		
Ox Tails.....	"	6	Fowls, large, Surat.....	"	1 8	Ghee, Kurrachee, per md. of 28 lbs.	"	5
Tongue.....	large "	3 6	" small, ".....	"	8	" Shirat.....	"	6 8
"	small "	2 6	" large, Bombay.....	"	8	" Bhownggur.....	"	5 8
Heart.....	large "	3	" small, ".....	"	6	" Bolzhaty.....	"	5
"	small "	2	Ducks, large.....	"	6	" Ghanty.....	"	5
Marrow-bone.....	"	1	" small.....	"	0	" Rajapoor.....	"	5
Ox Palates.....	"	0	Chickens, large.....	per dozen.	2	" Jafrabad.....	"	6 12
Feet.....	four "	4	" small.....	"	1 12	<b>GRAIN OF SORTS.</b>		
Suet.....	per lb.	4	Hens' Eggs.....	each.	3	Wheat, Hausia.....	pr. Cdy. of 8 pharas	20
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona.....	each.	4	Ducks' "	"	3	" Jambooseer, 1st sort.....	"	16
" (pickled) Bombay.....	"	5	<b>FRUITS OF SORTS.</b>			" " 2nd do.....	"	15
<b>VEAL, SMALL.</b>			Pine-apples, Bombay, large.....	each.	1	" Bhownggur, 1st do.....	"	15
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort 4 lbs.	1	" " small.....	"	12	" " 2nd do.....	"	15
"	2nd do. 5	1	" Goa.....	"	3	" Ghante.....	"	14
"	3rd do. 6	1	" " small.....	"	2	" " 2nd do.....	"	15
Fore Quarter.....	1st do. 5	1	Pomeios.....	large,	12	" " 1st do.....	"	14
"	2nd do. 6	1	" " small,	"	8	" " 2nd do.....	"	14
"	3rd do. 7	1	Guanas.....	large,	8	" " 1st do.....	"	16 8
<b>VEAL, LARGE.</b>			" " small,	"	6	Gram, Jambooseer.....	"	14 8
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort 5 lbs.	1	Oranges.....	large,	6	" Ghogaree, new.....	"	14
"	2nd do. 6	1	" " small,	"	8	" " old.....	"	14
"	3rd do. 7	1	" " common.....	"	3	" Ghante, new.....	"	15
Fore Quarter.....	1st do. 6	1	Grapes, black.....	per seer	5 4	" " old.....	"	14 8
"	2nd do. 7	1	" " green.....	"	1 8	" Bengal.....	"	12
"	3rd do. 8	1	Melons, water, large.....	each.	2	Wooreed, Ghante.....	"	13 8
Head.....	1st do. each.	10	" " small.....	"	1 6	" Malabar.....	"	13
"	2nd do. "	8	" Musk, large.....	"	2	" Cutch.....	"	13 8
"	3rd do. "	6	" " small.....	"	1 6	" Ghogaree.....	"	14
Feet.....	four "	3 0	Plantains, red, large.....	"	6	" Mutt.....	"	15
Liver & Heart.....	each.	1	" " small.....	"	6	" Ghante.....	"	14
<b>MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.</b>			" " yellow, large.....	"	4	" Cutch.....	"	13
Saddle.....	1st sort per lb.	3	" " small.....	"	3	" Mugg.....	"	17
"	2nd do. "	2	Limes, sweet.....	"	8	" Ghogaree.....	"	15
"	3rd do. "	1 6	" sour.....	"	1	" Buzaree, Ghante.....	"	13
Leg, Loin, Neck, and Shoulder.....	1st do. "	2	Potatoes, Neigherries, large, per seer.....	"	3	" Bhownggur, 1st sort.....	"	15
"	2nd do. "	1 6	" " small.....	"	3	" " 2nd do.....	"	15
"	3rd do. "	1 3	" Mahabeshwar, large.....	"	3	" Rajapoor.....	"	12
Breast.....	1st do. "	1 6	" " small.....	"	4	" Barley.....	new	10
"	2nd do. "	1 3	" Poona, large.....	"	3	" " old.....	"	10
"	3rd do. "	1	" Surat, large.....	"	3	Toor.....	1st sort.	15
Tongue, Sheep's.....	each.	4	" " small.....	"	6	" " 2nd do.....	"	19
Brains.....	"	4	" " small.....	"	3	Jowee.....	"	9
Head.....	"	1 9	Yams, white.....	"	8	Nacheny.....	"	9
Liver and Heart.....	"	1	" red.....	"	6	Vattana.....	"	13
Kidneys.....	"	4	Onions.....	"	2	Chowley.....	per pharu	2 12
Feet.....	four "	4	Ginger.....	"	8	" Dall, Brouch.....	"	3
<b>MUTTON FOR NATIVES.</b>			<b>DIY FRUITS OF SORTS.</b>			" " Surat.....	"	3 8
First sort.....	12 lbs.	1	Plums, fine.....	per seer weight.	2 0	<b>UNBOILED RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
Second.....	14	1	" coarse.....	"	2	Rice, Putney.....	per phara.	1 14
Third.....	16	1	Currants, fine.....	"	2 6	" " Sindy, red.....	"	1 10
<b>KID, SMALL.</b>			" coarse.....	"	2	" " raw.....	"	1 8
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort 4 lbs.	1	Prunes, new.....	"	2	<b>BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
"	2nd do. 5	1	" old.....	"	1 6	Rice, Jerasaul, 1st sort.....	per phara.	3 8
"	3rd do. 6	1	Almonds, sweet.....	"	1 3	" " 2nd do.....	"	3 4
Fore Quarter.....	1st do. 5	1	" bitter.....	"	2	" Vergole, 1st do.....	"	2 12
"	2nd do. 6	1	<b>BREAD, &amp;c.</b>			" " 2nd do.....	"	2 8
"	3rd do. 7	1	A loaf, 1st sort.....	13 oz. each.	1 4	" " 1st do.....	"	3 12
Head, Feet, Liver, & Heart.....	"	4	" 2nd do.....	13 oz.	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	2 4
<b>KID, LARGE.</b>			" brown.....	32 oz.	2	" Putney.....	"	2 4
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort 4 1/2 lbs.	1	" " 16 oz.	"	1	" " raw.....	"	2
"	2nd do. 5	1	Flour, wheat.....	per seer measure	3 4	<b>MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
"	3rd do. 6	1	Rolong.....	"	3 4	Rice, unboiled, 1st sort.....	per robin.	2 12
Fore Quarter.....	1st do. 5	1	Sago, fine.....	" weight.	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	2 8
"	2nd do. 6	1	" coarse.....	"	1 3	" " 1st do.....	"	2
"	3rd do. 7	1	Arrowroot, best.....	"	2	" " 2nd do.....	"	1 12
<b>LAMB, SMALL.</b>			" coarse.....	"	1 6	<b>BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.</b>		
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort 4 lbs.	1	<b>MILK AND BUTTER.</b>			Rice, unboiled, 1st sort.....	per bag of 108 lbs.	5 4
"	2nd do. 5	1	Cows' milk.....	per seer measure.	1 4	" " 2nd do.....	"	5
"	3rd do. 6	1	" butter.....	per cup of 2 oz.	1 4	" " 1st do.....	"	4 8
Fore Quarter.....	1st do. 5	1	Buffaloes' milk.....	per seer measure.	1 3	" " 2nd do.....	"	4 4
"	2nd do. 6	1	" butter.....	per cup of 2 oz.	1 2	<b>BHATT.</b>		
"	3rd do. 7	1	<b>FIREWOOD.</b>			Bhatt, Putney, per moora of 25 pharas	"	24
Head, Feet, Liver, & Heart.....	"	4	Babool, per candy of 28 mds.	781 lbs.	3	" " raw.....	"	22
<b>LAMB, LARGE.</b>			Khair.....	"	2 12	" " red.....	"	18
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort 5 lbs.	1	Aine.....	"	2 8	<b>SUNDRIES.</b>		
"	2nd do. 6	1	Kurmell.....	"	3	Salt petre, Europe, per md. of 28 lbs.	"	2 8
"	3rd do. 7	1	<b>OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.</b>			" " Bengal.....	"	3
Fore Quarter.....	1st do. 6	1	Cocconut oil, 1st sort, pr. md. of 28 lbs.	"	2 3	" " Rajapoor.....	"	1 8
"	2nd do. 7	1	" " 2nd ".....	"	2	Pepper, black, 1st sort.....	per seer.	1 3
"	3rd do. 8	1	Jeengies.....	"	2 4	" " 2nd do.....	"	1 3
<b>PORK, FRESH AND SALT.</b>			Erudia, or Castor Oil.....	"	1 14	" " white.....	"	3
Pork, fresh.....	11 lbs.	1	Caudies, Europe.....	"	19	Garlick, large.....	"	9
Pig, roasting, large size.....	each.	4	" Goa.....	"	17	" " small.....	"	6
" small do.....	"	1	" Cochin.....	"	18	Camphor.....	per pound.	9
Pig's Head.....	20 lbs.	1	Soap, country.....	"	1 12	Salt, table.....	per seer.	1 4
Sausages.....	4	1	" Europe, yellow.....	"	3 8	" common, white.....	per pylee.	1 2
Trotters, large.....	per four.	1 4	" " white.....	"	3 8	" " black.....	"	1

Vegetables generally sold according to the quantity in the Market, and the choice of the vegetables.

Bombay measures by which the articles are sold:—4 Seers are one Pylee—17 Pylees are one Pharu—8 Pharas are one Candy—25 Pharas are one Moora.

A Robin of Rice averages about 15 Pylees.

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

Bombay, Monday, 19th April 1852.

Published by order of the Board of Conservancy,  
J. WATSON, Clerk of the Markets.

# General Orders.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 13th April 1852.*

No. 257 of 1852.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Notification, issued from the General Department, under date the 7th instant :—

### NOTIFICATION.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following standard of the qualifications to which Military Officers must attain in two or more of the Native languages to entitle them to claim the reward of Rupees One Thousand, authorized by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The languages from which candidates are at liberty to select those in which they will be examined are,

Arabic,	Sanscrit,
Persian,	Mahratta,
Oordoo,	Canarese,
	Goozerattee.

Provided that one of the languages chosen *must* be of Mahomedan origin, either Arabic, Persian, or Oordoo, and another of Hindoo origin, either Sanscrit, or one of the other languages mentioned above in the same column as Sanscrit; according to the Presidency to which the Officer examined belongs. The Test Books in the several languages are to be :—

In Arabic. . . . .	{ 1. Alif Laila. { 2. Ikhwanos Safa. { 3. Nafhat ool Yaman.
In Persian. . . . .	{ 1. Gulistan. { 2. Bostan. { 3. Unware Soheibe.
In Oordoo. . . . .	{ 1. Bughababar. { 2. Gooli Bakawalce. { 3. Betal Pucheese. { 4. Ikhwanos Safa.
In Sanscrit. . . . .	{ 1. Hitopadesha. { 2. Mahabharata.
In Hindee. . . . .	{ 1. Rajneeti. { 2. Ram Sagur. { 3. Baghobabar.
In Bengallee. . . . .	{ 1. Betal Punchbushati. { 2. Bungalar Itchas. { 3. Purush Parisksha.
Mahratta and Goozerattee. . . . .	{ 1. Punchopukhyan. { 2. Æsop's Fables. { 3. Ball Mittra.
Canarese. . . . .	{ 1. Æsop's Fables.
Tamil. . . . .	{ 1. Punctatuntra.
Telagoo. . . . .	{ 1. Morris's Selections. { 2. Punctatuntra. { 3. Vikra Marka Tales.

The Candidate will, of course, not be permitted to have access to any Dictionary, or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, either written or oral.

The written exercises to consist of—

1. A paper, not less than an ordinary octavo page in length, printed in the language in which the examination is held, to be translated into English.
2. A paper in English, of the same length, to be translated into the selected language, in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language, and some elegance of style.
3. A paper of short sentences in English, the greater part on professional subjects, to be rendered into the language of examination accurately and idiomatically.

The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently, and translate correctly, portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly but not very clearly written manuscript in the language selected; and when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the examiners, or with one or more natives in presence of the examiners, on such subjects, proposed by them, as are calculated to test his colloquial facility, both as regards scholar-like expression, and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

The examinations under these orders will, when the candidate belongs to the Bombay Presidency, be conducted by the Examination Committee at Bombay.

No. 262 of 1852.—Supernumerary 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Ballard is appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

*Bombay Castle, 15th April 1852.*

No. 263 of 1852.—The following appointments are made, consequent on the departure of Captain Willoughby, Assistant Quarter Master General, on sick certificate, to Sea and Australia :—

Lieutenant J. Wray, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Acting Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Willoughby.

Lieutenant J. L. Evans, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Wray.

No. 264 of 1852.—Ensign W. H. Mason, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Bazaars at Poona, during Lieutenant Dobree's employment in the Military Auditor General's Office, or until further orders.

No. 265 of 1852.—The services of Captain E. C. Fanning, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and Adjutant of the Guzerat Police Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces, for Regimental duty.

*Bombay Castle, 16th April 1852.*

No. 266 of 1852.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, by the next Overland Mail :—

Supplementary General Roll, for the Quarter ending the 31st of January 1852, of Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

*Bombay Castle, 17th April 1852.*

No. 267 of 1852.—Major T. G. Fraser, Assistant Commissary General, is allowed an extension of leave from the 15th instant to the 15th proximo, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

No. 268 of 1852.—The following promotions are made :—

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Roberts to be Colonel, vice Taylor, deceased.....	21st Feb. 1852.
Senior Major D. Davidson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Roberts, promoted.....	Ditto.

*17th Regiment N. I.*

Captain (Brevet Major) J. Pope to be Major, Lieutenant H. L. Evans to be Captain, and } Ensign G. F. Hayward to be Lieutenant, in succession to Davidson, promoted.....	Ditto.
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The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the date specified opposite his name, and posted to the 17th Regiment N. I., vice Hayward, promoted :—

<i>Rank as Ensign in the</i>	
<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Army.</i>
William Henry Stanley.....	26th March 1852. 10th December 1850.

No. 269 of 1852.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

An Order by Captain MacLeod, dated Sholapoor, the 31st March 1852, appointing Lieutenant Barnes to act as Adjutant to the 20th Regiment N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Shewell, on leave, or until further orders.

An Order by the same Officer, and of the same date, appointing Lieutenant Taverner to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 20th Regiment N. I., during such time as Lieutenant Barnes may be performing the duties of Adjutant.

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

J. G. LUMSDEN,

*Secretary to Government.*

## Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 16th April 1852.*

Lieutenant M. Battye, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st to the 31st proximo, on Medical certificate, to proceed to the Presidency and the Deccan, under Section IX. of the Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant V. B. D. Carter, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Second in Command of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, vice Buckle, resigned.

*Bombay Castle, 17th April 1852.*

Major J. Ramsay, Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, from the 5th instant, on Medical certificate.

**TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,**  
REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 15th April 1852.*

Mr. C. G. Kemball, Civil Service, has been allowed leave of absence, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Examination Committee in May next.

*Bombay Castle, 16th April 1852.*

Assistant Surgeon R. Bayne has been appointed Ranger of Forests in Scinde.

*Bombay Castle, 20th April 1852.*

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence, for fourteen days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

*Bombay Castle, 21st April 1852.*

Lieutenant W. R. Lambert, Deputy Collector of Hydrabad, in Scinde, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Mr. Nowrojee Byranjee joined his appointment of Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Broach on the 10th instant.

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

**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 20th April 1852.*

Assistant Surgeon Watson assumed charge, on the 13th instant, of his duties as Curator of the Museum of the Grant Medical College.

Assistant Surgeon Bayne to be Vaccinator in Scinde.

*Bombay Castle, 21st April 1852.*

Mr. J. H. Trott, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, has passed the prescribed Examination in the colloquial branch of Hindoostance.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 21st April 1852.*

Mr. C. Forbes, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Sholapore, assumed charge of his duties on the 10th instant.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewance Adawlut have made the following appointment :—

Azum Bholanath Sarabhaee, Moonsiff in the Ahmedabad Zillah, to be Acting Sudder Ameen of Broach.

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

**Notice.**

To be sold by Public Outcry, at the Bombay Dock Yard and New Ground, on Saturday next, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of Chips, collected from the works carried on in the Dock Yard.

*Terms of Sale.*—The Lots to be paid for on the spot when knocked down, and to be cleared away within three days.

G. B. KEMPTHORNE,  
Indian Naval Storekeeper.

*Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,*  
21st 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, 21st April 1852.*

**Notification.**

The following Rules for the formation of Standing Examination Committees at Outstations are published for general information.

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

A. RICHARDSON,  
Deputy Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1852.

**RULES FOR THE ASSEMBLING AND GUIDANCE OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.**

The Senior Civil Servant or Military Officer who has passed in the languages in which Candidates desirous of appearing before the General Examination Committee at the Presidency wish to be examined, may be authorized to associate with himself any Civil or Military Officers similarly qualified, to form a Standing Committee, competent to submit all Officers and Junior Civilians to such an Examination as will, in the opinion of such Local Committee, warrant the Candidates being allowed to appear before the General Committee, with due probability of their passing, &c. Permission to appear before the General Examination Committee will be granted neither to a Civil nor a Military Candidate without a certificate from such a Local Committee.

Junior Officers, either Civil or Military, unattached to either an office or a regiment while in Bombay, should apply to the Secretary to the Examination Committee, and he should ask them such questions as shall enable him to satisfy himself that their progress would warrant his granting similar certificates.

If the Candidate be attached to any office or to any regiment, the head of that office, or the Senior Officer of the regiment, may, by a like inquiry, satisfy himself, and furnish the certificate required.

The ordinary teachers (Moonshees in Hindoostance and Persian, Pundits in Murathee and Guzerathee) fail, from their own inability, to reconcile the idioms of the English and Vernacular languages; Candidates are, therefore, in general, unable to turn the most familiar English phrases into the Native language intelligibly, and very few indeed can render such sentences idiomatically.

Consequently, a few questions on such points, and a few extracts from an English newspaper, read off into the Native language, and a fluency exhibited in translating and parsing papers written in the Native character, would determine the proficiency or the inefficiency of each Candidate.

A. RICHARDSON,  
Secy. Civil and Mily. Examination Committee.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the closing of all the Civil Courts of the Ahmednuggur Zillah, for a period of six weeks from the 20th instant.

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

J. G. LUMSDEN,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1852.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy will be prepared to receive Tenders for Coals fit for Steam purposes, for the service of Government.

2. The Coal is to be all of the best quality, and certificates of the quality and description of the Coals are to be forwarded with the Tender.

3. The rate tendered must include all charges till the Coals are delivered into the Government Stores, properly screened there, if required, at the expense of the tenderer, through a screen 1½-inch mesh.

4. The Coal shall be subjected to the inspection of a Committee of Government Officers, and be at the risk of the tenderer until their actual delivery into the Government Stores.

5. The Form of Tender below given must be adopted without alteration, and Government reserves to itself the right to reject, without assigning reason, any Tender, although it may appear to be the lowest.

*Form of Tender.*

To The Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Sir,

With reference to the Government Notification dated the 21st April 1852, we hereby tender for the service of Government Coals of the undermentioned descriptions, and at the price hereunto annexed:—

Description of Coals.	Per what Ship.	No. of Tons.	Price per Ton of 20 cwt. including all charges.	Amount in Words.
Glasgow Hard Splint Coal (screened)..	Arab.	50 at	Rs. a. p. 15 8 0	Rupees fifteen and eight annas.

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

We are, &c.

Bombay (date).

*By order of the Commodore Comdr. in Chief I.N.*

F. G. BONE,  
Secretary.

*Commodore's Office, Bombay,*  
21st April 1852.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that on Friday next, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock A. M., will be sold by Public Auction, at the Fire Engine Department, a quantity of unserviceable Hoses; leather; Pipes, suction; Buckets, leather; Buckets, wooden; Crane Necks, copper; Drag Ropes; Felling Axe; Hooks, fire; Branch Pipes, copper; Saw, hand; Tomahawks, and sundry articles, &c., the property of the Honorable Company. The lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or a deposit of (10) ten per cent. to be paid by the purchaser, to suffer the loss when resold if not cleared within three days.

S. PARR, Major,  
Director of Fire Engines.

*Fire Engine Office,*  
Bombay, 21st April 1852.

*See paper 910-*

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.**

**CONTRACT FOR STATION BUILDINGS.**

The Committee of Directors of the above Company will receive, up to Tuesday the 27th instant, sealed Tenders for the construction of the Station Buildings upon the Bombay and Tanna Line (Contract No. 1), that is to say, at Boree Bunder, By-culla, Parell, Coorla, Bhandoop, and Tanna.

The Tenders are to be superscribed with the names of the parties tendering, and to be marked "Tender for Station Buildings."

A draft of conditions of Contract, Specification, Schedule, and Drawings, may be seen on application at the Railway Office.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

(By order.)

T. J. A. SCOTT,

Secretary G. I. P. Railway Company.

*Railway Office, Bombay,  
20th April 1852.*

**Notice.**

Verbal tenders will be received at this office, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday next, the 26th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, and such others as may be called for during the intermediate period, viz:—

- 24 (Twenty-four) Glasses, Half-hour.
- 12 (Twelve) Saws, Hand, (Europe), 36-inch.
- 70 (Seventy) Augers, (Europe), Shank,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ , and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
- 8 (Eight) Yards Cloth, tracing linen.
- 60 (Sixty) Pounds Steel Bar, Shear.
- 6 (Six) Cwt. Iron Bar, Scrap,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
- 60 (Sixty) Pounds Copper Sheet, Nos. 20, 21, and 22.
- 672 (Six hundred and seventy-two) Pounds Nails, Iron, of sorts.
- 14 (Fourteen) Numdas, for Hussar Saddles.
- 20 (Twenty) Cwt. Coir Yarn, Amundavie.
- 30 (Thirty) Cwt. Tallow, common, Country.
- 4 (Four) Yards Cloth, blue, coarse.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  (Half) Yard ditto ditto 2nd sort.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  (Half) Yard ditto red, 2nd sort.
- 1 (One) Yard ditto, coarse red.
- 1 (One) Glass, Spy, day, (Europe).
- 1 (One) Anchor, Bower, Iron, stocked, common.
- 7 (Seven) Locks, Drawer, Brass, (Europe), patent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.
- 12 (Twelve) Ditto ditto iron ditto ditto,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.
- 6 (Six) Iron Bolts,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter.
- 6 (Six) Telescopes, Ship, (Europe).
- 1 (One) Cwt. Twine, Country.
- 200 (Two hundred) Yards Dungaree, double, washed.
- 3 (Three) Dozen Pairs Bolts, Door, Brass, round, (Europe), 4-inch.
- 2 (Two) Dozen and 7 (Seven) Pairs do. do. do. do. 5-inch.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$  (Two and a half) Dozen Pairs do. do. do. do. 6-inch.
- 2 (Two Dozen) and 11 (Eleven) Pairs do. do. do. do. 7-inch.
- 1 (One) Dozen Pairs Hooks, Door, Brass, (Europe), 4-inch.
- 9 (Nine) Dozen and 6 (Six) Pairs do. do. do. 5, 6, 7, and 8-inch.
- 12 (Twelve) Pairs Hinges, Table, Iron, (Europe), 6-inch.
- 50 (Fifty) Blocks, Single, (Europe), Bushed, 4-inch.
- 90 (Ninety) Ditto, double, do. do. 7 and 4 inches.

- 4 (Four) Dozen and 9 (Nine) Lines, Seizing, (Europe). 1-1-1 (One Cwt., one quarter, and one lb.) Cotton, clean.
- 10 (Ten) Pounds Worsted.
- 2 (Two) Bars Iron, flat, 3 by  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.
- 2 (Two) Do. do. do.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  do.
- 2 (Two) Do. do. do.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 do.
- 6 (Six) Do. do. do. 2 by 1 do.
- 9 (Nine) Do. do. do.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{7}{8}$  do.
- 12 (Twelve) Do. do. do.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  do.
- 1 (One) Bar Iron, square,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
- 1 (One) Do. do. do.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  do.
- 2 (Two) Do. do. do.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  do.
- 4 (Four) Do. do. do.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  do.
- 1 (One) Pound Nails, Brads, (Europe), 2-inch.
- 1 (One) Bar, Steel, Cast, square,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
- 18 (Eighteen) Locks, Pad, Brass, (Europe).
- 12 (Twelve) Yards Cloth, Tracing, Vellum.
- 6 (Six) Cakes Colour, Drawing, Lake.
- 36 (Thirty-six) Sheets Paper, Drawing, Elephant, Single.
- 2 (Two) Bundles Quills, Crow.
- 2 (Two) Stones, Lithographic, 15 by 18 inches.

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.

W. B. G. BLENKINS, Major,

For Deputy Commissary General.

*Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,  
21st April 1852.*

**MILITARY**

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

- | 1852        | ARRIVALS.   |
|-------------|---|
| 14th April. | —Ensign H. Bosworth, attached to 3rd N. I., on leave, from Poona.                   |
| 16th "      | Lieutenant W. Wilson, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Kurrachee.                     |
| " "         | Captain C. P. Taylor, 40th Madras N. I., on Medical certificate, from Jaulna.       |
| " "         | Lieutenant J. H. C. Ewart, 12th Bengal N. I., on Medical certificate, from Mooltan. |
| " "         | Lieutenant W. Olpherts, Bengal Artillery, on Medical certificate, from Peshawar.    |
| 18th "      | 1st Lieutenant H. F. Disbrowe, Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.                     |
| " "         | Lieutenant A. Lowndes, 29th N. I., on leave, from Surat.                            |
| " "         | Ensign N. Kirkland, 29th N. I., on leave, from Surat.                               |
| 19th "      | 2nd Lieutenant T. C. Crowe, Artillery, on Medical certificate, from Kolapoor.       |
| " "         | Cadet R. Clarke, Infantry, to join, from England.                                   |
| " "         | Cadet P. W. Bannerman, Infantry, to join, from England.                             |
| " "         | Assistant Surgeon H. O. Thorold, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.      |

18th April.—Ensign T. Bell, 14th N. I., to join, from Kola-  
poor.  
" " Captain G. Strangeway, 71st Bengal N. I., to join,  
from England.  
" " Lieutenant W. G. M. Maclean, 71st Bengal N. I.,  
to join, from England.  
" " Assistant Surgeon F. Lodwick, Medical Establish-  
ment, on leave, from Asseerghur.  
" " Lieutenant W. Shewell, 20th N. I., on leave, from  
Sholapoor.  
19th " Lieutenant A. Davidson, Engineers, on leave.  
" " Captain Hervey, 40th Madras N. I., from England.  
20th " Lieutenant R. E. F. Colgrave, Engineers, on leave.  
" " 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Knight, Fusiliers, on leave,  
from Poona.  
21st " Surgeon F. S. Arnott, Fusiliers, on leave, from  
Poona.

DEPARTURES.

15th April.—Captain C. M. Barrow, Staff, on duty, to Bhowndy.  
16th " Lieutenant T. D. Ker, 6th Regt. N. I., to rejoin,  
to Tanna.  
" " Lieutenant Lawrence, 9th Regt. N. I., to join, to  
Belgaum.  
17th " Major M. Willoughby, Artillery, on duty, to Na-  
gotna.  
" " Assistant Surgeon H. Deane, Medical Establish-  
ment, on duty, to Aden.  
" " Lieutenant A. H. Coxo, 70th Bengal N. I., on  
furlough, to England.  
" " Lieutenant T. P. Waterman, 13th Bengal N. I., on  
furlough, to England.  
" " Captain Kitson, 45th Madras N. I., on sick leave,  
to England.  
18th " Captain F. Westbrooke, 18th Regt. N. I., to join,  
to Rajcote.  
" " Ensign A. Lorimer, attached to 5th N. I. I., to  
join, to Dharwar.  
" " Assistant Surgeon R. Millar, M. D., 12th N. I., on  
duty, to Ahmedabad.  
" " Lieutenant W. E. Jacob, 18th N. I., on duty, to  
Rajcote.  
19th " Lieutenant Etheridge, 23rd N. I., on duty, to  
Poona.  
" " Captain F. J. Goldsmid, 37th Madras Grenadiers,  
on duty, to Shikarpore.  
" " Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. E. Hobart, 26th N. I.,  
to join, to Ahmednuggur.  
20th " Captain A. Hervey, 40th Madras N. I., to join, to  
Jaulna.  
" " 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Knight, Fusiliers, to join, to  
Poona.  
" " Captain Crawford, Engineers, on duty, to the  
Deccan.  
21st " Assistant Surgeon S. C. Trestrail, 11th N. I., on  
sick leave, to Mahableschwur.  
" " Assistant Surgeon R. J. Russell, 3rd Troop Horse  
Brigade, on sick leave, to Mahableschwur.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,  
21st April 1852.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1852 ARRIVALS.  
13th April.—Steamer Lowjee Family, J. Rankins, from Surat  
12th instant.  
*Passengers*—108 Natives.  
" " Ship Julia, Cassum, Nacodah, from Calcutta 15th  
February.  
*Passengers*—21 Natives.  
15th " Barque La Belle Alliance, G. Bawden, from Lon-  
don 17th October.  
10th " Steamer Victoria, J. Woolley, from Kurrachee  
13th instant.  
*Passengers*—Lord Stanley; Captain Olpherts,  
Bengal Artillery; Captain Walter, H. M.'s 53rd  
Regt.; Lieutenant Ewart, 12th Bengal N. I.;

Lieutenant Smith; Lieutenant Wilson, 1st  
Grenadiers; Lieutenants Grounds and Delpratt,  
I. N.; and 40 Deck.  
16th April.—Brig Loodiana, J. Marshall, from Colombo 12th  
March.  
17th " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 10th  
instant.  
*Passengers*—Lieutenants Lowndos and Kirkland,  
20th Regt. N. I.; and 120 Natives.  
18th " Ship Niobe, R. Evans, from Boston 6th December  
10th " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat  
18th instant.  
*Passengers*—Mr. E. L. Larkins; and 64 Natives.  
" " Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, from Aden  
11th instant.  
*Passengers*—Mr. Wedding; Revd. J. Matchell;  
Mr. Clarke; Mr. Darke; Mr. Wright; Mr.  
and Mrs. Hollings, and Female Servant; Mr.  
Bannerman; Lieut. McLean; Mrs. Wright, In-  
fant, and European Female Servant; Captain  
Strangeway; Mr. Thorold; Captain Hervey, and  
Servant; Mr. Willoughby; Mr. Mansfield, C. S.,  
and Servant. 2nd Class: Mr. Lawson; and  
1 European Female Servant, returning.  
20th " American Brig Putnam, H. Daniel, from Aden.  
*Passenger*—W. Hinol.  
" " H. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieutenant Manners, from  
Aden 11th instant.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. Abbott; and 1 Native.

DEPARTURES.

14th April.—Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Several Natives.  
15th " H. C. Brig Tigris, Lieutenant Tronson, to Persian  
Gulf.  
*Passengers*—Captain G. Robinson; and Dr. Wood.  
" " Ship Mariano, W. McEwing, to China.  
*Passenger*—R. Delaser, Esquire.  
10th " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beys, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—F. Darby, Esq.; and several Natives,  
" " Ship Tory, R. Hosking, to Liverpool.  
17th " H. C. Steamer Auckland, Commander Gardiner  
to Aden.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. Ferri; Mrs. Kitson; P. R.  
Ferri, Esq.; Lord Stanley; Captain Kitson;  
Captain Lowe; Colonel Markham, H. M.'s 32nd  
Regiment, and European Servant; Lieutenant  
O'Callaghan, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment; Lieute-  
nant Coxo, 70th Regiment Bengal N. I.; Dr.  
Doig; Major J. Ramsay; and Lieutenant Sut-  
therland.  
" " Ship Canute, R. Barber, to Calcutta.  
" " Steamer Lowjee Family, J. Rankins, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—50 Natives.  
18th " Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, to Singapore and  
Hong-kong.  
*Passengers*—H. D. Cartwright, Esq.; Mr. Symons;  
Mr. Pinfold; 3 Mahomedans, and 2 Servants.  
" " Steamer G. R. Clerk, T. Powoll, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Captain Westbrooke; Dr. Millar; and  
several Natives.  
" " Ship Ursula, G. Cobb, to Liverpool.  
10th " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurra-  
chee.  
*Passengers*—Mr. Larkins; J. McLeod, Esq.;  
two European Gentlemen; and 100 Natives.

E. M. SUART,

Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,  
20th 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, DEPPPELL, & Co.

„ at MADRAS.—Messrs. ANALIC & 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	39	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.

**LOST or MISLAID**, a 4 per Cent. Government Note, of the Loan 1835-36, No. 8021 of 7241, for Rupees 1,000.

All Parties are cautioned not to purchase said Note, as any pretended transfer can be effected only by a forged endorsement; and any information respecting it, it is requested, may be communicated to FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1852.

**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
4345	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. }  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 1 month's notice 3 do.  
On do. do. }  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 3 do. 4 do.

**INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.**

On Government Bills ..... 4 per cent. per ann.  
On Private Bills ..... 7 " "  
On Private Bills secured by Govt. Paper ..... 6 " "  
On 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. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Rupee.  
" " 3 " " ..... 1s. 11d. "  
" " 2 " " ..... 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "  
" " 1 " " ..... 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. "  
" " 1 day's " ..... 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "  
On Ireland 1 " " .....  
On Scotland 1 " " .....  
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "

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, negociable in Bombay, is one-half per cent. on the amount invested or realized; and on the collection of Bills one per cent., and Postage.

Rampart Row, Bombay,  
21st April 1852.

JOHN RIACH,  
Sub-Agent.

By Authority.

Just published,

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO THE 13<sup>TH</sup> APRIL.

COMPRISING ALSO

THE INDIAN NAVY LIST,

THE

NIZAM'S ARMY LIST,

AND THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

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PRICE, 2½ Rs., free of Postage.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, April 15th 1852.

Agency in the Fort :—BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 22<sup>ND</sup> APRIL 1852.

SCHEDULE  
OF  
UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS,

WITH THE NAMES OF THE CREDITORS TO WHOM THE  
SAME ARE DUE.

**In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.**

Re CHARLES FAULKNER,	discharged on the	4th December 1848.
„ GEORGE STEVENSON BRAYSON,	„ „	15th January 1849.
„ PETER WRIGHT HEWETT,	„ „	5th March „
„ ROZA MARIA DE LIMA E SOUZA } and RALPH CROSS, }	„ „	19th „ „
„ SUCCARAM SEWRAM,	„ „	18th June „
„ EDWARD BLACKWELL,	„ „	2nd July „
„ JOSEPH DE CRUZ,	„ „	20th August „
„ WILLIAM YATES,	„ „	20th May 1850.
„ ELI HINGLEY,	„ „	7th September „

The above-named Insolvents having, on the days affixed opposite to their respective names, obtained Relief under and by Virtue of an Act passed in the 11th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter XXI., entitled “An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies,” and divers of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, having appeared, duly proved their Claims, and received Dividends on the same, and certain other Creditors having neglected to appear and prove: *such last-mentioned Creditors* are hereby required to appear at the Office of the Official Assignee, in the Court House, Bombay, and prove their said Claims *within twelve months* from the date hereof.

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 5½ per cent.
<i>Re CHARLES FAULKNER.</i>		
Govind Pandoorung and Sooderlall Nuthoobhoy .. .. .	Rs. a. p. 154 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 1 4
Wittoba Gunnesh .. .. .	37 0 0	1 15 1
Sorabjee Cowasjee .. .. .	779 0 3	40 14 4
Crustnath Dadajee .. .. .	30 10 7	1 9 9
Messrs. Joseph and Co., Chemists .. .. .	162 15 5	8 8 11
Mr. Alexander M. Comber .. .. .	180 0 0	9 7 2
Dr. Alexander Meritt .. .. .	30 0 0	1 9 2
Veerjee Mooljee .. .. .	213 6 1	11 3 2
Ditto ditto .. .. .	197 8 6	10 5 11
Ditto ditto .. .. .	352 5 1	18 7 11
Nowrosjee Dorabjee .. .. .	342 14 7	18 0 0
Ditto ditto .. .. .	411 0 6	21 9 3
Wassoodew Ramchunderjee and Veezbookun Motteram .. .. .	368 12 0	19 5 9
Wassoodew Ramchunderjee and Motteeram Vullubdass .. .. .	438 9 0	23 0 4
Khemjee Dewjee .. .. .	818 13 5	42 15 10
Khooshaldass Dhamodhurdass .. .. .	481 3 10	25 4 2
Ditto ditto .. .. .	146 1 4	7 10 8
Rupees	5,144 4 7	270 0 9

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 10 per cent.
<i>Re GEORGE STEVENSON BRAYSON.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Messrs. Treacher and Co. ...	500 0 0	50 0 0
"   Drago and Co. ...	100 0 0	10 0 0
Mr. Baretto ...	298 0 0	29 12 10
Mottabhoj Hormusjee ...	263 0 0	26 4 10
Sorabjee Rajah ...	139 0 0	13 14 5
Cowasjee Byramjee ...	60 0 0	6 0 0
Puddomjee Pestonjee ...	100 0 0	10 0 0
Gunnesh bin Succaram... ..	686 0 0	68 9 7
Ramchunder Bulla Sindia Allegee	470 0 0	47 0 0
Wittul Panth Mahadoo Burvey ...	800 0 0	80 0 0
Dhunjee Shaw Juvajee ...	190 0 0	19 0 0
Peerajee Row ...	110 0 0	11 0 0
Hajee Borree ...	28 0 0	2 12 10
Jacobe Borree ...	29 0 0	2 14 5
Pallonjee Pestonjee ...	16 0 0	1 9 7
Purshotum Ramdass... ..	200 0 0	20 0 0
Canell Postugur ...	67 0 0	6 11 2
Abdool Raymond ...	29 0 0	2 14 5
Ameerchund Banyan... ..	21 0 0	2 1 7
Narroba Carcoon ...	100 0 0	10 0 0
Ragoonath Banyan ...	12 0 0	1 3 2
Geega Banyan ...	27 0 0	2 11 2
Hannoomon Givery Goosavee ...	29 0 0	2 14 5
Moosajee Barree ...	7 10 0	0 12 2
Tattia ...	21 0 0	2 1 7
Gunnoo ...	51 0 0	5 1 7
Rannoo, Tailor ...	16 0 0	1 9 7
Ludda Borree ...	6 0 0	0 9 7
	Rupees 4,375 10 0	437 8 11

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 14 annas & 7 pies per cent.
<i>Re PETER WRIGHT HEWETT.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Nuthoo, Shroff ...	9,995 0 0	90 15 3
Ditto ditto ...	5,000 0 0	45 8 0
Nuthoo ...	1,120 0 0	10 3 0
Nowrojee Nusserwanjee and Moosa and Jussum	2,450 0 0	22 4 9
W. B. Mainwaring, Esquire ...	5,825 0 0	53 0 1
Ditto ditto ...	750 0 0	6 13 2
Wittulpunth Burvey ...	4,960 0 0	45 2 2
Ditto ditto ...	5,019 0 0	45 10 9
Ditto ditto ...	2,240 0 0	20 6 1
Rowjee Bhaie Chotum Lall ...	3,390 0 0	30 13 7
Vessunjee Parruck Bunyan ...	1,900 0 0	17 4 8
Messrs. Drago and Co. ...	400 0 0	3 10 4
Wittulpath Budvey ...	312 2 0	2 13 5
Abdool Raymon ...	1,000 0 0	9 1 7
Khooshall Sing, Soobadar Major ...	2,000 0 0	18 3 2
Sumiah, Havildar, 1st Grenadiers..	2,000 0 0	18 3 2
Agra Bank ...	4,574 0 0	41 10 1
Abdool Wahab ...	400 0 0	3 10 4
Pestonjee Hormusjee... ..	1,500 0 0	13 10 5
Mr. Fitch ...	360 0 0	3 4 5
Eduljee and Sons ...	260 0 0	2 5 10
Hadjee Soomar Essa... ..	100 0 0	0 14 7
Ghazee Ahmud ...	67 0 0	0 9 9
Sundry Persons at Calcutta ...	300 0 0	2 11 8
Ditto at Poona, Rajcote, and Kurrachee	1,500 0 0	13 10 5
Messrs. Rankin and Co. ...	104 0 0	0 15 1
	Rupees 57,527 2 0	523 7 7

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 10 per cent.
<i>Re ROZA MARIA DE LEMA E SOUZA AND RALPH CROSS.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Hormusjee Cowasjee .. .. .	731 0 0	73 1 7
Veerjee Mooljee .. .. .	21 0 0	2 1 7
Bhicejee Nusserwanjee and Homa Mana .. .. .	170 0 0	17 0 0
Ibrahim Tye .. .. .	31 12 0	3 2 10
Meerojee Ahmedbhoj .. .. .	126 2 0	12 9 10
Mr. Casmo Sebastiao Silva .. .. .	130 0 0	13 0 0
Ballajee Narronjee, Tailor .. .. .	15 0 0	1 8 0
Meena Dhobun .. .. .	42 0 0	4 3 2
Futta Marwady .. .. .	71 0 0	7 1 7
Hormusjee Cowasjee .. .. .	70 0 0	7 0 0
Rupees	1,407 14 0	140 12 7

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 5 per cent.
<i>Re SUCCARAM SEWRAM.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Govind Narayen Demotay .. .. .	1,936 8 6	96 13 2
Ditto ditto .. .. .	201 0 0	10 0 10
Cassinath Bhut Putwardhun .. .. .	125 0 0	6 4 0
Vidaram Moonjee .. .. .	530 0 0	26 8 0
Bhowanee Sunkur Runsord .. .. .	405 0 0	20 4 0
Nurputgeer Bava Gossavee .. .. .	1,125 0 0	56 4 0
Purshotum Bhattia .. .. .	70 0 0	3 8 0
Nama Marwadee .. .. .	42 0 0	2 1 7
Rowjee Bappoojee Poonakur .. .. .	100 0 0	5 0 0
Hurjeevundass Vance .. .. .	11 0 0	0 8 10
Ditto ditto .. .. .	7 0 0	0 5 7
Govindrow Jahram .. .. .	1,000 0 0	50 0 0
Rupees	5,552 8 6	277 10 0

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 8½ per cent.
<i>Re EDWARD BLACKWELL.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Messrs. Drago and Co. .. .. .	126 0 0	10 11 4
Mr. Henry Cannon .. .. .	175 0 0	14 14 0
Messrs. Eduljee and Hormusjee .. .. .	131 0 0	11 2 1
Mr. John Turner .. .. .	162 0 0	13 12 4
Laurence Barnetto .. .. .	88 8 0	7 8 4
Messrs. Joseph and Co. .. .. .	46 0 0	3 14 7
Sorabjee Framjee, Marker .. .. .	66 0 0	5 9 9
Mevajee Ahmedbhoj, Milliner .. .. .	55 0 0	4 10 10
Mahomed Ally .. .. .	27 0 0	2 4 9
Messrs. Cursettee Cooverjee and Co. .. .. .	55 8 0	4 11 6
Ramjolin and Hamals .. .. .	27 0 0	2 4 9
Messrs. Cummin and Co. .. .. .	20 0 0	1 11 2
Ebrahim Moossa .. .. .	26 0 0	2 3 4
Abdool, Paper Seller .. .. .	120 0 0	10 3 2
Sorabjee Pestonjee, Mail Contractor .. .. .	52 0 0	4 6 9
Dossabhoy Eduljee and Co. .. .. .	98 0 0	8 5 3
Messrs. Treacher and Co. .. .. .	87 8 0	7 7 0
Nusserwanjee and Pestonjee .. .. .	18 0 0	1 8 6
Muncherjee Eduljee .. .. .	56 0 0	4 12 2
Jaffer Sullimon .. .. .	25 0 0	2 2 0
Hajee Soomar .. .. .	10 0 0	0 13 7
Robert Sutherland, Esquire .. .. .	85 0 0	7 3 7
Rupees	1,556 8 0	132 4 9

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 15 per cent.
<i>Re JOSEPH DE CRUZ.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Antone De Souza, Baker .. .. .	18 5 0	2 11 11
Ditto ditto. .. .. .	8 13 0	1 5 1
Hormosjee Jamsctjee .. .. .	5 0 0	} 9 0 0
Ditto ditto. .. .. .	55 0 0	
Juma Cola Marwady .. .. .	6 0 0	0 14 5
Dossa Munjee, Rice Merchant .. .. .	52 8 0	7 14 0
Jamsctjee Heerjee, Shroff .. .. .	19 0 0	2 13 7
Ludda Bhattia, Rice Merchant .. .. .	3 8 0	0 8 5
Sewdass Hurreedass .. .. .	15 0 0	2 4 0
Dossa Munjee .. .. .	20 0 0	3 0 0
Bappoo, Milk-man .. .. .	4 8 0	0 10 10
Jewajee Abjee, Oil-man .. .. .	10 0 0	1 8 0
Balkia, Waterman .. .. .	11 0 0	1 10 5
Bhasker, Butterman .. .. .	6 8 0	0 15 7
Hadjee Abdoolla .. .. .	5 0 0	0 12 0
	Rupees 240 2 0	36 0 3

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 12 per cent.
<i>Re WILLIAM YATES.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
E. C. Watkins, Esquire .. .. .	135 0 0	16 3 2
Messrs. Meahjee Ahmedbhoj and Co. .. .. .	54 12 0	6 9 1
Mr. James Barker .. .. .	38 2 4	4 9 2
Hurree Gungadhur Someen Punditt .. .. .	40 0 0	4 12 10
Messrs. Treacher and Co. .. .. .	31 0 0	3 11 6
Muncherjee Cooverjee .. .. .	24 8 0	2 15 0
Francis, Tailor .. .. .	24 0 0	2 14 1
Mr. Joseph Willis .. .. .	20 0 0	2 6 5
Burjorjee Palonjee .. .. .	10 0 0	1 3 2
Mr. Leble, Goldsmith .. .. .	15 0 0	1 12 10
Messrs. Robert Frith and Co. .. .. .	15 0 0	1 12 10
Mr. Peter John Xavier .. .. .	15 0 0	1 12 10
Sorabjee Merwanjee .. .. .	14 0 0	1 10 11
Rustomjee Pallonjee .. .. .	8 0 0	0 15 4
Eunas, Baker .. .. .	13 12 0	1 10 5
Dorabjee Bomonjee .. .. .	10 0 0	1 3 2
Messrs. Coward, Esperanca, and Co. .. .. .	13 0 0	1 9 0
Mr. Henry Yates .. .. .	100 0 0	12 0 0
Ramjee Suddoba .. .. .	7 8 0	0 14 5
Gopall, a Cloth Merchant .. .. .	40 0 0	4 12 10
Nana Buryeya .. .. .	150 0 0	18 0 0
(Name unknown) a Shop-keeper at Kendesh .. .. .	24 8 0	2 15 0
Sewsunker Dadajee .. .. .	15 0 0	1 12 10
Sadashev Suncroba .. .. .	5 0 0	0 9 7
Radabyee .. .. .	13 0 0	1 9 0
Mr. A. H. Cannon, Bookseller .. .. .	26 8 0	3 2 11
Sha Rahimon .. .. .	7 4 0	0 13 11
Framjee Cursetjee .. .. .	7 0 0	0 13 5
A Cloth Merchant .. .. .	8 0 0	0 15 9
Mr. S. W. Smith .. .. .	7 0 0	0 13 5
	Rupees 891 14 4	107 0 10

NAMES.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Dividend at 80 per cent.
<i>Re ELI HINGLEY.</i>		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Eduljee Hormusjee .. .. .	30 0 0	24 0 0
Messrs. Drago and Co. .. .. .	13 4 0	10 9 7
Mr. J. Barker .. .. .	37 0 0	29 9 7
	Rupees 80 4 0	64 3 2

O. W. KETTERER,  
Official Assignee.