1876

Jan-Juin

21

Ghosh, Akshay Kumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindragopal	... Barabanki High School.
„ Jogeschandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kamalakanta	... Sylhet Government School.
„ Meghnad	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Saratchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Mymensing School.
„ Sidhesvar	... Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailáschandra	... Cotterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	... Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	... Pandra School.
[illegible] Vithal Chimaleroo	... Jabulpur High School.
Guha, Bankavihari	... Jagannath School.
„ Devendranath	... Sylhet Government School.
„ Umeschandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta, Abhaykumar	... Jagannath School.
„ Anjankrishna	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sitalúprasad	... Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihári	... Oriental Seminary.
Jágannath	... Canning College.
Jamayat Rai	... Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	... Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	... Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	... Bareilly College.
Kalkáprasad	... Ditto.
„	... Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	... Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma	... Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Ananta Damodar	... C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	... Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	.. Faridpore School.
„ Purnanath	... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Srinath	... Monghyr Zillah School.
Lál, Brajamohan	... Gazeepore Mission School.
„ Damodar	... Allygurh Zillah School.
„ Gopalnarayan	... Benares College.
„ Krishnadayal	... Ranchee School.
„ Mákhan	... Agra College.
„ Makunda	... L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Phundan	... Allyghur Zillah School.
„ Ram	... Ditto.
„ Sadásuk	... Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C. E.	... Krishnaghur College.
Mahánti, Sitánath	... Cuttack High School.
Mahárájnarayan, Pandit	... Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	... Kasipore Cossipath School.
„ Durgádás	... Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Bankimchandra	... Rashvihari School.
„ Devendranath	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra	... Mymensing School.
„ Kalikrishna	... Konnagur School.
„ Lakshminath	... Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	... Sanskrit College.
„ Kedar	... Metropolitan Institution.
Mazumdar, Pánchandra	... Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalbihari	... Bareilly College.
„ Ramdayan	... Benares College.
Mitra, Avinashchandra	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Jaykrishna	... Ootterparah School.
„ Kunjavihari	... Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Paresnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rameschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Ramtaran	.. Balasore School.
Moore, E.	... Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	... Serampore College.
„ Bamapada	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Basantakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	... Hazaribagh School.
„ Dharmadás	... Jonye Training School.
„ Haridás	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Hemchandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Jogindrambohan	... Noral H. C. E. School.

Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	...	Jonye Training School.
,, Navagopal	...	Barisa School.
,, Raivihari	...	Pogose School.
,, Sivnarayan	...	Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	...	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	...	Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Rakhaldás	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sirischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Basantakumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nuruddin Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	...	Barisal School.
Palit, Priyanidhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
,, Sudama	...	Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	...	Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	...	Purulea School.
Pokpál	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	..	St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	...	Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
Ramulal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
,, Biharilal	...	Mymensing School.
,, Gour Sundra	...	Jagannath School.
,, Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Mahimanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Rasikchandra	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore.
,, Rudrachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, ,,	...	Ranchee School.
,, Sasikanta	...	Barrisal School.
,, Sitansubhushan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Bareilly College.
,, Bhola	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
,, Jadunandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Nanhak	...	Ranchee School.
,, Raghuvans	...	Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Syamacharan	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	...	Gauhati High School
Sen, Bhuvanananda	...	Mogultuli School.
,, Bishnuchandra	...	Faridpur School.
,, Chintaharan	...	Commillah School.
,, Durgacharan	...	Jagannath School.
,, Ganganarayan	...	Serajgunge School.
,, Girijananda	...	Jessore Zillah School.
,, Girischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpore School.
,, Matilal	...	Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Shimbhunath	...	Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Rambaksh	...	Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
,, Gangeshchandra	...	Nizamut School.
,, Harendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
,, Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Pasupati Saran	...	Joynarayan's College.
,, Sirischandra	...	Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School.
,, Navinchandra	...	Rashvihari School.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	...	Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	...	Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Totaram	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.

The result of the examination of candidates at Colombo is not included in the above.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 24th Dec.* 1875.

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Offg. Registrar.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 20th, 1875 ...	...	...	...	9,62,541	37,73,487
,, 21st ,, ...	...	...	...	9,42,479	37,73,487
,, 22nd ,, ...	...	...	...	8,82,414	37,73,487
,, 23rd ,, ...	Holidays.				
,, 24th ,, ...					
,, 25th ,, ...					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 27th Dec.* 1875.

H. HYDE, *Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1875.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Penguin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th January 1876.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post Master.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and, will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Just published—revised edition.

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

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The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

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Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 7 annas.*

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Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By Commander Alfred Dundas Taylor, R.N.C.S., Late Indian Navy. *Price Rs. 16; postage, 15 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st October 1875. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 27th December 1875.

No. 101.—Messrs. G. A. Anderson and R. M. Marsh, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, from the Indian Engineering College, appointed to Central India in G. O. No. 456, dated 26th November 1875, joined the Mhow Division, to which they have been posted, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

No. 102.—Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted two months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1875.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 21st December 1875.

No. 148.—Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, returned from privilege leave and delivered over charge of his duties to the Director of Public Instruction, Berar, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, preparatory to proceeding to Baroda to take up his appointment of Tutor to His Highness the Guickwar.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd December 1875.

No. 111.—Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., made over, and Colonel J. J. Hume, Staff Corps, returned from furlough, received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works, on the afternoon of 6th December 1875.

The 23rd December 1875.

No. 112.—Mr. W. B. Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani, as required by Code II, iv, 22, on the 3rd December 1875.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 4th January 1876.

No. 1 *of* 1876.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, reported his departure from Dehra on the afternoon of 18th December 1875, in order to join the 5th Circle, Military Works.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1876.

No. 4.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, for one month, from the 1st instant, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 2, dated 18th ultimo.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 4th January 1876.

No. 18.—Mr. F. Morrison, Temporary Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 27th December 1875, and received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore from Captain H. Doveton, R. E., Officiating Examiner, on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1876.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 490, dated the 29th November 1875, Mr. J. Sullivan, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, arrived in Calcutta on the afternoon of 1st, and joined the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 4th January 1876.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 535 of the 22nd December 1875, Mr. T. Nelson, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 530 of the 21st December 1875, Mr. J. Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Simla, the 17th December 1875.

Tenders for the construction of the works on the proposed line of Railway between Agra and Gwalior, including the bridge over the River Chumbul, a distance of 75 miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English materials, for the most part, and sleepers will be supplied by Government to the contractor. The work will be paid for on a schedule of rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Chumbul and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week-days, at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office at Agra, from Monday the 27th of December 1875 till Saturday the 22nd of January 1876, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, also forms of tender to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 50) fifty rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Sindia State Railway," must be forwarded (registered) to the Director of State Railways, Agra, so as to reach him not later than Saturday the 29th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th December 1875.

No. 27.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 25, dated 20th December 1875, Sergeant M. Larkin, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Chumbul Division.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th December 1875.

No. 30.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return to duty, on the afternoon of the 24th December 1875, from one year's furlough on medical certificate granted to him by the Bombay Government, *vide* Government of India Notification No. 37 of 20th January 1875, and is posted to the Office of the Manager, Rajputana State Railway.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 31st December 1875.

No. 113.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Division No. 2, has been granted one month's privilege leave, which he availed himself of, on the afternoon of the 26th November.

No. 114.—Baboo Buns Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Division No. 4, has been granted two months' leave on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code. He availed himself of this leave on the afternoon of the 16th December.

No. 115.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 81 of 18th August, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Division No. 4, rejoined that division from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief on the afternoon of the 12th October.

No. 116.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 102, Mr. W. DeW. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Division No. 4, returned from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 9th December, and rejoined that division.

No. 117.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 106, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Division No. 1, reported his arrival from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 8th December.

The 3rd January 1876.

No. 118.—Mr. F. E. Wilshaw, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, No. 3 Division, has been granted two months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of 20th December.

No. 119.—Baboo Tarabur Mitter, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller, returned from leave on the forenoon of 21st December 1875.

No. 120.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 27th December from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 113, and rejoined No. 2 Division.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

(BAHRAMGHAT)

SALE OF SQUARED SAL TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS.

On the 12th January 1876 and following days there will be an auction sale of squared timber from beams $1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$ to battens $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$.

Purchasers can make private arrangements before the 7th January 1876, after which date the timber will be put into lots for auction. Terms of sale, railway freight, and stock list can be obtained from the 28th December 1875, on application to the Officer in charge, Oudh Forest Timber Department, Bahramghát.

Large beams will be sold first by the piece, and smaller scantlings afterwards by the score or hundred. The sale will terminate with clearance sale of inferior timber and odd lots.

Indents supplied at 2-4 per c. ft. in depôt or 2-4-3 on railway wagons, when small and large timber are taken in fair proportion; where much planking or large timber is required, special arrangements have to be made.

E. WOOD, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Oudh.

BAHRAMGHÁT,
The 1st December 1875.

WANTED.

Clerk—Wanted for the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works, at Simla. Salary Rs. 120, rising by annual increase of Rs. 8 to Rs. 160. A thorough knowledge of recording and ordinary office routine work indispensable. Apply with copies of testimonials to

J. HOPKINS,
Controller of Military Works Accounts, Simla.

WANTED

An experienced Tobacco Curer practically acquainted with the Manilla method of manufacture.

Apply by letter only, enclosing credentials, and stating expected salary, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st December 1875.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	45	1,082	1,18,266 12 10	619	85,472 0 3	479 11 10	7,88,567 9 8
Assam	9	93	8,827 10 0	66	10,360 15 7	77 9 4	76,066 9 9
N.-W. Provinces	31	1,116	45,608 0 9	259	43,354 0 6	339 1 3	3,41,707 14 9
Punjab	22	272	31,665 14 7	142	29,877 10 4	284 12 9	2,38,460 8 3
Oude	12	224	21,624 15 3	68	11,078 6 3	88 11 4	1,63,354 6 7
Central Provinces ...	17	187	21,102 0 10	84	12,507 14 6	82 0 5	1,56,392 2 2
British Burmah	11	169	27,354 8 3	111	21,347 14 7	120 5 6	1,11,606 1 11
Berar	2	135	5,680 0 0	22	2,320 6 11	10 9 2	41,629 7 1
India	5	372	24,051 14 5	72	12,304 2 9	118 0 6	89,281 1 10
TOTAL ...	154	3,650	3,04,181 12 11	1,443	2,28,623 7 8	1,600 14 1	20,07,065 14 0

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1876.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1875.

PARTICULARS.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS							5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-70.	5 PER CENTS. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT
	of 1845-46.	of 1848-49.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 16th December 1875	1,65,63,000	32,400	1,10,25,700	1,55,[illegible]000	38,60,300	2,53,000	3,23,51,100	83,800	5,26,55,800	30,04,000	35,27,000	14,37,09,825
Add—												
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...				6,000		...	...		31,000	...	...	84,467
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...		2,15,000	...	60,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	2,76,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...		38,700	900	51,500	...	...	1,500	...	60,000	...	11,000	1,64,7 0
	1,65,63,000	1,66,69,100	1,10,26,600	1,57,15,800	38,60,300	2,53,000	3,23,53,600	83,800	6,27,46,800	30,04,000	35,39,000	14,42,34,992
Deduct—												
Amount written off in the London Registers		1,500	1,000	20,000	30,000	...	7,100	...	2,46,300	...	...	3,06,500
Balance on 31st December 1875	1,65,63,000	1,66,67,600	1,10,25,600	1,56,95,800	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,500	83,800	6,25,00,300	30,04,000	35,39,000	14,39,28,492

	4 PER CENT. LOANS						3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	TOTAL AMOUNT
	of 1834-35.	of 1838-39.	of 1842-43.	of 1866-67.	of 1874-75.	of 1875-76.		
Balance of 16th December 1875	33,173	2,946	15,23,306	1,59,400	13,64,573	1,00,000	55,800	31,58,371
Add—								
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...	...	...	1,067	1,000	60,000	1,00,000	...	2,62,067
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...	...	...	...	1,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	2,01,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1875 ...	...	...	...	1,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	2,01,000
	33,173	2,946	15,24,373	1,62,400	15,24,573	3,00,000	55,800	37,02,438
Deduct—								
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
Balance on 31st December 1875	33,173	2,946	15,24,373	1,61,800	15,24,573	3,00,000	55,800	37,01,838

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,247 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,141 lakhs.
" 1st Nov. 1875 to 15th Nov. " " 8 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 2 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 3 "
2,169 lakhs.

Balance against India ... 104

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th Jan. 1876.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Agasti, Suryyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
2	Mahomed Ibrahim	... Delhi College.
3	Kennedy, P.	... Teacher.
4	Gupta, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5	Datta, Mahendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Haridás	... Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Asutosh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
8	Datta, Upendrakrisna	... Presidency College.
9	Sukul, Kalisankar	... Ditto.
10	Mitra, Surendranath	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	... Delhi College.
12	Gargari, Haridás	... Presidency College.
13	Ghosh, Saradaprasad	... Ditto.
14	Chattopadhyay, Devendranath	... Ditto.
15	Maitra, Upendranath	... St. Xavier's College.
16	Páthak Jwalaprasad	... Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	... Presidency College.
	Nag, Kunjalál	... Dacca College.
19	Ray, Prasannakumar	... Presidency College.
	Chhajju Mal	... Muir Central College.
21	Syed Rahmat Ali	... Saugor High School.
22	Birjmohan Lal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
23	Ghosh, Srinath	... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Apcar, A. S.	... St. Xavier's College.
Ayaram	... Lahore College.
Baladev Sinha	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	... Patna College.
Basak, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
Basu, Haricharan	... Berhampore College.
" Kedarnath	... Sanskrit College.
" Rajendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Sanatkumar	... Presidency College.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	... Sanskrit College.
Bhagwan Sahay	... Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	... Presidency College.
Bisvas, Janakinath	... Dacca College.
Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya	... Saugor High School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	... Dacca College.
Chandiprasad	... Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	... Kishnaghur College.
" Tarapada	... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	... Muir Central College.
" Mohinimohan	... Kishnaghur College.
Das, Navinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Sundarimohan	... Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly College.
De, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Divakar Balkrishna Chepi	... Saugor High School.
Fazlul Karim	... Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	... Cathedral Mission College.
" Jogendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
" Manmathakumar	... Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	... Hooghly College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	... Sanskrit College.
Grant, W. F.	... Doveton College.
Hargovind Dayal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath	... Agra College.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	... Bauleah High School.
Le Feuvre, E. A.	... Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	... Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	... Presidency College.

Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Ramesvar	...	Ditto.
Mazharul Anwar	...	Hooghly College.
Misra, Mayasankar	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Makundadev	...	Hooghly College.
„ Umacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nagalingam, S.	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	Ditto.
Parmesvar Sinha	...	Benares College.
Pathak, Devakinandan	...	Ditto.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	...	Dacca College.
Prabhulal	...	Muir Central College.
Raghunandan Prasad	...	Benares College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Saradaranjan	...	Dacca College.
Sajivanlal	...	Benares College.
Saligram	...	Lahore College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	Benares College.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca College.
Sital Pershad	...	Patna College.
Syamlall	...	Agra College.
Syed Sakhawut Hosen	...	Patna College.
Vinayek Rao	...	Saugor High School.
66 Woongarala Ramanujaya	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Bahadur Singh	...	Bareilly College.
Balmakund	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jagannath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rasiklall	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Sivaram	...	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakumar	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhairav Prasad	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Teacher.
„ Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Benares College.
Brahma, Amritalall	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Biresvar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gopallal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haranchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Taragati	...	Benares College.
Das, Baranosi	...	Delhi College.
„ Dhairyyanarayan	...	Gauhati High School.
Datt, Girrajkisor	...	St. John's College.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Maheschandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nagendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Dayasankara	...	Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Ramchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umacharan	...	Presidency College.
Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker	...	Saugor High School.
Guha, Manmohan	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Habibullah, Mohammed	...	Saugor High School.
Hadiyar Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Hanumanprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Jankinath	...	Ajmere College.
Jharkhandi, Jagannath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jwala Pershad	...	Teacher.
Kanhayalal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kunjviharilal	...	Benares College.
Lachmandas	...	Bareilly College.
Laha, Navadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.
Maitra, Kalipada	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Lalmohan	...	Agra College.
Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Mahimachandra	...	Dacca College.
Manna, Makhanlal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Chandiprasad	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Khiredchandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Panchanan	...	Delhi College.
Munsi, Srinarayan	...	Bauleah High School.
Nag, Chandrakanta	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Nanhakchand	...	Benares College.
Nepal Pande	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nihalchandra	...	Benares College.
Palchaudhuri, Bipradas	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Sasibhushan	...	Cuttack High School.
Purushottamdas	...	Muir Central College.
Ramkhelawan Sinha	...	Benares College.
Ramsmaranlal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Damari	...	Ditto.
„ Girijasankar	...	Ex-student, Canning College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Lakhpat	...	Lahore College.
Sabay, Nilkanta	...	Patna College.
Sankhdhar, Baldeoprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Sarkar, Umeschandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Sen, Dwarkanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gourchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Kamalkrishna	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
„ Rasiklal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Sevakram Lala	...	Benares College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sinha, Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
„ Ramcharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Strantenbergh, P. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sundar Das	...	Lahore College.
Syed Manzurar Rahman	...	Hooghly College.
Tiwari, Dolarilal	...	Bareilly College.
93 Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey	...	Saugor High School.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Adie, J. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Arndt, G. A. H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Ashe, R. S.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Babaij, Jaykrishna	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Kanailal	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Kantibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Saratchandra	...	Konnugger School.
Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampocker Branch.
„ Govindachandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Lalmohan	...	Midnapore High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Sivaprasanna	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Blewitt, E.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Serajgunge School.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Mymensing School.
,, Gupinath	...	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Hridaynath	...	Faridpur School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
,, Syamacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
,, Kshetraprasad	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Ramnath	...	Bankura School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
,, Sonatan	...	Fyzabad High School.
,, Sureschandra	...	Baraset School.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Mymensing School.
,, Panchkari	...	Baluti School.
,, Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Crawford, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Crohan, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Balaichand	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Harilal	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Maheschandra	...	Pogose School.
Davidson, J.	...	Doveton College.
Dayaram	...	Lahore Government School.
De, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur High School.
,, Jaharlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Nivaranchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dyson, R. C.	...	Private Student.
Farley, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Hindu School.
,, Atulchandra	...	Konnugger School.
,, Matilal	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Nagendranath	...	Konnugger School.
,, Sasikumar	...	Faridpur School.
Gibson, W. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ootterparah School.
Goulding, H. R.	...	Lahore Government School.
Goument, E. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Govindaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Grose, E. F.	...	Mussooree School.
Grossman, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Rajanikanta	...	Pogose School.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	Kandi School.
Hefferan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hertz, W.	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	Ditto.
,, P. G.	...	Ditto.
Kasipillai, M.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Knight, R. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kutbuddin	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Laha, Sirischandra	...	Konnugger School.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	Hare School.
,, Pulinvihari	...	Ditto.
,, Rishikes	...	Berhampore College.
Lincoln, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
,, Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Kalachand	...	Noakhali School.
,, Rajevsar	...	Benares College.
Muhammed Baqaransari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
,, Ismael Khan	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
,, Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
Panioty, C. D.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Payne, T. W.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Phaggulal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Porter, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radharaman	...	Hume's High School.
Ramsingh	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rasikvihari	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Rogers, L.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Balasore School
Saidur Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Sanyal, Jaychandra	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Barisal School.
,, Navagopal	...	Hindu School.
,, Nrisinhachandra	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sarkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sayyid, Abul Bazl	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Schofield, J. W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Sen, Chandicaharan	...	Barrackpore School.
,, Chandrakanta	...	Barisal School.
,, Dakshinacharan	...	Hindu School.
,, Priyanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Radhacharan	...	Calcutta Institution.
Sheonarain, Pandit	...	Jalandur Mission School.
Singh, Gajaraj	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Kandi School.
Sivaprosad	...	Hume's High School.
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Spence, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Tait, W. W.	...	Doveton College.
Ten Brœke, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Umar Baksh	...	Hushyarpore School.
Umrao Sihgh	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Wilson, A. H.	...	Doveton College.
126 Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim.	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdussalam, Sayyad	...	Ditto.
Abul Hosen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Kandi School.
Aich, Baradakanta	...	Jagannath School.
Akbar Alam	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Amir Hasan	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Anlad Ali	...	St. John's College.
Aserkar Moreshwar Ganesh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ashraf Ali, Mirza	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Babulal	...	Joynarain's College.
Bagchi, Kesavchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
,, Umaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Baijnath	...	Unao High School.
Bailey, C. G.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Bajpaye, Rambhadra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Baladevram	...	Benares College.
Balwantkeshava Bhowalkar	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I.	...	Hindu School.
,, Avinaschandra	...	Barrackpore School.
,, Bidhuvilas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Jagannath School.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Gowari Hindu School.
,, Brajagopal	...	Howrah School.
,, Brajendranath	...	Hare School.
,, Charuchandra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
,, Durgacharan	...	Bogra Zillah School.
,, Dvarkanath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
,, Haridhan	...	Barisa School.
,, Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Kalikumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Kalipada	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Kamalakanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Matilal	...	Cossipore Kasinath School.

Bandyopadhyay, Narendranath	... Hindu School.
„ Navagopal	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Niradchandra	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Sasibhushan	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Jagannath School.
„ Satyacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Sirischandra	... Pandra School.
„ Surendranath	... Cutwa School.
„ Thakurdhan	... Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bankelal	... Bareilly College.
Bankevihari	... Jubbulpore High School.
Bartholomeusz, J. O.	... Candy Collegiate School.
Basak, Bharatchandra	... Hindu School.
„ Prasannakumar	... Pubna School.
„ Ramankrishna	... Hare School.
Basu, Aghorchandra	... Calcutta School.
„ Amulyacharan	... Hindu School.
„ Anantakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bankavihari	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chandrakisor	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	... Jessore School.
„ Jugalkisor	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Jyotischandra	... Midnapore High School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Barisal School.
„ „	... Calcutta School.
„ Lalvihari	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	... Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahimchandra	... Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	... Howrah School.
„ Nagendralal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nagendranath	... Jubbulpore High School.
„ Niradvihari	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Satisendranath	... Midnapore High School.
„ Sirischandra	... Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	... Patna Collegiate School.
Bell, E. W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bellamy W. A.	... St. Joseph's School.
Bhaduri, Haridas	... Howrah School.
Bhagwanprasad	... Gonda High School.
Bhattacharyya, Dinanath	... Berhampore College.
„ Gopalchandra	... Howrah School.
„ Harigopal	... Ranaghat English School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Chinsura Hindu School.
„ Manmathanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Navinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nityagopal	... Santipore Municipal School.
„ Saradacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Syamacharan	... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Taraprasanna	... Gya Zillah School.
Bhawanisankar	... St. Stephen's High School.
Bholanath	... Ditto.
Biharilal	... Umritsur District School.
Biswas, Harimohan	... Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendrachandra	... Hindu School.
„ Khursad Ali	... Serajgunge School.
„ Pramathanath	... Hindu School.
Brahma, Anandachandra	... Cuttack High School.
Brindavanprasad	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Byers, P. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Campbell, H. G.	... St. John's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan	... Sanskrit College.
„ Chadrakanta	... Barisal School.
„ Gangacharan	... Jagannath School.
„ „	... Bauleah High School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	... Mymensing School.
„ Madhavchandra	... Pubna School.
„ Nagendranath	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Navinchandra	... Midnapore L. M. School.
„ „	... Bankura School.
„ Purnachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	... Jagannath School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Bankura School.

Chakravarti, Taradas	... Barripore School.
Chandulal	... Ludiana Mission High School.
Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan	... F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
„ Asutosh	... Calcutta School.
„ Bhudev	... Hare School.
„ Haricharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Harischandra	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Karunamay	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kedarnath	... Benares College.
„ Krishnadhan	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahavirprasad	... Fyzabad High School.
„ Priyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanath	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Ramanimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	... Ditto Shampooker Branch.
„ Sasibhushan	... Victoria School, Gazipore.
„ Taraknath	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Umeschandra	... Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution.
„ Upendrachandra	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Upendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Anandachandra	... Mogultúli School.
„ Asutosh	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Harimohan	... Jagannath School.
„ Kamalnarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahadev	... Baluti School.
„ Suryyanarayan	... Bankura School.
Chhotelal	... Sitapur High School.
DaCosta, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
Das, Akshaykumar	... Howrah School.
„ Anandakisor	... Mymensing School.
„ Bipinvihari	... Hare School.
„ Hemantalal	... Jessore School.
„ Jadavchandra	... Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Jadunath	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalikumar	... Jagannath School.
„ Kaminikumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnalal	... Benares College.
„ Nilmani	... Hare School.
„ Rajmohan	... St. Xavier's College.
„ Taritmohan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	... Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	... Deogurh Zillah School.
„ Gnanendranath	... Baraset School.
„ Govindachandra	... Sylhet Government School.
„ Jaharlal	... Hindu School.
„ Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jugalkisor	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Kalikrishna	... Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	... Hare School.
„ Mihirchandra	... Midnapore L. M. School.
„ Narayanprasad	... Midnapore High School.
„ Purnachandra	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Saratchandra	... Hare School.
„ Sasibhushun	... Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Baradakanta	... Mymensing School.
„ Girischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogendranath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Jogeschandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Lalvihari	... Hare School.
„ Makhangopal	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Sudhanyakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Deviprasad	... Delhi Government School.
Dhar, Bankulal	... Hindu School.
Dillon, E. A.	... Allahabad Boy's High School.
Dover, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Gayaprasad	... Unao High School.
„ Jognesvar	... Benares College.
„ Madhoram	... Agra College.
„ Raghubardyal	... Hardui High School.
Durgaprasad	... Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
Dwarkadas	... Delhi Government School.
Dwarkaprasad	... Canning College.
Ebell, H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Edman, W. M.	... Bengal Academy.
Evartz, A. C.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fazl Azim	... Patna Collegiate School.

Fernandez, F.	... Chittagong High School.
Gangaram	... Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	... Burrisaul School.
„ Asutosh	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Dakshinaranjan	... Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath, (A.)	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Tamanaschandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Sasibhushan	... Goverdangah H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Anantaram	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	... Dacca Cellegiate School.
„ Bhajahari	... Calcutta School.
„ Bisvesvar	... Jagannath School.
„ Dwarkanath	... Barrisaul School.
„ Indrabhushan	... Bankura School.
„ Jivankrishna	... South Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Kesavchandra	... Intally Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	... Hindu School.
„ Kshetranath	... Barrisaul School
„ Lalitbhushan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nandalal	... Berhampore College.
„ Purnachandra	... Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan	... Ditto.
„ Sasidhar	... Rungpore School.
„ Sitalprasad	... Chundernugger School.
„ Sivapada	... Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
„ Sudhirkrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Tarinicharan	... Delhi Govt. School.
„ Tinkari	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	... Konnugger School.
„ Umeschandra	... Jagannath School.
„ Upendranath	... Hare School.
Ghoshal, Gayatriprasanna	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Jognesvar	... Cuina Moharaja's School.
„ Navinchandra	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Nityagopal	... Seal's Free College.
Golaknath, C.	... Jullundur Mission School.
Golam Muhammad	... Private Student.
Goonewardene, E. G.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
„ J. A.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
Gopal Anaji Pofali	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongre	... Jubbulpore High School.
Goswami, Narayanchandra	... Howrah School.
Gourisankar	... Ajmere College.
Govind Ramchandra Bobadi	... City School, Nagpore.
Guha, Srinath	... Jagannath School.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	... Barrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath	... Hare School.
„ Prasannakumar	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Harbhagwan	... Lahore Mission School.
Harnarayandas	... Jullundar Mission School.
Ijaz Nabi	... Lahore Govt. School.
Imtiaz Hosen	... Delhi Govt. School.
Jagannathprasad	... Benares College.
Jamait Ali	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Jan Muhammad	... Umritsur District School.
Jivankisan	... Goojranwalla Mission School.
Johnson, C. N.	... Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
„ S.	... Ditto.
Jwalaprasad, II	... Bareilly College.
Kamruddin	... Lahore Mission School.
Kanjilal, Upendranath	... Hetampore School.
Kar, Nrisinhaprasad	... Santipore Municipal School.
Karim Baksh	... Monghyr Zillah School.
Kesavbhari Sonvalkar	... Jubbulpore High School.
Khan, Aulad Muhammad	... Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Ata Hosen	... Canning College.
„ Muhammad Baqr	... Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Rahat Ali	... Moradabad Govt. School.
Koár, Trailokyanath	... L. M. School, Midnapore.
Krishnaji Parushram Bam	... City School, Nagpore.
Kumar, Purnachandra	... Badla A. V. School.
Kunjlal	... Hushyarpore School.
Kunjviharilal	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Kutbuddin	... Bareilly College.
Laghatay, Narayan Rao	... Agra College.

Laha, Priyanath	... Hindu School.
Lahiri, Umeschandra	... Jagannath School.
Lala, Brajakisor	... Benares College.
„ Mahadevprasad	... Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	... Ditto.
Lalchand	... Delhi Government School.
„	Umritsar District School.
Laljimal	... Delhi Government School.
Lalluram	... Barabanki High School.
Lalsingh	... Jubbulpore High School.
Lutfurrahman	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
McDermott, P.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
McIntosh, G. H.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
McLean, A. J.	... Calcutta Boy's School.
McPherson, W. M.	... Ditto.
Madhaprasad	... Agra College.
„	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Madhusudan	... Puri School.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	... Faridpur School.
„ Ramgopal	... Benares College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	... Bengalitola Preparatory School.
„ Binadvihari	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Kalikumar	... Serajgunge School.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Barisa School.
„ Khirodnath	... Midnapore High School.
„ Murarilal	... Berhampore College.
„ Syamacharan	... Garden Reach School.
Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	... Serampore College.
Manna, Kisarilal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Merces, J.	... LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Misra, Harihar	... Puri School.
Mithanlal	... Delhi Government School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	... South Subarban School, Kalighat.
„ Ambikacharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Binaychand	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	... Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Ooterparah School.
„ Ramprasanna	... Midnapore High School.
„ Saratchandra	... Hindu School.
„ Thakurdas	... Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	... Midnapore High School.
Mohar Singh	... Moradabad Government School.
Muhammad Abuzafar	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ali	... Umritsar District School.
„ Ismail	... Jubbulpore High School.
„ Mushin	Calcutta Mudrassa.
„ Sáid	... Ditto.
„ Zahur Khan	... Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	... Jonye Training School.
„ „	... Furreedpore School.
„ Charuchandra	... Bankura School.
„ Dinanath	... Hindu School.
„ Durgacharan	... Delhi Government School.
„ Gnanabharan	... Behala Mission School.
„ Govindaprasad	... Hindu School.
„ Gurudas	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harinath	... Berhampore College.
„ Jogendrachandra	... Cutwa School.
„ Jogendranath	... Kuchiakole Radhabullub's Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kumadvandhu	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nityagopal	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Prabodhchandra	... Balagur English School.
„ Ramprasanna	... Sanskrit College.
„ Tarapada	... Barripore School.
Munsi, Ramchandra	... Hindu School.
Munsiram	... Joynarain's College.
Nag, Akshaykumar	... Berhampore College.
„ Harihar	... Jagannath School.
Nanakchand	... Delhi Government School.
Nandanala, Govinda Rjaulu	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Nandi, Jagavandhu	... Hare School.
Narain Mohadaji Agate	... C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.

Narainprasad	...	Hume's High School.
,,	...	Allygurh School.
Nath, Rajatchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Navaswáyum, H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Nayek, Gokulananda	...	Puri School.
Nehalchand	...	Lahore Government School.
Neyaz Hasan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Niyogi, Piyarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
O'Brien, M.	...	St. Joseph's School.
O'Shaughnessy, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ojha, Birjmohanlal	...	Canning College.
Pahlad Singh	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Pal, Digindranath	...	Hare School.
,, Harimohan	...	Pogose School.
,, Shayachand	..	Bareilly College.
Palit, Kalidas	...	Hindu School.
Pan, Kalipada	...	F. C. Mission School, Culna.
Pande, Hariram	...	Almorah Mission School.
Panre, Dhanaraj	...	Benares College.
Parmanand	...	Lahore Government School.
Pathak, Janakinath	...	Bauleah High School.
Peter, M. P.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Phakirchand	...	Bareilly College.
Piyarelal, (I.)	...	Allygurh School.
,, (II.)	...	Ditto.
Pogose, C. N.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pratapnarayan, Pandit	...	Sitapur High School.
Purvis, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radhikaprasad	...	Agra College.
Raghunath Ramchandra Baldeo	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Benares College.
Raha, Govindachandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Rajbahadur	...	Bareilly College.
Raliaram		Umritsur District School.
Ramaprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ramchand	...	Hushyarpore School.
Ramesvar Dayal	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Ramkisan	...	Joynarain's College.
Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas	...	City School, Nagpore.
Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ramnarayan	...	Unao High School.
Ramnath	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Ramratan	...	Victoria College.
Ramsahay	...	Bareilly College.
Raojikasinath Gokhali	...	City School, Nagpore.
Raphi Ulla	..	Boy's Orphanage, Shahjehanpur.
Ravisankar, Panda	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Atulchandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
,, Avinashchandra	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Benibhushan	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Chandrakisôr	..	Jagannath School.
,, Chunilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Girijabhushan	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
,, Govindachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Heramvachandra	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Jogendranath	..	Canning College.
,, Lakshmikanta	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Mahesnarayan	...	Nizamut School.
,, Mahimachandra	...	Teghoria School.
,, Nagendrakumar	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Nitaichand	...	Hare School.
,, Priyanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Mymensing School.
,, Satischandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Umapada	...	Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Bhagavaticharan	...	Behar English School.
Roshanlal	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Rudra, Kaligopal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rukuswami	...	C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.
Saha, Binadvihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jaladhar	...	Hare School.
Sankarlal	...	Muttra Zillah School.
,,	...	Allygurh School.

Sanyal, Akshaykumar	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Pogose School.
,, Ramlal	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Barrisal School.
,, Balaramchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Hiralal	...	Hindu School.
,, Rajkrishna	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Saratchandra	...	Commillah School.
,, Syamacharan	...	Howrah School.
,, Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Sengupta, Kunjavihari	...	Burdwan English School.
Seth, Sudarshan Singh	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Shawe, A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sil, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
,, Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Navagopal	...	Ditto.
Singh, Mukhram	...	Agra College.
,, Nandkisor	...	Jeypur Moharaja's College.
Sinha, Hemchandra	...	Bankura School.
,, Isanarayan	...	Benares College.
,, Jaynath	...	Ditto.
,, Jyotiprasad	...	Hare School.
,, Ramesvar	...	Benares College.
,, Sital	...	Ditto.
Sivanand	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Sivasankarlal		Allygurh School.
Smith, B.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Sohanlal	...	Umritsur District School.
Som, Kumadinikanta	...	Noakhali School.
Sriram	...	Lahore Oriental College.
Stow, J. B.	...	Free School.
Sukla, Ramcharan	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sundarlal	...	Bareilly College.
Sundar Singh	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
,, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Indrachandra	...	Jagannath School.
Suryyanarayan	...	Joynarain's College.
Syamkisor	...	Benares College.
Syed Ahmed	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Tansukh Ray	...	Umritsur District School.
Tarachand	...	Goojranwallah Mission School.
Thomas, M. A.	...	St. John's College.
Tiwari, Biharilal	...	Bareilly College.
Ukiluddin Ahmed	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Upadhya, Srischandra	...	Pakoor School.
Volkers, R.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Wasudev Bagaji Nandoosker	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Woods, B. R.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpore.
Ziya-ulla	...	Guzrat District School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Akhilchandra	...	Chundernugger School.
Aminuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Armstrong, J.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Ata-ulla	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Azimuddin Ahmed	...	Goalparah School.
Bagchi, Mahendrakumar	...	Hare School.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Bamapada	...	Berhampore College.
,, Bhutnath	...	Private Student.
,, Bipinvihari	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
,, Dinavandhu	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
,, Haricharan	...	Jessore Zillah School.
,, Janakinath	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Hare School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Kalipada	...	Berhampore College.
,, Meghnad	...	Bareilly College.
,, Nagendrachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Joynarain's College.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Cossipore Kasinath's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Barari, Kalikisor	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Basant Ray	...	Bareilly College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Seals' Free College.
„ Girendranath	...	Kanchrapara School.
„ Haradhan	...	Purulia School.
„ Jagavandhu	...	Taki Eng. School.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendrakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Nitaicharan	...	Private Student.
Bhaduri, Ramsankar	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Ratnakanta	...	Bauleah High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Bidubhushan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Brajakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Serampore College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Tarapada	...	Sibpore School.
Biswas, Ramchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	B. M. School, Monghyr.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Noakhali School.
„ Girischandra	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
„ Hridaygovinda	...	Faridpur School.
„ Jagadis	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Rajendralal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Srinath	...	Faridpur School.
Chandra, Biharilal	...	Konnuggur School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ „	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Baikantanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bijayram	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
„ Jaygopal	...	Teacher.
„ Jogendranath	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Hare School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dinagepore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Iswariprasad	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Jogendranarayan	...	Joynarayan's College.
Chobe, Kisorchandra	...	Furrackabad Government School.
Christian, J.	...	Burrisal School.
D'Costa, T.	...	Free School.
Dás, Bipinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Bireswar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Joseph Heralal	...	Mohanad Mission School.
„ Panchkari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sadayacharan	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Sarveswar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Datta, Adharchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Annadacharan	...	Benares College.
„ Chandicharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Devendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Rajkumar	...	Chittagong High School.
De, Natavar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sadananda	...	Puri School.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Serampore College.
DeCastro, C.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad.
DeSouza, L. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dev, Anandakisor	...	Commillah School.
Deviprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Dhar, Matilal	...	Serampore College.
Dikshit, Benimadhav	...	Benares College.
Dyar, A.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gabriel, J.	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haridás	...	Chandernogur School.
„ Phatikchandra	...	Jagannath School.
Ganpatprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.

Ghosh, Akshay Kumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindragopal	...	Barabanki High School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Meghnad	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Sidhesvar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailáschandra	...	Ootterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	...	Pandra School.
Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo	...	Jabulpur High School.
Guha, Bankavíhari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Devendranath	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Umeschandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta Abhaykumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ranjankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sitalúprasad	...	Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihári	...	Oriental Seminary.
Jagannath	...	Canning College.
Jamayet Rai	...	Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	...	Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	...	Bareilly College.
Kálkáprasad	...	Ditto.
„	...	Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	...	Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma	...	Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Anauta Damodari	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	...	Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	...	Faridpore School.
„ Purnanath	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Srinath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Lál, Brajamohan	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
„ Damodar	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
„ Gopalnarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Krishnadayal	...	Ranchee School.
„ Mákhan	...	Agra College.
„ Makunda	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Phundan	...	Allyghur Zillah School.
„ Ram	...	Ditto.
„ Sadásuk	...	Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C. E.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mahánti, Sitánath	...	Cuttack High School.
Maharájnarayan, Pandit	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Kasipore Cossinath School.
„ Durgádás	...	Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Devendranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Konnogur School.
„ Lakshminath	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Nagendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Pavanchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalitvihari	...	Bareilly College.
„ Ramlagan	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Paresnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rameschandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Ramtaran	...	Balasore School.
Moore, E.	...	Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ Bamapada	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	...	Hazaribagh School.
„ Dharmadás	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Haridás	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Jogindramohan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Jogindranath	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Navagopal	...	Barisa School.

Mukhopadhyay, Raivihari	...	Pogose School.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	...	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	...	Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldás	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Basantakumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nuruddin Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	...	Barisal School.
Palit, Priyanidhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
„ Sudama	...	Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	...	Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	...	Purulea School.
Pedris, D. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pokpál	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	...	St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	...	Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
Ramulal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
„ Biharilal	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gour Sundra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahimanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rasikchandra	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore.
„ Rudrachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	...	Ranchee School.
„ Sasikanta	...	Barrisal School.
„ Sitansubhushan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Bareilly College.
„ Bhola	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
„ Jadunandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nanhak	...	Ranchee School.
„ Raghuvans	...	Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	...	Gauhati High School
Sen, Bhuvanananda	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Chintaharan	...	Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ganganarayan	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Girijananda	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Girischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Shimbhunath	...	Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rambaksh	...	Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Gangeshchandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pasupati Saran	...	Joynarayan's College.
„ Sirischandra	...	Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Rashvihari School.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	...	Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	...	Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Totaram	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th Jan. 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
299	L 52—23210	500	Babu Bonswaree Lal Dhur.
	L 69—27527	100	
	„ —27528	100	
	„ —27529	100	
	„ —27530	100	
	L 62—80492 to „ —80501	10 each	
300	A 91—58869	100	Lala Prushram.
301	L 69—03846	100	Babu Kristo Bundhu Mookerjee.
	„ —03847	100	
	„ —03848	100	
	L 22—10825	5	
	„ —10826	5	
	„ —10827	5	
304	L 65—12568	20	Babu Issen Chunder Mookerjee.
	„ —01661	20	
	„ —21882	20	
	„ —97355	20	
	„ —89554	20	
	„ —98522	20	
	„ —61980	20	
305	L 69—23819	100	Samul Das Khettry.
306	L 52—20766	500	Shaik Hussain Buksh.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
402	L 61—53574	10	G. Wollaston, Esq.
	L 65—90893	20	
	„ —90891	20	
403	A 84—05639	100	Babu Thakur Das.
404	L 10—07985	5	Babu Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
405	L 19—86433	50	J. Pembroke, Esq.
406	L 45—51186	20	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
	L 47—77934	20	
408	L 68—27541	100	Major W. G. Cubitt.
409	L 57—77597	10	Hafiz Heffazutoollah.
410	L 64—47384	20	Babu Jattra Mohun Biswas.
	„ —81819	20	
	„ —45550	20	
	„ —81818	20	
	L 62—39836	10	
	L 60—67603	10	
	L 43—84094	10	
	L 40—08836	10	
	L 62—39835	10	
	„ —39833	10	
	L 59—62985	10	
	„ —50832	10	
	L 23—57094	5	
	L 22—45162	5	
	„ —45165	5	
	„ —45161	5	
	„ —45164	5	
	„ —14697	5	
	L 16—84362	5	
	L 17—27249	5	
411	L 77—02090	20	Nathaniel Juggodanundo Dass.
412	L 52—21672	500	Allah Buksh Mahomed Ibrahim.
	„ —17158	500	
	L 53—92744	1,000	
	L 69—26657	100	
	„ —26658	100	
	„ —26659	100	
413	L 69—08116	100	Messrs. Williamson, Magor & Co.
	„ —08117	100	
	„ —08118	100	
414	L 20—98165	5	The Assistant Engineer, No. 5 Mohanodi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, Darjeeling.
	„ —98166	5	

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th January 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
131	M 5—77705	...	50	... Mr. Pestonje Bhicaje.
	C 93—92389	...	100	... Refreshment Room-keeper, Kurjat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
130	... C 40—44838	...	20	... Mr. Sheekree Pershad, Cashier, High Court, N. W. P., Allahabad.
132	... C 93—56881	...	100	... Abdoolkadar Mohamed Nujmoodeen, Borah Musjid Lane, Fort Bombay.
	„ —93983	...	100	...
	C 85—80045	...	50	...
	C 99—08438	...	20	...
	M 4—34828	...	5	...
133	... M 5—62981	...	50	... Devideen Chaper, Bombay.
134	... M 18—23701	...	10	... Vittuldas Balmookundas Bhooleshwar Jeewanje Maharaj's Wady, Bombay.
71	... C 84—62239 wrongly		20	... Hormusje Edulje, Bombay.
	„ —62240 joined.			
72	... C 85—72995		50	... Cazee Ebram Payadhonee, Bookseller, Bombay.
	„ —48153 ditto	...		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 28th December* 1875.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st December 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces.	Nov. 1875	Dec. 29, 1875	1	Contlr., Rajpootana	Nov. 1875	Dec. 30, 1875	1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 27, 1875
2	Do., Coorg. ...	Oct. 1875	Do. 6 „	2	Do., Mysore ...	Oct. 1875	Do. 17 „	2	Rangoon and Sittang.	Oct. 1875	Do. 10 „
3	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 7 „	3	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „	3	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „
4	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 11 „	4	Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	4	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
5	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 13 „	5	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „	5	Hubli and Karwar.	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13 „	6	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „		Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
7	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 „	7	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „		Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do 27 „
8	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „	8	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „	6	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
9	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „						Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
10	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „		GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „						Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	1	Oudh ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875	12	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	2	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	13	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
11	Do., Berars (Assigned Districts).	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „		Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „			Ditto ...	Do. 31 „
	Do., G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „	14	Northern Bengal ...	Sept. 1875	Dec. 27 „
	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	5	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „	15	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
17	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „								
18	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „						STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
19	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „					1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
20	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „					2	Oomraotee ...	Oct. 1875	Do. 16 „
								3	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 „
								4	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
									Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
								6	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
									Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
								8	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
								9	Nulhatee ...	Sept. 1875	Nov. 30 „
								10	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Dec. 29 „

The 7th January 1876.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered; of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 27th, 1875 ...	...	...	...	8,83,536	36,73,487
„ 28th „ ...	...	...	...	8,34,533	35,73,487
„ 29th „ ...	...	...	...	8,04,135	34,73,487
„ 30th „ ...	...	...	...	7,99,738	34,73,487
„ 31st „ ...	...	...	...	7,98,269	34,73,487
Jan. 1st, 1876 ...	Holiday.				

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 4th Jan.* 1876.

H. HYDE, *Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 11th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday the 12th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at, the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th January 1876.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th January 1876, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th January 1876.

"A. B. C."
Anrep, R.
Anthony, M.
Aston, H. F.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Bazett.
Birkenshaw, W.
Campbell, Sir J., Bart.
Campbell, G. H.
Casini, Osvaldo Sigr.
Chambers, Major.
Charive, R.
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Deehan, J. R.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Gael, J. D. (c. s.)
Gibson, Ducret.
Hamer, Miss.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Hudson, Mrs.
Hunyet, A.
Jacobson, H.
Kennedy, Claude.
Lambeth, R. H.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Leeming, J.
Linton, Mrs. A. E.
Lushington, H. V.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Mackay, Dr.
Mack Herr, W.
MacGregor, Atholl.
McLean, Miss.
Meadows, Mr. C. J. W.
Melkoum, Monsr. T.
Mitchell, A.
Mooney, L. H.
Moorhouse, Mrs.
Muncherjee Palonjee.
Nicolay, Captain.
Pallonjee Muncherjee.
Perrier, Monsr. A.
Plummer, J. E.
Reyes, Mrs.
Robson, Major-General.
Scongall, Henry.
Scongall, Mrs.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shaw, R. B.
Shaw, W.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stevens, J.
Storks, Sidney.
Swappe, Charles.
Sykes, Mrs.
Symington.
Taylor, William.
Testar, C.
"The Mercury," Editor and Proprietor.
Townsend, E. S.
Wahab, Miss.
Wilson, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Anderson, J.
Armstrong, H. B.
Aylmer, Mrs.
Barnard, R. S.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Beër, Monsr. O.
Beresford, Lord Charles.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Buller, Lt. J.
Bushley, E. W.
Carpenter, W. J.
Carr, John.
Carr, M. L.
Corso, Mdle. E.
Davis, E. D.
Davison, J. R. C.
Ekin, T.
"E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Francis, Miss Julia.
Godwin, Mrs. F.
Greenfield, Miss M. R.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Haxell, Nelson.
Herrick, G. H.
Hughes, A.
Jacobs, Geo.
Johnstone, F. G.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Kidd, Revd. J. T. D.
Macbean, J.
A. MacGregor.
MacIntyre, Capt.
Martin, Miss.
McConnell, R. J.
Morrow, R.
O'Mullane, R.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Phillips, James.
Potter, S.
Rae, Mrs. (Jr.)
Ralphs, Mr. H. J.
Ramsay, Major-General.
Russell, A. E.
Ryden, Hon'ble A. D.
Spackmann, Miss.
"Star in the East," Miss.
Starling, Mrs.
Tabeo, Sataceni.
Taylor, W. L.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Tuck.
Westgarth, J.
White, J. L.

Registered Letters.

Ajudhia Turba.
Braga, E.
Chunna, Ruhumulla.
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Daly, Dr. G. H.
Fernandez, J. F.
Johnston, F. G.
Money, G.
Nitson, Hern Alois.
Schegge, Sigr. G.
The Colonial Department.
The Engineer Department of Dr. Townsend.

Newspapers.

R. B. Shaw.
Wm. Boyack.
Wm. Henderson.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post Master.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1876.

Offices opened and closed during the month of December 1875.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Akote ...	Berars ...	16th ...	Opened.
Cherat ...	Punjab ...	12th ...	Closed.
Sheeganm ...	Berars ...	16th ...	Opened.
Wurdah ...	Ditto ...	16th ...	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Robert Struthers, of Greenhead, Glasgow in Scotland, a Brewer, died in Scotland on the 3rd April 1849.

Thomas William Moore, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan, died at Shekh Budin in Punjab on the 5th August 1875.

Thomas Collins, a Plate-layer in the service of the E. I. Railway Company, died at Kutnee in the District of Jubbulpore on the 15th August 1875.

Richard Peter Blake, a Captain in the General List, Madras Infantry, died at Simla on the 7th July 1875.

Charles Arthur Crompton, a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, died at Cherat in the District of Peshawur on the 6th July 1875.

Simon John Ross Fraser, Manager of the Roopacherra Tea Garden in Cachar, died on the 16th September 1875.

John Maher, a Pensioned Apothecary residing at Moradabad, died at Moradabad on the 20th April 1875.

William Pitt, of Ingrave in the county of Essex in England, gentleman, died in England in the year 1867.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 18th Dec.* 1875. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1876.

No. 115.—One month's privilege leave is granted to Barrack Serjeant W. Collyer, attached to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, which he availed himself of from the afternoon of 17th December 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 10th January 1876.

No. 2.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 41 of 10th November

1875, Mr. W. R. McKey, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, returned from three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 6th January 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 29th December 1875.

No. 103.—Consequent on the death of Baboo Beharee Lall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 26th December 1875, Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was directed to take charge of the Southern Road Division, which he did on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 6th January 1876.

No. 153.—Mr. H. C. Fowler, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Haidarabad, and Superintendent of Stamps, Haidarabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 6th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th January 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. G. L'Esteve, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, having been transferred to the Stores Department as a Sub-Storekeeper, his name is removed from the list of Upper Subordinates under Director.

No. 4.—Mr. G. S. Henry, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for four months, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 119 of the 5th July 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd January 1876.

No. 308.—Mr. H. Marten, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Kotri Division, is granted twenty days' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 4th January 1876.

No. 310.—Mr. J. A. Edwards, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 311.—Mr. E. Lewis, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 246 of 21st October 1875, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 312.—This Office Notification No. 156, dated 29th June 1875, granting Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, eighty-five days' privilege, and fifteen days' departmental, leave, is cancelled.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 313.—Mr. W. F. Pegler, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted forty days' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 314.—Mr. L. C. Desmazures, temporary Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

No. 315.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 522, dated 17th December 1875, Mr. J. F. Victor, late Supervisor, ceased to belong to the Establishment of this line on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1875.

No. 316.—The following transfers have been made by the Controller of Accounts:—

Mr. C. G. C. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, to the Kotri Division.

Baboo Jadu Nath Singha, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Kotri to the Sehwan Division.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Sehwan Division to the Central Office of Accounts.

No. 317.—The following transfers and postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bahawalpur Division, to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. S. Clay, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Larkana Division.

Mr. J. C. Davidson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Reti Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th January 1876.

No. 28.—With reference to Government of India Notification, Public Works Department, No. 525 of 18th ultimo, Mr. H. B. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chumbul Division on the 4th instant.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. C. Fraser, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd January 1876.

No. 2.—Lieutenant J. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore, from the two years' furlough granted to him by Military Department Notification No. 132, dated 12th February 1874, on the afternoon of the 6th January 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. C. H. Berry, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Division to the Chenab Section, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1875.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 121, dated 20th November 1875, Captain T. Gracey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Extension Survey Division, No. 2, on afternoon of the 20th November 1875.

No. 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 139, dated 18th August 1875, temporarily transferring Captain W. H. Browne, S. C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer is posted to the Extension Survey Division No. 1, with effect from the 1st September 1875, forenoon.

No. 6.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Extension Survey Division No. 2 to that of No. 1, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1875.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 195, dated 22nd December 1875, posting Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 20th November 1875, and is posted to the Extension Survey Division No. 2, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 29th November 1875.

No. 8.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 195, dated 22nd December 1875, posting Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 20th November 1875, and is posted to the Ravi Section, which section he joined on the afternoon of the 26th November 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th January 1876.

No. 19.—Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 27th December 1875, from the leave on medical certificate granted in Notification No. 1368, dated 7th December 1875, and was relieved of his duties in this Office on the same date, in accordance with Government of India Notification No. 490, dated 29th November 1875.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 3rd, 1876 ...	Holiday.				
" 4th " ...	...	...	...	7,98,173	34,73,487
" 5th " ...	...	...	...	7,38,065	33,73,487
" 6th " ...	...	...	...	7,37,959	33,73,487
" 7th " ...	...	...	...	6,77,878	32,73,487
" 8th " ...	...	...	...	6,27,777	32,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th Jan.* 1876.
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Application for Money Orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which Orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made in Italy will be notified from time to time in the local Indian Gazettes.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1351.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India of the first five months of the year* 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Aug. 1874.	April to Aug. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	7,586,528	7,746,940	160,412	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	295,018	306,178	11,160	...
III.—Forest ...	572,000	182,217	184,418	2,201	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	970,623	1,018,216	47,593	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	2,670,000	2,196	187	...	2,008
VI.—Customs ...	6,206,000	996,373	1,128,616	132,243	...
VII.—Salt ...	8,050,000	2,339,470	2,484,952	145,482	...
VIII.—Opium ...	2,734,000	3,415,819	3,372,559	...	43,260
IX.—Stamps ...	72,000	1,250,125	1,277,633	27,508	...
X.—Mint ...	735,000	103,703	44,558	...	59,145
XI.—Post Office ...	265,400	296,364	322,024	25,660	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	819,000	62,722	39,122	...	23,600
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	197,000	144,306	135,689	...	8,617
XIV.—Marine ...	563,000	68,126	63,201	...	4,925
XV.—Interest ...	542,400	236,142	270,066	33,924	...
XVI.—Pension ...	325,000	63,827	63,917	90	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange ...	172,000	164,623	124,074	...	40,549
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...		117,741	48,419	...	69,322
TOTAL ...	47,915,800	18,295,922	18,630,769	334,847	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	312,467	331,158	18,691	...
Public Works (Ordinary) ...	75,300	18,135	17,701	...	434
Irrigation Receipts ...	552,000	180,920	211,791	30,871	...
State Railways up to July ...	250,000	27,668	78,606	50,938	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ...	1,440,600	3,371,332	2,773,526	...	597,806
TOTAL ...	57,023,900	22,206,444	22,043,559	...	162,885
England, including Army and Public Works ...	167,600	170,998	150,005	...	20,993
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	22,377,442	22,193,564	...	183,878

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Aug. 1874.	April to Aug. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,046,200	1,162,794	1,172,633	9,839	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	376,000	143,608	111,992	...	31,616
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	133,966	128,234	...	5,732
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,447,700	989,413	996,024	6,611	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	175,080	144,755	...	30,275
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	32,929	34,061	1,132	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	179,000	71,643	76,413	4,770	...
9.—Salt ...	498,000	191,169	225,320	34,151	...
10.—Opium ...	2,300,000	1,630,464	1,474,964	...	155,500
11.—Stamps ...	74,000	28,367	31,330	2,963	...
12.—Mint ...	78,600	67,752	34,779	...	32,973
13.—Post Office ...	752,500	311,498	331,402	19,904	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	396,000	78,333	95,126	16,793	...
15.—Administration ...	1,247,400	497,072	497,256	184	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	278,000	96,697	92,607	...	4,090
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,337,500	939,432	932,205	...	7,227
18.—Marine ...	402,600	155,009	137,472	...	17,537
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	160,100	65,421	63,667	...	1,754
20.—Medical ...	180,200	76,781	75,486	...	1,295
21.—Political ...	303,000	127,425	132,481	5,056	...
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,600	552,845	542,395	...	10,450
24.—Superannuation ...	695,500	287,386	308,168	20,782	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,390,000	231,802	646,018	414,216	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	43,800	33,140	15,519	...	17,621
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,058,400	2,094,605	2,117,754	23,149	...
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	269	269	...
TOTAL ...	24,731,900	10,174,571	10,418,320	243,749	...
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	4,656,284	4,728,593	72,309	...
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	817,701	930,387	112,686	...
Ditto, Extraordinary (including Railways), up to July ...	3,600,200	899,428	1,045,323	145,895	...
Land and Supervision up to July ...	91,000	22,431	23,159	728	...
Guaranteed Interest paid in India ...	35,000	14,262	17,833	3,571	...
(State Railways) up to July ...	180,000	30,592	56,527	25,935	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), including Surplus Profits ...	4,307,900	1,269,820	1,276,138	6,318	...
TOTAL ...	47,446,600	17,885,089	18,496,280	611,191	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary ...	13,617,300	6,039,786	5,784,893	...	254,893
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	23,924,875	24,281,173	356,298	...

* Telegraph accounts received up to June.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'s OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 12*th January* 1876.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Agasti, Suryyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
2	Mahomed Ibrahim	... Delhi College.
3	Kennedy, P.	... Teacher.
4	Gupta, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5	Datta, Mahendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Haridás	... Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Asutosh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
8	Datta, Upendrakrisna	... Presidency College.
9	Sukul, Kalisankar	... Ditto.
10	Mitra, Surendranath	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	... Delhi College.
12	Gargari, Haridás	... Presidency College.
13	Ghosh, Saradaprasad	... Ditto.
14	Chattopadhyay, Devendranath	... Ditto.
15	Maitra, Upendranath	... St. Xavier's College.
16	Páthak Jwalaprasad	... Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	... Presidency College.
	Nag, Kunjalál	... Dacca College.
19	Ray, Prasannakumar	... Presidency College.
	Chhajju Mal	... Muir Central College.
21	Syed Rahmat Ali	... Saugor High School.
22	Birjmohan Lal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
23	Ghosh, Srinath	... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Apcar, A. S.	... St. Xavier's College.
Ayaram	... Lahore College.
Baladev Sinha	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	... Patna College.
Basak, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
Basu, Haricharan	... Berhampore College.
„ Kedarnath	... Sanskrit College.
„ Rajendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sanatkumar	... Presidency College.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	... Sanskrit College.
Bhagwan Sahay	... Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	... Presidency College.
Bisvas, Janakinath	... Dacca College.
Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya	... Saugor High School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	... Dacca College.
Chandiprasad	... Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Tarapada	... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	... Muir Central College.
„ Mohiniuohan	... Kishnaghur College.
Das, Navinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sundarimohan	... Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly College.
Da, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Divakar Balkrishna Chapi	... Saugor High School.
Fazlul Karim	... Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jogendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Manmathakumar	... Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	... Hooghly College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	... Sanskrit College.
Grant, W. F.	... Doveton College.
Hargovind Dayal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath	... Agra College.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	... Bauleah High School.
Le Feuvre, E. A.	... Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	... Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	... Presidency College.

	Mallik, Ramcharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mandal, Ramesvar	... Ditto.
	Mazharul Anwar	... Hooghly College.
	Misra, Mayasankar	... Benares College.
	Mitra, Chandicharan	... Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Makundadev	... Hooghly College.
	„ Umacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Nagalingam, S.	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Namasivaya, V.	... Ditto.
	Parmesvar Sinha	... Benares College.
	Pathak, Devakinandan	... Ditto.
	Pattadary Gurugovinda	... Dacca College.
	Prabhulal	... Muir Central College.
	Raghunandan Prasad	... Benares College.
	Ray, Amritalal	... Presidency College.
	„ Chandranarayan	... Hooghly College.
	„ Saradaranjan	... Dacca College.
	Sajivanlal	... Benares College.
	Saligram	... Lahore College.
	Sanyal, Abhaycharan	... Benares College.
	„ Pulinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkar, Asutosh	... Dacca College.
	Sital Pershad	... Patna College.
	Syamlall	... Agra College.
	Syed Sakhawut Hosen	... Patna College.
	Vinayek Rao	... Saugor High School.
66	Woongarala Ramanujaya	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad	... Saugor High School.
	Bahadur Singh	... Bareilly College.
	Balmakund	... Agra College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Jagannath	... Berhampore College.
	„ Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rasiklall	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bardhan, Tarinikisor	... Ex-student, Dacca College.
	Basu, Gopalchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Sivaram	... Presidency College.
	„ Surendrakumar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Trailokyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhairav Prasad	... Patna College.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... Teacher.
	„ Asutosh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Benares College.
	Brahma, Amritalall	... Presidency College.
	Chakravarti, Harachandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Biresvar,	... Hooghly College.
	„ Gopallal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haranchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Jogendranath	... Hooghly College.
	„ Mohinimohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Taragati	... Benares College.
	Das, Baranosi	... Delhi College.
	„ Dhairyyanarayan	... Gauhati High School.
	Datt, Girrajkisor	... St. John's College.
	Datta, Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Maheschandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Nagendranarayan	... Presidency College.
	Dhar, Nagendranath	... Hooghly College.
	Dayasankara	... Benares College.
	Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	... Muir Central College.
	Ghosh, Rameshandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umacharan	... Presidency College.
	Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker	... Saugor High School.
	Guha, Manmohan	... Ex-student, Dacca College.
	Habibullah, Mohammed	... Saugor High School.
	Hadiyar Khan	... Bareilly College.
	Hanumanprasad	... Saugor High School.
	Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit	... Canning College, Lucknow.

	Jankinath	... Ajmere College.
	Jharkhandi, Jagannath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Jwala Pershad	... Teacher.
	Kanhayalal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kunjvharilal	... Benares College.
	Lachmandas	... Bareilly College.
	Laha, Navadwipchandra	... Dacca College.
	Maitra, Kalipada	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	„ Lalmohan	... Agra College.
	Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	... Midnapore High School.
	„ Mahimachandra	... Dacca College.
	Manna, Makhanlal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Misra, Chandiprasad	... Patna College.
	Mitra, Khirodchandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Mohanta, Radhikanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav	... Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Cuttack High School.
	„ Panchanan	... Delhi College.
	Munsi, Srinarayan	... Bauleah High School.
	Nag, Chandrakanta	... Ex-student, Dacca College.
	Nanhakchand	... Benares College.
	Nepal Pande	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Nihalchandra	... Benares College.
	Palchaudhuri, Bipradas	... Presidency College.
	Palit, Sasibhushan	... Cuttack High School.
	Purushottamdas	... Muir Central College.
	Ramkhelawan Sinha	... Benares College.
	Ramsmaranlal	... Ditto.
	Ray, Damari	... Ditto.
	„ Girijasankar	... Ex-student, Canning College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Presidency College.
	„ Lakhpat	... Lahore College.
	Sabay, Nilkanta	... Patna College.
	Sankhdhar, Baldeoprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Sarkar, Umeschandra	... Cuttack High School.
	Sen, Dwarkanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gourchandra	... Cuttack High School.
	„ Kamalkrishna	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Narendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Paresnath	... Ditto.
	„ Rasiklal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Sevakram Lala	... Benares College.
	Sikdar, Kisarimohan	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sinha, Brajanandan	... Patna College.
	„ Ramcharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Strantenbergh, P. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sundar Das	... Lahore College.
	Syed Manzurar Rahman	... Hooghly College.
	Tiwari, Dolarilal	... Bareilly College.
93	Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey	... Saugor High School.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adie, J. R.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Arndt, G. A. H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Ashe, R. S.	... St. Joseph's School.
	Babaij, Jaykrishna	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
	Bagchi, Ramaprasad	... Bauleah High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Gaganchandra	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Kanailal	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
	„ Kantibhushan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Kumadnath	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Nilmani	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Saratchandra	... Konnugger School.
	Bansidhar	... Agra College.
	Basu, Basantakumar	... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	„ Govindachandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jagadischandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Lalmohan	... Midnapore High School.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	... Santipore Municipal School.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sivaprasanna	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Blewitt, E.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gupinath	...	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Faridpur School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Syamacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Kshetraprasad	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramnath	...	Bankura School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sonatan	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Baraset School.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Panchkari	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Crawford, W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Crohan, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Balaichand	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Harilal	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	Pogose School.
Davidson, J.	...	Doveton College.
Dayaram	...	Lahore Government School.
De, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dyson, R. C.	...	Private Student.
Farley, F.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	Cutha Moharaja's School.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Matilal	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	...	Konnugger School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Faridpur School.
Gibson, W. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ootterparah School.
Goulding, H. R.	...	Lahore Government School.
Goument, E. C.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Govindaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Grose, E. F.	...	Mussooree School.
Grossman, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Rajanikanta	...	Pogose School.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	Kandi School.
Hefferan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hertz, W.	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	Ditto.
„ P. G.	...	Ditto.
Kasipillai, M.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Knight, R. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kutbuddin	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Laha, Sirischandra	...	Konnugger School.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Rishikes	...	Berhampore College.
Lincoln, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
„ [illegible]	...	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	...	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	...	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	...	[illegible]
„ [illegible]	...	[illegible]
„ Ismail Khan	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Mukhopadhyay, [illegible]chandra	...	Benares College.
„ [illegible]	...	Howrah School.
„ [illegible]	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Hare School.
Paniotg, C. B.	...	Boy's High School, Allahabad
	...	St. Xavier's College.

Payne, T. W.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Phaggulal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Porter, F. S.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radharaman	...	Hume's High School.
Ramsingh	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rasikvihari	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Rogers, L.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Balasore School.
Saidur Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Sanyal, Jaychandra	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Barisal School.
„ Navagopal	...	Hindu School.
„ Nrisiphachandra	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sarkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sayyid, Abul Bazl	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Schofield, J. W.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Sen, Chandicaharan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Barisal School.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Priyanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Radhacharan	...	Calcutta Institution.
Sheonarain, Pandit	...	Jalandur Mission School.
Singh, Gajaraj	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Kandi School.
Sivaprosad	...	Hume's High School.
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Spence, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Tait, W. W.	...	Doveton College.
Ten Brœke, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Umar Baksh	...	Hushyarpore School.
Umrao Singh	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Wilson, A. H.	...	Doveton College.
126 Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdussalam, Sayyad	...	Ditto.
Abul Hosen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Kandi School.
Aich, Baradakanta	...	Jagannath School.
Akbar Alam	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Amir Hasan	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Anlad Ali	...	St. John's College.
Aserkar Moreshwar Ganesh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ashraf Ali, Mirza	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Babulal	...	Joynarain's College.
Bagchi, Kesavchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Umaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Baijnath	...	Unao High School.
Bailey, C. G.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Bajpaye, Rambhadra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Baladevram	...	Benares College.
Balwantkeshava Bhowalkar	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I.	...	Hindu School.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bidhuvilas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Gowari Hindu School.
„ Brajagopal	...	Howrah School.
„ Brajendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Haridhan	...	Barisa School.
„ Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Kalikumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalipada	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	...	Cossipore Kasinath School.

Bandyopadhyay, Narendranath	... Hindu School.
„ Navagopal	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Niradchandra	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Sasibhushan	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Jagannath School.
„ Satyacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Sirischandra	... Pandra School.
„ Surendranath	... Cutwa School.
„ Thakurdhan	... Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bankilal	... Bareilly College.
Bankevihari	... Jubbulpore High School.
Bartholomeusz, J. O.	... Candy Collegiate School.
Basak, Bharatchandra	... Hindu School.
„ Prasannakumar	... Pubna School.
„ Ramankrishna	... Hare School.
Basu, Aghorchandra	... Calcutta School.
„ Amulyacharan	... Hindu School.
„ Anantakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bankavihari	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chandrakisor	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	... Jessore School.
„ Jugalkisor	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Jyotischandra	... Midnapore High School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Barisal School.
„ „	... Calcutta School.
„ Lalvihari	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	... Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahimchandra	... Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	... Howrah School.
„ Nagendralal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nagendranath	... Jubbulpore High School.
„ Niradvihari	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Satisendranath	... Midnapore High School.
„ Sirischandra	... Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	... Patna Collegiate School.
Bell, E. W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bellamy W. A.	... St. Joseph's School.
Bhaduri, Haridas	... Howrah School.
Bhagwanprasad	... Gonda High School.
Bhattacharyya, Dinanath	... Berhampore College.
„ Gopalchandra	... Howrah School.
„ Harigopal	... Ranaghat English School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Chinsura Hindu School.
„ Manmathanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Navinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nityagopal	... Santipore Municipal School.
„ Saradacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Syamacharan	... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Taraprasanna	... Gya Zillah School.
Bhawanisankar	... St. Stephen's High School.
Bholanath	... Ditto.
Biharilal	... Umritsur District School.
Biswas, Harimohan	... Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendrachandra	... Hindu School.
„ Khursad Ali	... Serajgunge School.
„ Pramathanath	... Hindu School.
Brahma, Anandachandra	... Cuttack High School.
Brindavanprasad	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Byers, P. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Campbell, H. G.	... St. John's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmonan	... Sanskrit College.
„ Chadrakanta	... Barisal School.
„ Gangacharan	... Jagannath School.
„ „	... Bauleah High School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	... Mymensing School.
„ Madhavchandra	... Pubna School.
„ Nagendranath	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Navinchandra	... Midnapore L. M. School.
„ „	... Bankura School.
„ Puranchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	... Jagannath School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Bankura School.

Chakravarti, Taradas	... Barripore School.
Chandulal	... Ludiana Mission High School.
Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan	... F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
„ Asutosh	... Calcutta School.
„ Bhudev	... Hare School.
„ Haricharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Harischandra	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Karunamay	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kedarnath	... Benares College.
„ Krishnadhan	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahavirprasad	... Fyzabad High School.
„ Priyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanath	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Ramanimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	... Ditto Shampooker Branch.
„ Sasibhushan	... Victoria School, Gazipore.
„ Taraknath	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Umeschandra	... Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution.
„ Upendrachandra	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Upendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Anandachandra	... Mogultuli School.
„ Asutosh	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Harimohan	... Jagannath School.
„ Kamalnarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahadev	... Baluti School.
„ Suryyanarayan	... Bankura School.
Chhotelal	... Sitapur High School.
DaCosta, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
Das, Akshaykumar	... Howrah School.
„ Anandakisor	... Mymensing School.
„ Bipinvihari	... Hare School.
„ Hemantalal	... Jessore School.
„ Jadavchandra	... Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Jadunath	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalikumar	... Jagannath School.
„ Kaminikumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnalal	... Benares College.
„ Nilmani	... Hare School.
„ Rajmohan	... St. Xavier's College.
„ Taritmohan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	... Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	... Deogurh Zillah School.
„ Gnanendranath	... Baraset School.
„ Govindachandra	... Sylhet Government School.
„ Jaharlal	... Hindu School.
„ Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jugalkisor	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Kalikrishna	... Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	... Hare School.
„ Mihirchandra	... Midnapore L. M. School.
„ Narayanprasad	... Midnapore High School.
„ Purnachandra	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Saratchandra	... Hare School.
„ Sasibhushun	... Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Baradakanta	... Mymensing School.
„ Girischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogendranath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Jogeschandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Lalvihari	... Hare School.
„ Makhangopal	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Sudhanyakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Deviprasad	... Delhi Government School.
Dhar, Bankulal	... Hindu School.
Dillon, E. A.	... Allahabad Boy's High School.
Dover, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Gayaprasad	... Unao High School.
„ Jognesvar	... Benares College.
„ Madhoram	... Agra College.
„ Raghubardyal	... Hardui High School.
Durgaprasad	... Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
Dwarkadas	... Delhi Government School.
Dwarkaprasad	... Canning College.
Ebell, H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Edman, W. M.	... Bengal Academy.
Evartz, A. C.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fazl Azim	... Patna Collegiate School.

Fernandez, F.	... Chittagong High School.
Gangaram	... Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	... Burrisaul School.
,, Asutosh	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
,, Dakshinaranjan	... Burrisaul School.
,, Jogendranath, (A.)	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Tamanaschandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Sasibhushan	... Goverdangah H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Anantaram	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Basantakumar	... Dacca Cellegiate School.
,, Bhajahari	... Calcutta School.
,, Bisvesvar	... Jagannath School.
,, Dwarkanath	... Barrisaul School.
,, Indrabhushan	... Bankura School.
,, Jivankrishna	... South Subarban School, Kalighat.
,, Kesavchandra	... Intally Institution.
,, Kshetramohan	... Hindu School.
,, Kshetranath	... Barrisaul School.
,, Lalitbhushan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
,, Nandalal	... Berhampore College.
,, Purnachandra	... Sanskrit College.
,, Sasibhushan	... Ditto.
,, Sasidhar	... Rungpore School.
,, Sitalprasad	... Chundernugger School.
,, Sivapada	... Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
,, Sudhirkrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Tarinicharan	... Delhi Govt. School.
,, Tinkari	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umeschandra	... Konnugger School.
,, Umeschandra	... Jagannath School.
,, Upendranath	... Hare School.
Ghoshal, Gayatriprasanna	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Jognesvar	... Culna Moharaja's School.
,, Navinchandra	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
,, Nityagopal	... Seal's Free College.
Golaknath, C.	... Jullundur Mission School.
Golam Muhammad	... Private Student.
Goonewardene, E. G.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
,, J. A.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
Gopal Anaji Pofali	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongre	... Jubbulpore High School.
Goswami, Narayanchandra	... Howrah School.
Gourisankar	... Ajmere College.
Govind Ramchandra Bobadi	... City School, Nagpore.
Guha, Srinath	... Jagannath School.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	... Barrisaul School.
,, Jogendranath	... Hare School.
,, Prasannakumar	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Harbhagwan	... Lahore Mission School.
Harnarayandas	... Jullundar Mission School.
Ijaz Nabi	... Lahore Govt. School.
Imtiaz Hosen	... Delhi Govt. School.
Jagannathprasad	... Benares College.
Jamait Ali	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Jan Muhammad	... Umritsur District School.
Jivankisan	... Goojranwalla Mission School.
Johnson, C. N.	... Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
,, S.	... Ditto.
Jwalaprasad, II	... Bareilly College.
Kamruddin	... Lahore Mission School.
Kanjilal, Upendranath	... Hetampore School.
Kar, Narsinhaprasad	... Santipore Municipal School.
Karim Baksh	... Monghyr Zillah School.
Kesvavhari Souvalkar	... Jubbulpore High School.
Khan, Aulad Muhammad	... Roy Bareilly High School.
,, Ata Hosen	... Canning College.
,, Muhammad Baqr	... Roy Bareilly High School.
,, Rahat Ali	... Moradabad Govt. School.
Koár, Trailokyanath	... L. M. School, Midnapore.
Krishnaji Parushram Bam	... City School, Nagpore.
Kumar, Purnachandra	... Badla A. V. School.
Kunjlal	... Hushyarpore School.
Kunjviharilal	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Kutbuddin	... Bareilly College.
Laghatay, Narayan Rao	... Agra College.

Laha, Priyanath	... Hindu School.
Lahiri, Umeschandra	... Jagannath School.
Lala, Brajakisor	... Benares College.
,, Mahadevprasad	... Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	... Ditto.
Lalchand	... Delhi Government School.
,,	... Umritsar District School.
Laljimal	... Delhi Government School.
Lalluram	... Barabanki High School.
Lalsingh	... Jubbulpore High School.
Lutfurrahman	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
McDermott, P.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
McIntosh, G. H.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
McLean, A. J.	... Calcutta Boy's School.
McPherson, W. M.	... Ditto.
Madhaprasad	... Agra College.
,,	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Madhusudan	... Puri School.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	... Faridpur School.
,, Ramgopal	... Benares College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	... Bengalitola Preparatory School.
,, Binadvihari	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Chandrakanta	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Govindachandra	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
,, Kalikumar	... Serajgunge School.
,, Kaliprasanna	... Barisa School.
,, Khirodnath	... Midnapore High School.
,, Murarilal	... Berhampore College.
,, Syamacharan	... Garden Reach School.
Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Jugalkisor	... Serampore College.
Manna, Kisarilal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Merces, J.	... LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Misra, Harihar	... Puri School.
Mithanlal	... Delhi Government School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	... South Subarban School, Kalighat.
,, Ambikacharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Binaychand	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bipinvihari	... Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kaliprasanna	... Ooterparah School.
,, Ramprasanna	... Midnapore High School.
,, Saratchandra	... Hindu School.
,, Thakurdas	... Berhampore College.
,, Umeschandra	... Midnapore High School.
Mohar Singh	... Moradabad Government School.
Muhammad Abuzafar	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Ali	... Umritsar District School.
,, Ismail	... Jubbulpore High School.
,, Mushin	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
,, Sáid	... Ditto.
,, Zahur Khan	... Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	... Jonye Training School.
,, ,,	... Furreedpore School.
,, Charuchandra	... Bankura School.
,, Dinanath	... Hindu School.
,, Durgacharan	... Delhi Government School.
,, Gnanabharan	... Behala Mission School.
,, Govindaprasad	... Hindu School.
,, Gurudas	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harinath	... Berhampore College.
,, Jogendrachandra	... Cutwa School.
,, Jogendranath	... Kuchiakole Radhabullub's Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Kumadvandhu	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Nityagopal	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Prabodhchandra	... Balagur English School.
,, Ramprasanna	... Sanskrit College.
,, Tarapada	... Barripore School.
Munsi, Ramchandra	... Hindu School.
Munsiram	... Joynarain's College.
Nag, Akshaykumar	... Berhampore College.
,, Harihar	... Jagannath School.
Nanakchand	... Delhi Government School.
Nandanala, Govinda Rjaulu	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Nandi, Jagavandhu	... Hare School.
Narain Mohadaji Agate	... C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.

Narainprasad	... Hume's High School.
,,	... Allygurh School.
Nath, Rajatchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Navaswáyum, H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Nayek, Gokulananda	... Puri School.
Nehalchand	... Lahore Government School.
Neyaz Hasan	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Niyogi, Piyarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
O'Brien, M.	... St. Joseph's School.
O'Shaughnessy, W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ojha, Birjmohanlal	... Canning College.
Pahlad Singh	... St. Stephen's High School.
Pal, Digindranath	... Hare School.
,, Harimohan	... Pogose School.
,, Shayachand	... Bareilly College.
Palit, Kalidas	... Hindu School.
Pan, Kalipada	... F. C. Mission School, Culna.
Pande, Hariram	... Almorah Mission School.
Panre, Dhanaraj	... Benares College.
Parmanand	... Lahore Government School.
Pathak, Janakinath	... Bauleah High School.
Peter, M. P.	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Phakirchand	... Bareilly College.
Piyarelal, (I.)	... Allygurh School.
,, (II.)	... Ditto.
Pogose, C. N.	... St. Xavier's College.
Pratapnarayan, Pandit	... Sitapur High School.
Purvis, W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radhikaprasad	... Agra College.
Raghunath Ramchandra Baldeo	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Raghunandanprasad	... Benares College.
Raha, Govindachandra	... Naral H. C. E. School.
Rajbahadur	... Bareilly College.
Raliaram	... Umritsur District School.
Ramaprasad	... Patna Collegiate School.
Ramchand	... Hushyarpore School.
Ramesvar Dayal	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Ramkisan	... Joynarain's College.
Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas	... City School, Nagpore.
Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ramnarayan	... Unao High School.
Ramnath	... Umritsur Mission School.
Ramratan	... Victoria College.
Ramsahay	... Bareilly College.
Raojikasinath Gokhali	... City School, Nagpore.
Raphi Ulla	... Boy's Orphanage, Shahjehanpur.
Ravisankar, Panda	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	... Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Atulchandra	... Santipore Municipal School.
,, Avinashchandra	... Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Benibhushan	... Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Chandrakisôr	... Jagannath School.
,, Chunilal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Girijabhushan	... Navadwip Hindu School.
,, Govindachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Heramvachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Jogendranath	... Canning College.
,, Lakshmikanta	... Taki H. C. E. School.
,, Mahesnarayan	... Nizamut School.
,, Mahimachandra	... Teghoria School.
,, Nagendrakumar	... Chittagong High School.
,, Nitaichand	... Hare School.
,, Priyanath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Purnachandra	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Rajanikanta	... Mymensing School.
,, Satischandra	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Umapada	... Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	... Ooterparah School.
,, Bhagavaticharan	... Behar English School.
Roshanlal	... Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Rudra, Kaligopal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rukuswami	... C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.
Saha, Binadvihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jaladhar	... Hare School.
Sankarlal	... Muttra Zillah School.
,,	... Allygurh School.

Sanyal, Akshaykumar	... Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	... Pogose School.
,, Ramlal	... Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Sureschandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
Sen, Annadacharan	... Barrisal School.
,, Balaramchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Bipinvihari	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Hiralal	... Hindu School.
,, Rajkrishna	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
,, Saratchandra	... Commillah School.
,, Syamacharan	... Howrah School.
,, Upendranath	... Hare School.
Sengupta, Kunjavihari	... Burdwan English School.
Seth, Sudarshan Singh	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Shawe, A.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sil, Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
,, Narendranath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Navagopal	... Ditto.
Singh, Mukhram	... Agra College.
,, Nandkisor	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
Sinha, Hemchandra	... Bankura School.
,, Isanarayan	... Benares College.
,, Jaynath	... Ditto.
,, Jyotiprasad	... Hare School.
,, Rameswar	... Benares College.
,, Sital	... Ditto.
Sivanand	... Goruckpore Mission School.
Sivasankarlal	... Allygurh School.
Smith, B.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Sohanlal	... Umritsur District School.
Som, Kumadinikanta	... Noakhali School.
Sriram	... Lahore Oriental College.
Stow, J. B.	... Free School.
Sukla, Ramcharan	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sundarlal	... Bareilly College.
Sundar Singh	... Umritsur Mission School.
Sur, Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
,, Biharilal	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Indrachandra	... Jagannath School.
Suryyanarayan	... Joynarain's College.
Syamkisor	... Benares College.
Syed Ahmed	... Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Tansukh Ray	... Umritsur District School.
Tarachand	... Goojranwallah Mission School.
Thomas, M. A.	... St. John's College.
Tiwari, Biharilal	... Bareilly College.
Ukiluddin Ahmed	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Upadhya, Srischandra	... Pakoor School.
Volkers, R.	... Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Wasudev Bagaji Nandoosker	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Woods, B. R.	... Bishop's School, Nagpore.
Ziya-ulla	... Guzrat District School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Akhilchandra	... Chundernugger School.
Aminuddin Ahmed	... Midnapore High School.
Armstrong, J.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
Ata-ulla	... Lahore Govt. School.
Azimuddin Ahmed	... Goalparah School.
Bagchi, Mahendrakumar	... Hare School.
,, Sasibhushan	... Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra	... Kishnaghur College.
,, Bamapada	... Berhampore College.
,, Bhutnath	... Private Student.
,, Bipinvihari	... Burranugger Hindu School.
,, Dinavandhu	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
,, Haricharan	... Jessore Zillah School.
,, Janakinath	... Kishnaghur College.
,, Jogendrachandra	... Hare School.
,, Jogendranath	... Oriental Seminary.
,, Kalipada	... Berhampore College.
,, Meghnad	... Bareilly College.
,, Nagendrachandra	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Sasibhushan	... Joynarain's College.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Cossipore Kasinath's School.
,, Upendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Barari, Kalikisor	... Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Basant Ray	... Bareilly College.
Basu, Asutosh	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
,, Chandrabhushan	... Seals' Free College.
,, Girendranath	... Kanchraparah School.
,, Haradhan	... Purulia School.
,, Jagavandhu	... Taki Eng. School.
,, Jogendranath	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Kalikrishna	... Hare School.
,, Nagendrakrishna	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Nitaicharan	... Private Student.
Bhaduri, Ramsankar	... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Ratnakanta	... Bauleah High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... Mozufferpore School.
,, Bidubhushan	... Noral H. C. E. School.
,, Brajakumar	... Jagannath School.
,, Jogendrachandra	... Serampore College.
,, Prasannakumar	... Jagannath School.
,, Saratchandra	... Pogose School.
,, Tarapada	... Sibpore School.
Biswas, Ramchandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Umeschandra	... B. M. School, Monghyr.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	... Noakhali School.
,, Girischandra	... St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
,, Hridaygovinda	... Faridpur School.
,, Jagadis	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
,, Rajendralal	... Kishnaghur College.
,, Srinath	... Faridpur School.
Chandra, Biharilal	... Konnuggur School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	... Serampore College.
,, ,,	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Baikantanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bijayram	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Gopalchandra	... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Jaygopal	... Teacher.
,, Jogendranath	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
,, Kumadnath	... Hare School.
,, Nivaranchandra	... Barrackpore School.
,, Rakhaldas	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramchandra	... Dinagepore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	... South Baharoo School.
,, Iswariprasad	... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Jogendranarayan	... Joynarayan's College.
,, Mahendralal	... Jessore Zillah School.
Chobe, Kisorchandra	... Furrackabad Government School.
Christian, J.	... Burrisal School.
D'Costa, T.	... Free School.
Dás, Bipinvihari	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Bireswar	... Chittagong High School.
,, Joseph Heralal	... Mohanad Mission School.
,, Panchkari	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Sadayacharan	... Rashvihari School.
,, Sarveswar	... Culna Moharaja's School.
Datta, Adharchandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Annadacharan	... Benares College.
,, Chandicharan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Dakshinaranjan	... Mymensing School.
,, Devendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Rajkumar	... Chittagong High School.
De, Natavar	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Sadananda	... Puri School.
,, Upendrakrishna	... Serampore College.
DeCastro, C.	... Boy's High School, Allahabad.
DeSouza, L. H.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dev, Anandakisor	... Commillah School.
Deviprasad	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Dhar, Matilal	... Serampore College.
Dikshit, Benimadhav	... Benares College.
Dyar, A.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gabriel, J.	... L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad	... Hooghly Branch School.
,, Haridás	... Chandernogur School.
,, Phatikchandra	... Jagannath School.
Ganpatprasad	... Jabalpur High School.

Ghosh, Akshay Kumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Girindragopal	... Barabanki High School.
,, Jogeschandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Kamalakanta	... Sylhet Government School.
,, Meghnad	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Saratchandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
,, Sasibhushan	... Mymensing School.
,, Sidhesvar	... Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailáschandra	... Ootterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	... Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	... Pandra School.
Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo	... Jabulpur High School.
Guha, Bankavíhari	... Jagannath School.
,, Devendranath	... Sylhet Government School.
,, Umeschandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta Abhaykumar	... Jagannath School.
,, Ranjankrishna	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Sitalúprasad	... Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihári	... Oriental Seminary.
Jagannath	... Canning College.
Jamayet Rai	... Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	... Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	... Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	... Bareilly College.
Kálkáprasad	... Ditto.
,,	... Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	... Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma	... Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Anauta Damodari	... C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	... Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	... Faridpore School.
,, Purnanath	... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Srinath	... Monghyr Zillah School.
Lál, Brajamohan	... Gazeepore Mission School.
,, Damodar	... Allygurh Zillah School.
,, Gopalnarayan	... Benares College.
,, Krishnadayal	... Ranchee School.
,, Mákhan	... Agra College.
,, Makunda	... L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Phundan	... Allyghur Zillah School.
,, Ram	... Ditto.
,, Sadásuk	... Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C. E.	... Kishnaghur College.
Mahánti, Sitánath	... Cuttack High School.
Maharájnarayan, Pandit	... Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	... Kasipore Cossinath School.
,, Durgádás	... Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	... Rashvihari School.
,, Devendranath	... Kishnaghur College.
,, Girischandra	... Mymensing School.
,, Kalikrishna	... Konnogur School.
,, Lakshminath	... Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	... Sanskrit College.
,, Nagendra	... Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Pavanchandra	... Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalitvihari	... Bareilly College.
,, Ramlagan	... Benares College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	... Kishnaghur College.
,, Jaykrishna	... Ootterparah School.
,, Kunjavihari	... Noral H. C. E. School.
,, Paresnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rameschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
,, Ramtaran	... Balasore School.
Moore, E.	... Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	... Serampore College.
,, Bamapada	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Basantakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,, ,,	... Hazaribagh School.
,, Dharmadás	... Jonye Training School.
,, Haridás	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
,, Hemchandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Jogindramohan	... Noral H. C. E. School.
,, Jogindranath	... Jonye Training School.
,, Navagopal	... Barisa School.

Mukhopadhyay, Raivihari	...	Pogose School.
„ Sivnarayan	...	Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	...	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	...	Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldás	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sirischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Basantakumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Nuruddin Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	..	Barisal School.
Palit, Priyanidhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
„ Sudama	...	Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	...	Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	...	Purulea School.
Pedris, D. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pokpál	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	..	St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	...	Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
Ramulal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
„ Biharilal	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gour Sundra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahimanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rasikchandra	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore.
„ Rudrachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	...	Ranchee School.
„ Sasikanta	...	Barrisal School.
„ Sitansubhushan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory School.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Bareilly College.
„ Bhola	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
„ Jadunandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nanhak	...	Ranchee School.
„ Raghuvans	...	Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	...	Gauhati High School
Sen, Bhuvanananda	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Chintaharan	...	Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ganganarayan	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Girischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	...	Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Shimbhunath	...	Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rambaksh	...	Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Gangeshchandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pasupati Saran	...	Joynarayan's College.
„ Sirischandra	..	Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Rashvihari School.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	...	Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	...	Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	...	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Totaram	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th Jan. 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
307	L 69—31175	100	Babu Ram Coomer Ghosh.
	L 62—91562	10	
308	L 67—32445	50	Messrs. C. Seconde & Co.
309	L 69—26091	100	J. S. Hubbard, Esq.
311	L 63—81930	20	Babu Debendra Krisna Mittra.
	L 59—71860	10	
312	L 65—03942	20	J. C. Jore, Esq.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
195	L 63—54541 „ —99460	20	Banee Ram.
196	L 13—16249 L 36—23947	20	Babu Wooma Churn Mookerjee.
197	L 22—76410 „ —76412	5	Shaik Azhurrel Huck.
198	A 84—47989 „ —47986	100	Babu Issur Chunder Banerjee.
199	L 17—83763 „ —83764	5	A. Cumming, Esq.
	L 15—56212 „ —39257	5	
	L 42—80610 „ —80609	10	
	L 42—62884 „ —51694	10	
	L 34—37392 „ —37395	10	
	L 39—57906 „ —57905	10	
	A 74—41785 „ —41778	20	
200	L 45—74864 „ —74863	20	Mohadaw Missry.
201	L 21—97303 „ —97301	5	Babu Kally Dass Dass.
202	A 48—74588 A 49—86992	10	Kunuck Mull Lodha.
	A 25—80473 „ —80474	20	
	A 33—92602 A 34—86339	20	
203	L 68—46415 „ —46416	100	Messrs. W. H. Gilbert & Co.
415	A 91—65392	100	Meer Ijutally.
417	L 20—28614	5	Babu Gour Chunder Shaw.
	„ —68271	5	
	L 21—56207	5	
	„ —76491	5	
	L 22—13878	5	
	„ —84302	5	
	L 43—16045	10	
418	L 22—56507	5	Babu Pitamber Mookerjee.
419	L 64—04254	20	Babu Ishan Chunder Roy.
420	L 64—08123	20	W. Coombe, Esq.
	L 39—57629	10	
	L 21—58339	5	
421	L 15—32533	5	W. Shakespear, Esq.
	„ —32536	5	
422	L 22—41886	5	Babu Grish Chunder Ghose.
	„ —41887	5	
	„ —41888	5	
423	L 5—90916	10	Babu Rutnashur Mullick.
	„ —90917	10	
424	L 58—59467	10	Babu Modhu Sooden Dass.
	„ —59468	10	
425	L 67—19441	50	Babu Gopaulputtee.
	L 66—92567	50	
	L 69—09315	100	
	L 22—89163	5	
	„ —39191	5	
426	A 96—19308	10	Babu Doorga Mohun Dass.
427	A 7—58825	10	Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
428	L 51—29134	100	Col. S. Chalmers.
429	L 53—85812	1,000	Jesh Raj Gootee Ram.
	„ —83058	1,000	
	L 52—21005	500	
	L 68—84525	100	
	„ —62011	100	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th January 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			Rs.	
122	M 18—02801	...	10	Kadir Beg, Superintendent, Survey, His Highness the Nizam's Government, Aurungabad.
	C 84—42148	...	20	
125	M 17—56296	...	10	Mr. Cawasjee Temuljee Dosabhoy, Europe Shop-keeper, Broach.
	C 99—20713	...	20	
137	C 99—34074	...	20	Goolam Hussein Moollah Abdool Cadur, Goa.
	C 84—69158	...	20	
	C 92—98424	...	10	
73A	C 97—46010 } wrongly	}	10	Shewjee Laljee, Mandevee, near the Bridge, Bombay.
	C 92—86561 } joined.	}		
	M 17—46889 } ditto	...	10	
	„ —46890 }			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th January* 1876.

G. W. CLINE. LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
697	D 7—63194 ...	100	Nebaran Chunder Chatterjee, Calcutta.
699	L 49—77730 ...	50	Lalldeen and Hajee Mahomed Shaiboodeen, Calcutta.
700	D 10—69402 ...	5	Mahomed Haneef, Agra.
705	„ —61380 ...	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
686	D 4—43729 ...	50	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
695	D 7—58757 ...	100	C. R. Marindin, Esq., C. S., Madhubani, Tirhoot.
701	D 11—25811 ...	10	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
702	D 10—44845 ...	5	Surgeon-Major W. Graves, Naini Tal.
	D 6—84504 ...	10	
	„ —84852 ...	10	
703	D 5—74350 ...	20	Ramkoomar Sheo Chand, Mhow.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 6th January* 1876.

F. C. BARNES.
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
192	E 5—82636 ...	20	Lieut. L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Delhi.
	„ —82638 ...	20	
208	E 6—77175 ...	10	The Revd. H. Corbyn, Chaplain, Abbottabad.
	E 5—58418 ...	20	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th January* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1876.

Under the terms of a postal convention, the postage on prepaid letters addressed to Brazil has been reduced by 1½ annas per half ounce.

2. Fully prepaid covers for that country will no longer be subject to additional postage on delivery: the condition of compulsory prepayment in the case of letters has been removed: and registration has been made available.

3. The rates of postage on packets of newspapers, books and patterns for Brazil have been reduced, and the maximum limit of weight lessened from 5 lbs. to 2 lbs. in the case of packets of newspapers and books, and from 5 lbs. to 8 ounces in the case of patterns.

4. The revised rates of postage are as follow, *viz.*:—

	Letters per half ounce.	Registration fee.	Each Newspaper. Pre-payment compulsory. Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Packets of Newspapers, books and patterns. Not exceeding 2 ounces.	Not exceeding 4 ounces.	Not exceeding 6 ounces.	Not exceeding 8 ounces.	Every additional 2 ounces.	Every additional 4 ounces.
	A. P.	A.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Vid Brindisi ...	14 9	8	3 0	5 9	6 6	12 0	12 9	3 9	5 0
Vid Southampton	12 9	8	2 6	3 9	4 6	8 0	8 9	1 9	3 0

The rates of postage on all classes of correspondence for Portugal and Azores have been reduced, and are as follows, *viz.*:—

	Letters per half ounce.	Registration fee.	Each Newspaper. Pre-payment compulsory. Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, books, and patterns. Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 6 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Every additional 2 ozs.	Every additional 4 ozs.
	A. P.	A.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Via Brindisi	9	8	3 0	5 0	5 9	10 9	11 6	3 9	4 6
Via Southampton ...	7 9	8	2 6	3 0	3 9	6 9	7 6	1 9	2 6

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Just published—revised edition.

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Now ready,

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, Re. 1-4.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1.*

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872.
By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 10; *postage, Re.* 1-2.

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands.
Price, 4 *annas, or including postage,* 5 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8; *postage,* 11 *annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 6 *annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 12 *annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *postage* 6 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi- ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 7 *annas.*

Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By Commander Alfred Dundas Taylor, F.R.G.S., Late Indian Navy. *Price Rs.* 16; *postage,* 15 *annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st October 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 4 *annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

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NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER
No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Plant-Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.
Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

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Postage	0	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1876.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. T. C. Ledlie, Assistant Registrar, has obtained furlough for two years with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 21st February 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,
W. M. SOUTTAR,
Registrar.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1876.

No. 1389.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per rupee. Schedule 12 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1876.

No. 45.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two days in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 24, dated 9th August 1875, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. E. T. Anthony, temporary Accountant, 2nd Grade, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 10th January 1876.

No. 2.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., was granted subsidiary leave from 18th to 23rd November 1875 inclusive.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted sick leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from 4th December 1875.

The 13th January 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. T. Lynch, probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month from 26th December 1875.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 5.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., is transferred from the 1st to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., is transferred from the 3rd to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 6.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Ranikhet Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Major Birney, R. E.

No. 8.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, is granted 23 days' furlough, in extension of the furlough granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 118, dated 7th October 1874. He rejoined the Office of Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, on 6th January 1876, before noon.

No. 9.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Colonel C. Dumbleton, Executive Engineer, has been granted 30 days' leave preparatory to furlough.

No. 10.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Captain G. T. Maitland, held charge of II. Allahabad Division in addition to his own Division from the 20th to 26th November 1875.

No. 11.—Mr. J. H. Trett, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, is transferred to that of Executive Engineer, II. Peshawar Division, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 11th January 1876.

No. 1.—Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 25th December 1875, the former Officer having proceeded to join the Camp of Exercise, as per Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 1291 of 1875.

No. 2.—Captain Maitland made over, and Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 26th November 1875.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 3.—One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Fyzabad Division, Military Works, which he availed himself of from the 3rd instant.

No. 4.—Preparatory leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 16th January 1876, or any subsequent date on which it may be availed of, is granted to Barrack Sergeant T. J. Wells, attached to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board at Bombay.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to the Jullundur Division, Military Works.

J. P. C. ANDERSON, C. B.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 1.—The following transfers are made—
Barrack Sergeant W. Burmard, from the Lahore to the 1st Rawal Pindee Division.
Barrack Sergeant Cahill, from 1st Rawal Pindee to the Lahore Division.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed on the 14th December 1875 the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in the P. W. Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 22.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 11th January 1876.

No. 154.—With reference to Notification No. 153, dated 6th instant, Mr. C. Prayers, Head Clerk, Resident's Office, Hyderabad, has been appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. Fowler, on leave.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 156.—The subsidiary leave for thirty days granted to Mr. Ewan Christian, District Superintendent of Police, in Notification in Residency Orders, No. 145, dated 14th ultimo, will take effect from the 25th instant, or from such subsequent date within thirty-five days as he may avail himself of it.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 157.—Mr. E. Moffat, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 23rd January 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Monday, the 31st instant, and Tuesday, the 1st February, on account of the Hindoo festival "Sreepunchomey," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th January 1876.

No. 5.—Chundee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 6.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Western Rajpootana State Railway to the Northern Bengal State Railway:—

Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 7.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 8.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 12th January 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 14th December 1875.

The 14th January 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. W. Harvey, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is attached temporarily to the Office of the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 8th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 13th January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 5 of 10th January 1876, Chundee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 2.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 2653E of 24th December 1875, Baboo Shushi Bhusan Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 15th January 1876.

No. 121.—Audesseer Hoormusjee Drogah, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, No. 4, Haldibari Division, has been granted one month and twenty-three days' privilege leave under the Civil Leave Code, Supplement F, Section 12, Rule 1.

2. He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of 6th January 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th January 1876.

No. 15.—Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 194, dated 20th December 1875, granting Mr. W. W. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, twelve months' leave on medical certificate, and one month's preparatory leave, that Officer left this Survey on the afternoon of the 4th January 1876.

No. 16.—Baboo Shyamlal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of 3rd January 1876 of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Gazette Notification No. 563, dated 16th April 1875.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 12th January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 29, dated 11th December 1875, Mr. A. C. Johnson, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return on the afternoon of 8th instant from the privilege leave granted him.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 2.—Chundee Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, transferred to Tirhoot State Railway under the orders of the Director of State Railways, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th January 1876.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 15th January 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 195, dated 22nd De-

cember 1875, Mr. G. Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Ghat Division.

No. 2.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 192, dated 29th November 1875, Mr. W. Sargon, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was paid off up to the 11th December 1875 inclusive.

No. 3.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Manager (open line), Holkar State Railway, reported his departure to him on the forenoon of the 16th December 1875 to rejoin the Construction Branch. He is posted to the Barnagar Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 20th December 1875.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Fatehabad to the Barnagar Division.

No. 5.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway, by Director of State Railways' letter No. 2283E, dated 29th October 1875, reported his arrival in Mhow, on the forenoon of the 16th December 1875, and is posted temporarily to the Ghat Division.

No. 6.—Mr. V. MoothooVera Chetty, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the late Mhow Division, is transferred to the Quarry Division.

No. 7.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 80, dated 4th December 1875, on the 19th December 1875, and returned to duty at Indore on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10*th January* 1876.

No. 318.—Baboo Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 14*th January* 1876.

No. 321.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District:—

Mr. G. T. Stace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Kotri to the Mehur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 15*th January* 1876.

No. 60.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, appointed by Government of India Notification No. 534, dated 22nd December 1875, to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways in Sind, assumed charge of the duties of that office on the afternoon of the 7th January 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21*st January* 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *vid* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Surat*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1876, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-8*th (King's) Regiment of Foot, dated at Camp Badle Ke Serai, this* 13*th day of January* 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1774, Private Henry Potter.
Age,—27 years and 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—10th January 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Camp of Exercise, near Delhi.
Date of Enlistment,—18th November 1867.
At what Place enlisted,—Loughborough.
Parish and County in which born,—Loughborough, Leicester.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—None.
Former trade or occupation—None.
Coat or Jacket,—Serge Tunic.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Serge.
REMARKS,—Had a waist belt and helmet when quitting Camp.

G. COCHRANE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 1-8*th (the King's) Regiment.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15*th January* 1876.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1885-86.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1854-55.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1849-43.	4 PER CENT. LOANS Transfer of 1866.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1871.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1858-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st December 1875	21,89,600	1,10,35,000	1,66,87,600	1,56,96,800	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,600	83,800	5,25,00,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,39,23,492
Add—												
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1876	800	26,200	6,500	26,400	...	...	...	...	1,14,000	...	...	1,74,000
	21,90,400	1,10,61,200	1,66,74,100	1,57,33,200	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,600	83,800	5,26,16,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,41,15,492
Deduct—												
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	10,500	1,000	1,38,200	...	...	5,200	...	1,14,000	...	...	2,68,900
Balance on 15th January 1876	21,90,400	1,10,50,700	1,66,73,100	1,55,95,000	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,41,300	83,800	5,25,02,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,38,46,592

PARTICULARS.	2½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1860-61.	2½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1858-59.	2½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1854-55.	2½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1849-50.	2½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.	TOTAL.
Balance of 31st December 1875	55,600	...	...	3,246	33,173	92,019
Add—						
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55,600	...	...	3,246	33,173	92,019
Deduct—						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 15th January 1876	55,600	...	...	3,246	33,173	92,019

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,250 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,149 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1875 to 30th Nov. " 2 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " 3 "
" 1st January 1876 to 15th January 1876 " 2 "
2,161 lakhs.
Balance against India ... 103

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17*th Jan.* 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st December 1875.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	173,83,253	7	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	19,03,815	13	1	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	67,77,958	1	1
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	32,51,838	11	2
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	98,93,298	8 0	2,85,66,873	0	0	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,58,17,187	11	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,86,73,574	8 0				Dead Stock	...	...	10,48,136	10	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	2,62,85,193	6	8	Stamps	...	...	10,986	0	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	8,35,432	0	10	Balances with other Banks		...	5,84,502	1	8
Sundries ...	...	...	11,15,249	5	10	Sundries	...	...	5,82,917	1	2
						Bullion	...	...	9,714	8	3
									4,54,64,544	4	0
		Rs.	A. P.								
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,15,59,775	4 6	3,52,42,019	6	5
						Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	2,36,82,244	1 11			
TOTAL		...	8,07,06,563	10	5	TOTAL		...	8,07,06,563	10	5

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th Jan. 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up		...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	1,68,00,081	12	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	19,03,015	13	1	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	71,95,515	1	1
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	50,51,720	12	3
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,14,71,473	11 10	2,97,16,026	4	1	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,53,39,587	4	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,82,44,552	8 3				Dead Stock	...	...	10,68,395	1	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	2,69,31,098	13	9	Stamps	...	...	13,716	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	10,99,548	1	3	Balances with other Banks		...	9,14,415	2	0
Sundries ...	...	...	5,97,770	2	0	Sundries	...	...	5,85,913.15	8	
						Bullion	...	...	22,931	13	6
									4,69,92,227	8	4
		Rs.	A. P.								
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,05,59,781	6 1	3,52,55,231	9	10
						Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	2,46,95,450	3 9			
TOTAL		...	8,22,47,459	2	2	TOTAL		...	8,22,47,459	2	2

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th January 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.
		Rs.		
G 8—23779	...	20	...	Mr. Hassamul Moolram, Clerk, Judicial Commissioner's Office, Sind.
„ —30638	...	20	...	

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th January 1876.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.
			Rs.		
314	... L 77—17284	...	20	...	H. Joll, Esq., C. E.
	„ —17285	...	20	...	
	„ —17287 to —17299	...	20 each	...	
	„ —18701 to —18706	...	20 each	...	
	„ —18708 to —18723	...	20 each	...	
	„ —21001 to —21718	...	20 each	...	
	„ —21722	...	20	...	
	„ —21724 to —21800	...	20 each	...	
317	... L 60—15420	...	10	...	Ram Baksh.
319	... L 57—70249	...	10	...	The Chief Accountant, E. I. Railway, Sealdah.
320	... L 53—63450	...	1,000	...	James Pratt, Esq., C. S.
	L 68—97332	...	100	...	
	„ —97333	...	100	...	
	„ —97334	...	100	...	
	„ —33286	...	100	...	
	L 67—18701	...	50	...	
321	... L 69—32470	...	100	...	Shaik Mohairoollah.
	L 67—32434	...	50	...	
322	... L 51—14940	...	100	...	Babu Horo Kant Banerjee.
	L 8—10372	...	100	...	
323	... L 65—28831	...	20	...	Babu Koilass Chunder Ghose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.		
204	... L 46—49473 „ —49472	...	20	...	Surgeon P. S. Connolly.
205	A 95—38711 „ —38708	...	10	...	Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	A 66—55904 „ —55905	...	10	...	
	L 14—29460 „ —29425	...	20	...	
	L 9—65847 „ —65840	...	5	...	
	L 16—06125	...	5	...	
	L 9—71328				
	L 22—63365 „ —63356	...	5	...	
206	L 16—02134 „ —02196	...	5	...	Babu Hira Lall.
207	L 11—06316 L 9—38247	...	5	...	Babu Peary Mohun Chuckerbutty.
430	... A 91—72262	...	100	...	Babu Kally Comol Bhattacharjee.
431	... L 68—97331	...	100	...	Mool Chund Hurruck Chund.
432	... A 93—87112	...	20	...	Azeezuddeen.
433	... L 20—14574.	...	5	...	Babu Hurry Narain Roy.
434	... L 60—15591	...	10	...	Pundit Vainktaish Shastry.
435	... A 72—97730	...	20	...	The District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah.
	L 23—57278	...	5	...	
436	... L 46—06752 „ —06748	...	20 20	...	Mohabeer Proshad.
437	... L 68—31567	...	100	...	J. J. Gregory, Esq.
438	... L 22—90064	...	5	...	Shaik Joonunally, Peon.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st January 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			Rs.		
141	... M 17—97346	...	10	...	Mr. Shaik Mahomed, 2nd Clerk, Deputy Consulting Engineer Office, Karachi.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.			Rs.		
140	M 24—04544	...	100	...	Anoopchund Rutnaji, Memon Wada, near new Musjid, No. 112, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 11th January 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
205	... B 41—96677	...	10	... Valayuda Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —72281	...	10	...
269	... B 49—12375	...	10	... Sergeant G. Gard, 20th Brigade, R. A., Bangalore.
271	... B 44—51166	...	100	... Mahomed Abdool Cawder, Marikayar, Ship Merchant, Trimalavasal.
	„ —52573	...	100	...
	„ —53840	...	100	...
	„ —53842	...	100	...
	„ —53876	...	100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
227	... B 32—94017	...	50	... A. Lakshmana Iyengar, Hassan.
	B 38—47792	...	100	...
	B 44—36673	...	100	...
263	... B 49—07746	...	10	... Lieutenant L. W. B. Sparrow, H. M.'s 48th Regiment, Cannanore.
	„ —07749	...	10	...
272	... B 41—94596	...	10	... Staff Serjeant J. Chapman, Bellary.
274	... B 43—19293	...	50	... Abdool Rahman Khan, Mysore.
277	... B 35—59590	...	20	... V. Cunnuppa Pillay, Clerk, Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, Solicitors, Madras.
278	... B 41—47510	...	10	... V. Tippoo Saib, Bangalore.
	B 44—57430	...	100	...
	B 28—65110	...	500	...
291	... B 39—28725 wrongly joined.		5	... K. Cundasawmy Moody., Pursewalkum, Madras.
	„ —28722 wrongly joined.			

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 10th January 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
J 7—46219	...	5	... Annem, of Carrongooley.
J 5—50931	...	20	... V. Tippoo Saib, Bangalore.
J 6—59150	...	10	... Streenivasiengar, Writer, Post Office, Kotagiri Taluq, Mysore.
—60325	...	10	...
J 5—56059 wrongly joined.		20	... Jeer Naidoo, Shroff, Vellalah Street, Pursewalkum, Madras.
„ —56057 wrongly joined.			
B 34—56117	...	10	... Dr. G. Cream, Manantoddy.
J 6—71004	...	10	...
„ —71007	...	10	... Mr. M. J. D. Gama, Hanslade Estate, Davalla.
„ —71086	...	10	...

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th January 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
13	... E 7—37850	...	5	... Mr. H. Stuart, Simla.
17	... E 12—00478	...	20	... The Assistant Inspector General of Police, Postal Department, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
196	E 5—91015	...	20	... Babu Bama Charan Mukerjee, Darbhanga.
3	... E 4—64784	...	50	... Lieutenant J. F. Jowin, 59th Regiment, Agra, Camp Dehli.
4	E 5—93575	...	20	... Shumshere Khan, Commissariat Office, Munshi, Jullundur.
	„ —97090	...	20	...
	E 12—05653	...	20	...
	„ —04340	...	20	...
	„ —05651	...	20	...
9	E 7—02367	...	5	... Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta.
10	E 7—18661	...	5	... Mr. Edwin Jahans, S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.
11	E 5—97683	...	20	... Dr. Duncan, through Messrs. Jamasji & Son, Rawul Pindee.
	E 6—99402	...	10	...

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th January 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
F 9—60644	...	50	... Rung Rao Harry, Pleader, Bhandará.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 14th January 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
713	... D 10—51040 ...	5	... The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
708	... D 6—91722	...	10	... Surgeon-Major W. C. Wolseley, Delhi.
709	... D 10—68441	...	5	... Kishen Lall, Umballa.
710	„ —62878	...	5	... Pundit Gopee Nath, Pertabgurh.
711	D 7—36621	...	100	... Jatra Mohan Biswas, Calcutta.
714	... L 47—12312	...	20	... Mr. G. Bristow, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th January 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, bullion value	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 10th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	5,97,679	31,73,487
„ 11th „ ...	...	...	...	5,19,920	31,73,487
„ 12th „ ...	59,000	...	59,000	4,46,727	30,73,487
„ 13th „ ...	72,366	...	1,31,366	4,49,636	30,73,487
„ 14th „ ...	80,195	...	2,11,561	4,49,566	29,73,487
„ 15th „ ...	80,889	...	2,92,450	3 59,625	29,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th Jan. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Mint Master.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 10; *postage, Re.* 1-2.

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Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8; *postage,* 11 *annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 6 *annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

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Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *postage* 6 *annas.*

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Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st October 1875. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 4 *annas.*

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NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,
No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

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All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. Register No. 75.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. J. F. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, leave of absence for six months from the 1st of April next.

R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. E. A. Floyer, 3rd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 23.—Mr. B. Wilson, 4th Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Acting Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 3rd January 1876.

W. PALMER,
Controller of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Agra, the 24th January 1876.

No. 9*Q*.—Captain J. Colledge, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself thereof prior to the first proximo.

No. 10*Q*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2506G, dated 13th December 1875, Captain G. F. Blowers made over charge of the office of Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Maunpore, to Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr, on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

Lieutenant Barr, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, will conduct the duties of the Deputy Bheel Agency, from the date mentioned above, in addition to his own.

No. 11*Q*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 41G, dated 7th instant, Captain G. F. Blowers assumed temporary charge of current duties of the Bhopal Political Agency and Treasury from Dr. Allen, on the afternoon of the 29th December 1875.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1876.

NOTICE.—The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. H. S. Lemon, of Head Office, to be in temporary charge of the Patna Branch, *vice* Mr. W. Dickson, transferred to Head Office.

Mr. H. B. Sterndale, Agent at Mirzapore, to be Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. G. Mackilligin.

Mr. C. J. Michód, Accountant at Allahabad, to be in temporary charge of the Mirzapore Branch.

Mr. G. Mackilligin has obtained leave of absence to Europe.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 21st January 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted thirty days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 13th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th January 1876.

No. 12.—Mr. W. B. Harington, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted two years' furlough from 10th January 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of the leave.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

***Meerut, the 19th January* 1876.**

No. 3.—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 4.—Colonel C. Dumbleton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 14th January 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 2nd December 1875.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 2.—Colonel A. F. Baird, S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jullundur Division, Military Works, to the Kasauli Division, Military Works.

J. P. C. ANDERSON, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 223.—Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Moorada-bad on the forenoon of the 24th January 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th January 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. J. T. Fernandez is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 19th January 1876.

No. 12.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the 31st December 1875, from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 103 of the 2nd June 1875, and is granted seven days' subsidiary leave.

The 22nd January 1876.

No. 13.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, reported his return on the 18th December 1875, from the twelve months' leave on medical certificate granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 36 of the 20th January 1875, and is granted six days' subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

***Saidpur, the 20th January* 1876.**

No. 122.—Mr. T. M. Vigors, Superintendent of Works, No. 1 Nator Division, reported his return from the leave granted him in No. 52 of 5th July on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1875.

No. 123.—Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from No. 1 Division to No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, of which he took charge on the afternoon of 4th December 1875.

No. 124.—With reference to Notification No. 110 of 13th December 1875, 4th Grade Accountant Mr. E. A. Coello joined No. 1 Nator Division on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

No. 125.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, is transferred to No. 2 Jaipur Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1875.

No. 126.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 498 of 4th December 1875, Captain E. A. Trevor, R. E., Controller of Accounts, joined this Railway on the forenoon of 6th idem, and assumed charge of the office from Mr. F. Moore on the forenoon of 17th January 1876.

No. 127.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 498 of 4th December 1875, Mr. F. Moore, Controller of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, made over charge to Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., on the forenoon of the 17th January 1876.

No. 128.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 119 of 3rd January 1876, read "24th" instead of "21st" December.

No. 129.—Baboo Parbati Churn Ghose, Sub-Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, North District, Rajmahal, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Rule I, Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 130.—Baboo Sarat Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Store-keeper, 3rd Grade, North District, attached to No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, is granted two months' privilege leave under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 26th January 1876.

No. 131.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, No. 1, Nator Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months, with effect from 11th November 1875, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 132.—Baboo Khettur Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Nator Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 20th January 1876, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th January 1876.

No. 89.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 8, dated 10th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 11th January 1876.

This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

No. 90.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 10th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 6th January 1876.

This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

No. 91.—Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 10th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of the 9th January 1876.

This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th January 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Indus Division, with effect from the forenoon of 6th January 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is temporarily transferred from the Ravi Section to the office of Director of State Railways, with effect from the afternoon of 3rd January 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 17th, 1876 ...	14,725	...	3,07,175	3,29,463	28,73,487
„ 18th „ ...	1,12,185	57,377	3,62,329	3,35,925	28,73,487
„ 19th „ ...	25,000	73,076	3,15,680	3,98,068	27,73,487
„ 20th „ ...	27,340	70,931	3,68,145	4,77,778	27,73,487
„ 21st „ ...	41,309	80,779	3,33,923	5,53,319	27,73,487
„ 22nd „ ...	8,101	14,970	3,17,361	4 96,060	27,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 24th Jan.* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,* *Offg. Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th January 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up		...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		...	19,02,955	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,17,27,756	8 7	3,00,79,653	1	10
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,83,51,896	9 3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		...	2,69,41,968	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		...	9,17,702	9	11
Sundries		...	4,78,129	4	9
TOTAL		...	8,23,20,409	0	3

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		...	1,68,42,115	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	70,10,321	1	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	43,94,844	14	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		...	1,61,98,931	5	2
Dead Stock		...	10,69,251	12	9
Stamps		...	13.459	9	0
Balances with other Banks		...	9,26,990	5	10
Sundries		...	4,95,921	10	0
Bullion		...	22,804	5	6
			4,69,74,640	1	5
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,18,78,346	0 5	3,53,45,768	14	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,34,67,422	14 5			
TOTAL		...	8,23,20,409	0	3

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 27th January* 1876. }

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
326	A 84—78245	100	Babu Doorga Mohun Dass.
327	L 19—83955	50	H. J. Thomas, Esq.
	L 22—40426	5	
330	L 68—73771	100	Dilawar Hosain Ahmed.
331	L 68—99196	100	The Treasury Officer, Rajshahye Treasury.
	L 65—52286	20	
	L 61—51579	10	
332	L 77—38642	20	Babu Kallynath Banerjee.
	L 43—70261	10	
335	L 68—10918	100	Mrs. B. L. Singh.
	„ —10919	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
208	A 95—40561 A 80—69636	10	Jetmul Dwarka Dass.
210	L 20—29225 „ —85225	5	Babu Madhub Chunder Gupta.
211	L 48—26215 L 63—48142	20	Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
	L 39—73809 „ —73808	10	
	A 80—79263 L 34—76919	10	
	A 96—65204 „ —65208	10	
212	L 4—21837 „ —37916	10	Babu Gooroodas Chuckerbutty.
213	A 97—29552 L 1—97262	10	Babu Kesub Lall.
	L 9—12287 „ —35544	5	
214	L 63—09661 „ —09691	20	Babu Mohendro Nath Shaha.
215	L 10—07034 „ —07035	5	Babu Rutnasur Mullick.
439	L 68—40094	100	Babu Radha Keshore Sen.
	L 64—84550	20	
	L 63—09271	20	
	L 64—05708	20	
	„ —05707	20	
	L 20—98458	5	
	„ —34293	5	
	„ —98423	5	
440	L 50—83186	100	James Hill, Esq.
441	L 63—28757	20	Babu Oomes Chunder Mookerjee.
442	L 49—27469	50	Babu Oomes Chunder Mitter.
443	A 68—83743	10	Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
444	L 60—57013	10	Mrs. M. Adams.
445	A 59—55043	100	Babu Roghoo Nath Bocksie.
446	L 17—23573	5	Babu Prosono Coomer Sandel.
447	L 5—60103	10	Babu Shoshi Bhoosen Chatterjee.
448	59—52085	10	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 28th January* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
716	D 10—30703	5	Baboo Rajeshwar Bhuttacharjee, Hardoi.
	„ —50082	5	
720	D 11—13377	10	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
723	D 5—31253	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Bankoorah.
724	L 49—86586	50	Jessraj Gooteeram, Calcutta.
	D 7—72626	100	
	L 51—23130	100	
725	D 6—77175	10	Pundit Kunhya Lall, Faizabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 20th January* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
297	B 49—24221	10	K. Vencataramier, Pleader, Sub-Court, Negapatam.
	B 35—78828	20	
	B 43—34586	50	
	B 44—45379	100	
	„ —46188	100	
	„ —46950	100	
	„ —47307	100	
300	B 34—92013	10	Mr. P. O'Daugherty, Secretary, Victoria Co-operative Society, Madras.
	B 41—78804	10	
	B 49—00314	10	
	B 35—91796	20	
	„ —94053	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
257	B 43—21074	50	Revd. F. Ambrosius, Quilon.
273	B 41—72504	10	Mr. G. Gascoyne, 14, Pettigrew Street, Bangalore.
284	B 38—36865	100	Mr. G. F. Trimnell, Secunderabad.
289	B 28—74331	500	C. Mooroogapah Erasapah Chetty, Cuddalore.
294	B 43—33686	50	N. Goolam Modin Saib, Beroor.
	B 44—22982	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 17th January* 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
142	M 3—48588	5	Mr. John O'Connell.
	C 98—82328	10	B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 18th January* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
18	E 7—02646	5	The Inspecting Post Master and Superintendent of Mail and Train, Rawul Pindee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
6	E 6—72558		10	Dr. W. M. Graves, Nynee Tal.
8	A 17—42718 „ —42720	wrongly joined.	10	Babu Unnoda Pershad Ghose, Clerk, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Dera Gazi Khan.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 21st January* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 7—63138	10	Mahomed Ali of Oogli, Zillah Seonie.
„ —63139	10	
F 8—35746	20	Raghunath Narso, of Brahmapuri, Chanda District.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 21st January* 1876.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 2—19108	20	Mr. S. Appoocooty Moodliar, Overseer, D. P. W., Khamgaum.
K 7—19702	5	
C 91—02636	10	Mr. S. P. Framjee, Merchant, Bombay.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 24th January* 1876.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gupta, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
2	Das, Surendranath	... Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Matilál	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
4	Datta, Dvijadás	... Presidency College.
5	Basu, Durgadás	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralál	... Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Annadaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	... Ditto.
9	Parmananda	... Agra College.
10	Basu, Devendranath	... Presidency College.
11	„ Girischandra	... Hooghly College.
12	Datta, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramánáth	... Ditto.
	Basudev Lál	... Canning College.
15	Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
16	Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	... Presidency College.
18	Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Akhilesvarprasad	... Patna College.
	Baktawarlál	... Bareilly College.
	Bápurao Dádá	... Muir Central College.
	Basu, Khudiram	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Dacca College.
	Bisvambharnath	... Delhi College.
	Chakravarti, Navakumar	... Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jwaláprasad	... Canning College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Teacher.
	Dás, Haricharan	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	David, H.	... Teacher.
	De, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
	„ Makhanlál	... Hooghly College.
	Deviprasád	... Bareilly College.
	Gangopadhyay, Piyarilál	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	... Ditto.
	„ Jadunath	... Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Satkarichandra	... Free Church Institution.
	Isvardás	... Lahore College.
	Kaviráj, Sureschandra	... Patna College.
	Majumdar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
	Mewaram	... Bareilly College.
	Misra, Ramsankar	... Benares College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	... Hooghly College.
	„ Bhagwanchandra	... Teacher.
	„ Biharilál	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogindrachandra	... Ditto.
	Pal, Rájchandra	... Teacher.
	Raza Hossein	... Bareilly College.
	Sanyal, Mathuranath	... Free Church Institution.
	Sen, Lalmohan	... Presidency College.
	Set, Manilál	... Free Church Institution.
	Sil, Binadvihari	... Ditto.
	„ Kanailál	... Cathedral Mission College.
36	Surjandás	... Lahore College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Durgacharan	... Muir Central College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	... Agra College.
	Chattopadhyay, Banamali	... Teacher.
	„ Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Datta, Bhagavanchandra	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Jadavchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Trailokyanath	... Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
	Gupta, Girendrakumar	... Presidency College.
	Gyaprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Kedarnath, Pandit	... Canning College.
	Mitra, Mohanchand	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	... Muir Central College.
	Sarkar, Nagendranath	... Presidency College.
	Sarma, Navinchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Trigunacharan	... Presidency College.
19	Sinha, Brajeschandra	... Ditto.

THE under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Govindachandra	... Patna College.
2	Ray, Bipinchandra	... Presidency College.
3	Prayagnath	... Patna College.
4	Bisvas, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5	Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	... Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jatramohan	... Ditto.
3	Datta, Ramlal	... Ditto.
4	Das, Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nityagopal	... Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Nityagopal	... Ditto.
7	Ray, Jogeschandra	... Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	... Ditto.
9	Dhirajkaran	... Ditto.
10	Aich, Radhakanta	... Ditto.
	Sen, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
12	Pal, Biharilal	... Ditto.
13	Guha, Kaminikumar	... Ditto.
14	Das, Suryyanarayan	... Ditto.
15	Nag, Bamacharan	... Hooghly College.
	Maitra, Sasicharan	... Presidency College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Bipinvihari	... Ditto.
18	Durgaprasad	... Ditto.
19	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	... Ditto.
20	Sen, Adityachandra	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	... Dacca College.
22	Basu, Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
23	Sen, Asutosh	... Ditto.
24	Basu, Manmathakumar	... Ditto.
25	Pandit, Prannath	... Ditto.
26	Basu, Gopalchandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Girischandra	... Ditto.
28	Dev, Bhutnath	... Dacca College.
29	Das, Jagatmohan	... Ditto.
30	Nag, Sivchandra	... Presidency College.
31	Basu, Bishnupada	... Ditto.
32	Mallik, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
33	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Ditto.
34	Dhar, Gokulchandra	... Hooghly College.
	Kar, Umacharan	... Presidency College.
36	Set, Girischandra	... Ditto.
	Ghosh, Ramsakha	... Ditto.
38	Sur, Hemchandra.	... Ditto.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan	... Ditto.
	Ghosh, Haridas	... Ditto.
41	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Purnachandra (No. 65)	... Ditto.
43	Maitra, Kedaresvar	... Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Anadaprasad	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Manmohan	... Ditto.
46	Pal, Abhaycharan	... Ditto.
47	Bandyopadhyay, Nivaranchandra	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	... Ditto.
49	Datta, Bipinvihari	... Ditto.

The 28th January 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1876.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Straits and Port Blair, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 1st February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Socotra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd February, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th February.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Bokhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th February, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 28th January 1876.

Agha Sahib.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
Aumee Chand Sett.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Bashrian.
Bird, E.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackwell, James.
Blakey, W.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Caro, Count.
Chambers, Major.
Chamnock, Miss.
Clarke, Mrs. M.
Clerke, Miss E.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Curry, T. E.
Davidson, R.
Dennison, J. J.
Edgar, T.
Ellis, E.
Enerer, C.
Ex. Engr. of Special duty.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Gisborne, E. S.
Goding, A.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Graham.
Green, S. A.
Green, Miss S.
Grierson, G. A.
Grobb, Julius.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harris, F. H.
Harvey, W.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Henty, G. A.
Higby, Mrs.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M.
Hudson, Mrs.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kingsley, T.
Knight, Mrs. M. P.
Krishnarao Vittul.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Laing J. W.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddle, Mrs.
Linton, Mrs. A. E.
Lushington, H. V.
Luckee Narain Genand.
MacGregor, Atholl.
Manderson, Major W.
Martin, M.
McKenzie, I.
McKenzie, M.
McLean, Miss.
Meadows, Mr. C. J. W.
Mercer, T. W.
Mitchell, A.
Mooney, L.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pattison.
Pearce, G. S.
Phillips, T.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Prankristo Dey.
Pringle, J. H.
Prosono Chunder Ghose.
Raja Ramchunder Singh.
Reichwaldy.
Reid, Monsieur.
Roach, Mrs.
Roberts, Revd. Ellis.
Robson, Major-General.
Rutherfood and Co.
Ryan, G.
"S. E" (care of Printer.)
Scott, J. H.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shaw, W.
Shearman, J. W.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Skeen, J.
Slater, F. T.
Slater, Mrs. F. T.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stewart, Mrs. D.
Storks, Sidney.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Taylor, William.
Testar, C.
Townsend, E. S.
Undo Ch. Shaw.
Vida, Mrs.
White, C. Æ.
Wilson, Mrs. E.
Wyatt, Fred.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
Barnard, R. S.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Bartram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Bushley, E. W.
Carandine, Miss Famrie.
Carpenter, W. J.
Davison, J. R. C.
"E. R."
Ekin, T.
"E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gilbert, H.
Greenfield, Miss M. R.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Henderson, W.
Irvin, R.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Kidd, Revd. J. T. D.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
"M. P."
Macbean, J.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Macklin, W.
McLauchlin, A.
Masson, Emile.
O'Mullane, R.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ralphs, Mr. H. J.
Roe, Mrs., jr.
Ross, J. C.
Russell, A. E.
Short, Bertie.
Snow, J. T.
Speckmann, Miss.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Tuck.
Twemlow, W.
Underwood, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Whittaker, F.
Widgery, Mrs.
Wilcox, C. E.

Registered Letters.

Bate, C. G. D.
Bonassir (Cook)
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Johnson, E. B.
Money, G.
The Colonial Department.
The Engineer Department.
Wardle, H. S.
Yettie, Mrs. H. A.

Papers.

Atholl MacGregor.
D'Arcy, W.
Dave Carson.
Meason, W. L.
William Henderson.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

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Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 12 *annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *postage* 6 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 7 *annas.*

Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By Commander Alfred Dundas Taylor, F.R.G.S., Late Indian Navy. *Price Rs.* 16; *postage,* 18 *annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 4 *annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot. Part I	...	... Rs.	4	4 0
West India Pilot. Vol. I	...	... „	3	0 0

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

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NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

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All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Bhagalpore Cultivators.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Mungyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

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Postage	3	0	0
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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Agra, the 29th January 1876.

No. 48.—LEAVE.—Rao Keshre Sing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 28th January 1876.

No. 160.—Mr. Sheik Hissam-ud-din, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd February 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd January 1876.

No. 13.—Mr. H. Bull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, is granted one year's leave without allowances from 20th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of it, under section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 287.—Barrack Sergeant W. Collyer attached to the Barrackpore Division Military Works returned from one months privilege leave on the forenoon of 18th January 1876.

No. 288.—Seventeen days' privilege leave is granted to 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer Baboo Callypuddo Sein attached to the Fort William Division.

The Assistant Engineer availed himself of the leave from the forenoon of 16th November and rejoined on the forenoon of 3rd December 1875.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 1st February 1876.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4, dated the 15th ultimo, Barrack Sergeant T. J. Wells availed himself of the preparatory leave of absence therein granted from the 20th idem.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 31st January 1876.

No. 265.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Major John Birney, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Raneekhet Special Military Works Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th instant.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 28th January 1876.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 31, dated 22nd January 1876, Beer Bull, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The *January* 1876.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 32, dated 22nd January 1876, Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, Accountant, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 24th January 1876.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th January 1876.

No. 14.—Mr. F. W. Papworth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 15.—Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted one month's preparatory leave to enable him to appear before a Medical Board in view to his obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The 27th January 1876.

No. 16.—Baboo Shooshi Bhoosun Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 17.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 22 of the 18th January 1876, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—Open Line.

Alteration in Public Time Table to come into force from 10th February 1876:—

UP TRAINS.

	Mixed Train. A. M.	Mail Train. P. M.
Choral Chowkie, Departure	5 32	3 9
Khandwa, Arrival ..	11 30	7 45

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mail Train. A. M.	Mixed Train. P. M.
Khandwa, Departure ...	10 15	1 30
Choral Chowkie, Arrival	2 40	7 2

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
Manager, Open Line, Holkar State Ry.

KHANDWA,
The 29th January 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 323.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 298, dated 6th December 1875, on the afternoon of the 7th January 1876, on which date he was relieved of his duties on this line.

No. 325.—The following transfer has been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 26th January 1876.

No. 3.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 03E of 6th December 1875, Mr. F. Moore, Controller of Accounts, made over, and Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., received charge of the office of Controller of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the 17th January 1876.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th January 1876.

No. 1.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, the works commencing on this line are divided into two executive charges to be called the Agra and Chumbul Divisions, Sindia State Railway, and the following postings to these Divisions are made, with effect from the 1st proximo:—

To the Chumbul Division, Head Quarters at Poolgaon, near Dholpur.

H. D. La Touche, Esq., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
D. A. Duns, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
H. H. Gahan, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. G. T. Hulsten, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Sergeant M. Larkin, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade.
Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade.

To the Agra Division, Head Quarters at Sajraoli.

W. C. Rennie, Esq., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Baboo Shiv Dyal, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. J. C. Porter, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Sergeant P. Collins, Overseer, 1st Grade.
G. B. Reynolds, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to this office as Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, *vice* H. H. Gahan, Esq., transferred above to the Chumbul Division.
J. S. Brown, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, will for the present be temporarily attached to this office.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 31st January 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Lenehan, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notifications Nos. 97 and 123, dated 16th October and 4th December 1875, respectively, on the forenoon of the 15th December 1875. Mr. Lenehan is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Office of Controller of Accounts, with effect from the same date.

No. 12.—Lala Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, temporarily transferred to the Ravi Section by Notification No. 98, dated 16th October 1875, is permanently attached to that section.

No. 13.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 8, dated 10th January 1876, transferring Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Western Rajputana State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 13th January 1876, and is posted to the Indus Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 25th January 1876.

No. 14.—Under orders from the Director of State Railways, Baboo Shushi Bhushun Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure, on transfer, for the Tirhoot State Railway on the afternoon of the 8th January 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Bukrala Division. Mr. Luckstedt left the former section on the forenoon of the 4th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the afternoon of the 9th January 1876.

No. 16.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Section to the Indus Division, which section he left on the forenoon of 6th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the 9th January 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,955	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office .. (Rs. 1,33,91,954 14 4)	3,19,18,261	14	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... (Rs. 1,85,26,306 15 9)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,69,96,204	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,,4,231	11	11
Sundries	4,85,240	15	9
TOTAL ...	8,41,56,895	5	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,66,11,540	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	69,41,398	13	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	47,94,669	1	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,66,03,200	1	10
Dead Stock	10,67,280	6	9
Stamps	13,023	11	0
Balances with other Banks ...	8,57,132	4	11
Sundries	4,78,183	8	3
Bullion	32,103	15	6
	4,72,98,532	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... (Rs. 1,36,09,974 5 11)	3,68,58,363	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 2,32,48,388 14 11)			
TOTAL ...	8,41,56,895	5	3

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd February 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1876.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS					5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	of 1824-25.	of 1829-30.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years.	15 years.	
													Repayable, June 1877.	Repayable, June 1882.	
	31 PER CENT. LOANS 1853-54.														
Balance of 18th January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,600	1,65,73,100	1,55,95,000	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,41,300	65,800	5,25,02,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,38,46,692
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	1,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	12,200	1,05,500	2,21,000	...	...	4,000	...	500	...	...	3,61,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	1,41,500	20,000	...	1,46,500	...	7,500	...	...	3,62,000
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,71,800	1,70,24,600	1,59,58,000	38,50,300	2,53,000	3,24,91,800	65,800	5,25,10,900	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,45,71,192
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	1,707	5,100	40,800	65,700	...	2,000	8,23,000	...	18,500	...	...	11,67,807
Balance on 31st January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,66,700	1,69,83,800	1,58,92,300	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,16,68,800	65,800	5,24,92,400	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,34,13,285

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,259 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,161 lakhs. 8 " " " " 5 "
" 1st Dec. 1875 to 15th Dec. " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 2 "
" 1st January 1876 to 16th January 1876 " " " 11 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 2,172 lakhs.

Balance against India ... 99

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

2 b

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd Feb. 1876.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gupta, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
2	Das, Surendranath	... Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Matilál	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
4	Datta, Dvijadás	... Presidency College.
5	Basu, Durgadás	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralál	... Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Annadaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	... Ditto.
9	Parmananda	... Agra College.
10	Basu, Devendranath	... Presidency College.
11	„ Girischandra	... Hooghly College.
12	Datta, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramánáth	... Ditto.
	Basudev Lál	... Canning College.
15	Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
16	Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	... Presidency College.
18	Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Akhilesvarprasad	... Patna College.
	Baktawarlál	... Bareilly College.
	Bápurao Dádá	... Muir Central College.
	Basu, Khudiram	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Dacca College.
	Bisvambharnath	... Delhi College.
	Chakravarti, Navakumar	... Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jwalaprasad	... Canning College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Teacher.
	Dás, Haricharan	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	David, H.	... Teacher.
	De, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
	„ Makhanlál	... Hooghly College.
	Devipraséd	... Bareilly College.
	Gangopadhyay, Piyarilál	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	... Ditto.
	„ Jadunath	... Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Satkarichandra	... Free Church Institution.
	Isvardás	... Lahore College.
	Kaviráj, Sureschandra	... Patna College.
	Majumdar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
	Mewaram	... Bareilly College.
	Misra, Ramsankar	... Benares College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	... Hooghly College.
	„ Bhagwanchandra	... Teacher.
	„ Biharilál	... Presidency College.
	„ Jogindrachandra	... Ditto.
	Pal, Rájchandra	... Teacher.
	Raza Hossein	... Bareilly College.
	Sanyal, Mathuranath	... Free Church Institution.
	Sen, Lalmohan	... Presidency College.
	Set, Manilál	... Free Church Institution.
	Sil, Binadvihari	... Ditto.
	„ Kanailál	... Cathedral Mission College.
36	Surjandás	... Lahore College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Durgacharan	... Muir Central College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	... Agra College.
	Chattopadhyay, Banamali	... Teacher.
	„ Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Datta, Bhagavanchandra	... Presidency College.

	Ghosh, Jadavchandra	...	Presidency College.
	„ Trailokyanath	...	Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
	Gupta, Girendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
	Gyaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
	Kedarnath, Pandit	...	Canning College.
	Mitra, Mohanchand	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	...	Muir Central College.
	Sarkar, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Sarma, Navinchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.
19	Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Ditto.

THE under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Govindachandra	...	Patna College.
2	Ray, Bipinchandra	...	Presidency College.
3	Prayagnath	...	Patna College.
4	Bisvas, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
5	Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	...	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jatramohan	...	Ditto.
3	Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
4	Das, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
7	Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
9	Dhirajkaran	...	Ditto.
10	Aich, Radhakanta	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
12	Pal, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
13	Guha, Kaminikumar	...	Ditto.
14	Das, Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
15	Nag, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Sasicharan	...	Hooghly College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
18	Durgaprasad	...	Ditto.
19	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
20	Sen, Adityachandra	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
22	Basu, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
23	Sen, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
24	Basu, Manmathakumar	...	Ditto.
25	Pandit, Prannath	...	Ditto.
26	Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
28	Dev, Bhutnath	...	Ditto.
29	Das, Jagatmohan	...	Dacca College.
30	Nag, Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
31	Basu, Bishnupada	...	Presidency College.
32	Mallik, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
33	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
34	Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Umacharan	...	Hooghly College.
36	Set, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramsakha	...	Ditto.
38	Sur, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Haridas	...	Ditto.
41	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Purnachandra (No. 65)	...	Ditto.
43	Maitra, Kedaresvar	...	Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Aunadaprasad	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
46	Pal, Abhaycharan	...	Ditto.
47	Bandyopadhyay, Nivaranchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	...	Ditto.
49	Datta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.

The 28th January 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

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SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 15th Jan. 1876.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor-General.

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NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
336	L 70—03002	1,000	Esau Bin Curtas, Esq.
	„ —03003	1,000	
337	L 61—35609	10	Hafiz Heffazutoolla.
	„ —35530	10	
338	L 70—05703	1,000	Babu Bisso Nath Roy Shaha.
339	L 69—26229	100	Babu Rakhal Chunder Roy Chowdhuri.

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	L 22—46746	5	
450	L 21—55496	5	Babu Modhu Sooden Sen.
451	L 13—21483	20	Babu Bisto Churn Mitter.
452	L 51—83117	100	Bhai Huzura Singh.
453	L 66—05269	50	A. S. Pearce, Esq.
	A 95—21068	10	
	L 44—42769	10	
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454	L 49—38300	50	Mahomed Wazeer.
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216	L 10—30528 / L 15—86470	5	Babu Janoke Nath Banerjee.
217	L 61—46392 / „ —46391	10	H. L. Crossman, Esq.
218	L 40—47410 / L 43—45122	10	Dhurum Narain Hurruck Narain.
219	L 45—70074 / „ —79627	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th February* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

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		Rs.	
21	E 4—05810	50	The Executive Commissariat Officer of Accounts, Camp of Exercise, Delhi.
25	E 3—30135	100	Debindronath Bysack, on behalf of Bolye Chand, Rutten Sircar Garden Street, Calcutta.

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		Rs.	
212	E 6—90464	10	Kishen Lal, Proprietor, Northbrook Press, Umballa.
11	E 4—59735	50	Messrs. Prem Masih & Co., Futtehgurh.
16	E 3—84612	100	Boota Shah and Ramsha, Guroo Bazar, Umritsar.
	E 5—66734	20	
	E 5—91951	20	
	E 5—92729	20	
	E 12—06138	20	
20	E 3—81726	100	Dr. W. Millar, A. M. D., 7-13, R. A., Calcutta.
	E 3—81727	100	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 29th January* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

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Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			Rs.	
145	M 5—55019		50	Hafizoola Haji Abdula, Market, Bombay.
146	C 96—72568		10	M. X. de Souza, Bombay.
	M 16—93783		10	
75A	C 93—45063 / „ —45060	wrongly joined.	100	Ragwendra Bapoorao Siroor, Carkoon, Talooka Shendaghee, Kulladghi.
77A	C 78—91755 / „ —91754	ditto	20	Messrs. Rowland & Co., Fort, Bombay.
78A	C 91—76729 / C 89—76869	ditto	10	Virjlal Anandje, Wittul Wady, Bombay.
79A	M 2—03125 / „ —03126	ditto	5	Venkutrao Raghunath, Clerk, Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 25th January* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
286—287	B 41—94842	10	T. Tomlinson, Esq., Revenue Survey, Ahtoor.
	„ —94843	10	
	„ —94844	10	
	„ —94845	10	
	„ —94846	10	
	„ —94847	10	
	„ —94848	10	
	„ —94849	10	
	B 44—27073	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
282	B 39—49061		5	K. P. Boojunga Charry, Registration Goomasta, Vellore.
	„ —75655		5	
	„ —75657		5	
292	B 36—52293 / „ —52290	wrongly joined.	5	Mooroogasa Naiker, Rice Merchant, Big Bazar, Madras.
293	B 39—61315		5	Mr. J. Hussam, Stringer's Street, Madras.
	B 49—00505		10	
298	B 39—23275		5	P. Sawmynatha Moodelliar, Virdachellum.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 24th January* 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—60294	50	Shaik Ismaul, Merchant, Wardhá.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th January* 1876.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 6—61304	10	Mr. P. O. Dangherty, Secretary, Victoria Corporation Society, Madras.
„ —69840	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
J 4—58958		50	N. Goolam Moodeen Saib, Berar.
J 5—58648		20	Inspector of Post Offices, Cuddalore Division, for Appasawmy Pillay, Negapatam.
J 4—52729		50	N. Soobeaya Moodelliar, Municipal Manager, Kurnool.
J 3—78065 / „ —78063	wrongly joined.	100	Ankoomulla Soobiah, Cowl Bazaar, Bellary.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 27th January* 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 24th, 1876 ...	43,726	90,796	1,71,918	5,82,287	27,73,497
„ 25th „ ...	46,399	1,36,199	6,26,683	27,73,497	
„ 26th „ ...	3,206	1,19,046	6,30,060	26,73,457	
„ 27th „ ...	...	1,16,123	6,30,840	26,73,497	
„ 28th „ ...	49,840	66,927	6,80,003	26,73,457	
„ 29th „ ...	69,976	...	7,46,035	26,73,497	

CALCUTTA MINT, The 2nd Feb. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Bokhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 10th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

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NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. III, for January 1876.

CONTENTS.

Statistics of Food Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the district of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Plant-Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Cornwallis Tottenham, formerly of the East India Company's Civil Service, and late of Brown Hill, Hampton Wicks, in the County of Middlesex in England, Esquire, died in England on the 1st September 1875.

Palmer Boyd, in charge of the Oriental College at Lahore, died at Lahore on the 2nd July 1875.

William Bruce Manson, Law Agent and Resident Trustee in India, and Manager of the Estate of the late K S. Brodie, died at Galle, Ceylon, on the 5th September 1875.

Louis Henry Cecil Jackson, a Barrister-at-Law, practising in Calcutta, died at Port Said on the 17th December 1875.

Louis DaBrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Arrah in the District of Shahabad, died at Arrah on the 13th September 1868.

Hugh Bent, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, died at Rawul Pindee on the 28th October 1875.

Catherine Esther Jones, of Ballygunge in the Suburbs of Calcutta, widow, died at Calcutta on the 10th January 1876.

Eliza Georgianna Fowles, of the Town of Calcutta, widow, died at Calcutta on the 6th January 1876.

William Henry Bishop, an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, died at Calcutta on the 9th January 1876.

Charles Thomas Belbin, a Guard in the Service of the East Indian Railway Company, died at Howrah on the 16th December 1875.

Allen Ashton, Spinning Master of the Bowreah Cotton Mill, near Calcutta, drowned in the river Hooghly on the 10th October 1875.

Richard Cornelius Pearson, a contractor in the Wardha Valley State Railway, died at Nagri; in the district of Chanda, on the 9th June 1875.

Frederick Henry Hood, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Julpaiguri, Western Dooars, on the 26th April 1875.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 5th Feb.* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 5th February 1876.

No. 165.—With reference to Notification No. 142, dated 4th December last, granting twenty-six days' privilege leave to Mr. Taj-ud-din Hussain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, the following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 15th January 1876, consequent on Mr. Taj-ud-din Hussain's departure on leave:—

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dún, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 3.—Captain H. Trotter, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave with effect from 1st instant,

preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 1321, dated 31st December 1875.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted in Notification No. 1, dated 21st ultimo, is cancelled.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. J. O. Hughes, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate, from 10th to 31st January 1876, both days inclusive, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 52, dated 29th November 1875.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th February 1876.

No. 15.—Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from 2nd to 4th Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 4th February 1876.

No. 6.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 61, dated the 24th December last, Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to Lucknow Division, Military Works, returned from the Camp of Exercise at Delhi on the forenoon of 27th ultimo.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 7.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3, dated the 15th ultimo, Mr. T. G. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned from the privilege leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 4th February 1876.

No. 6.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 3 of 19th January 1876, Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of two months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 25th January 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 3.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2 of the 21st ultimo, Colonel A. F. Baird, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received over charge of the Jullunder Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 1st February 1876.

J. P. C. ANDERSON, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd February 1876.

No. 19.—Mr. J. M. Ferrell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 20.—Mr. F. Wilshaw, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 37 of the 25th January 1876, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 22.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 17, dated 14th January 1876, the under-mentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Apprentice Engineers, are posted as follows :—

Siva Dutta Pande, B.A.	...	Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. W. Monies	...	
„ J. A. Greenwood	...	
Dharm Singh Soin	...	Punjab Northern State Railway.
Sabdha Rama Sahni	...	
Mr. A. T. Chiodetti	...	Tirhoot State Railway.
„ T. Concannon	...	

No. 23.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 70, dated 21st January 1876, Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, is granted one month's preparatory leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. W. Watson, Store-keeper for State Railways, is granted fifteen months' leave on medical certificate, and fourteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th February 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 16th January 1876.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 26.—Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway (Open Line), is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 4th February 1876.

No. 2.—Baboo Beer Bull, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to this Line from Oude and Rohilcund Railway by Government of India Notification No. 31 of 21st January 1876, reported his arrival at Agra on the 29th idem, and was posted by Controller to the Store Division, which he joined on same date.

No. 3.—Baboo Gopee Mohun Bannerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, has been transferred by the Controller from Central Office of Accounts to the Chumbul Division.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Poolgaon, Chumbul Division, on the 3rd instant.

No. 5.—With reference to Notification No. 70 in *Gazette of India*, Military Department, 22nd ultimo, Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from Bombay on the 1st instant.

No. 6.—Mr. J. C. Porter, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st instant, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 5th February 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. T. Brady, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Section to the Jhelum Division. Mr. Brady left the former section on the afternoon of the 25th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

No. 18.—Mr. J. Alchin, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Section to Jhelum Division. Mr. Alchin left the former section on the forenoon of the 7th January 1876, and joined the latter division on the afternoon of the 8th idem.

No. 19.—Mr. C. Fraser, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Section, returned to duty from one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 1, dated 8th January 1876, on the forenoon of 2nd February 1876.

No. 20.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Ravi Section to the Open Line, with effect from 1st December 1875.

No. 21.—Sergeant T. Pace, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Ravi Section to the Open Line, with effect from 1st December 1875.

No. 22.—Baboo Bidhoo Bhusan Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Ravi Section to the Open Line, with effect from 1st December 1875.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd February 1876.

No. 3.—Referring to Government of India Notification No. 42, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. W. H. Pigott, Accountant, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

KELLOW C. PYE,
For Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 328.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, to the Bahawalpur Division.

Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur Division.

Baboo Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Camp Gharounda, this 2nd day of February 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 60 Bde. / No. 304, Private James West.
Age,—23 years.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, Grey.
Date of Desertion,—26th January 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Subathu.
Date of Enlistment,—17th December 1873.

At what Place enlisted,—Kingston-upon-Hull.
Parish and County in which born,—Stane, near Lynn, Norfolk.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Regimental Clothing: Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 3 years' service.

J. W. BARNES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Major Comdg. 73rd Regiment.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 31st, 1876 ...	Holidays		...	...	...
Feb. 1st „ ...			...	...	...
„ 2nd „ ...	...	...	...	7,48,025	26,73,487
„ 3rd „ ...	...	...	...	7,48,025	26,73,487
„ 4th „ ...	...	...	...	7,46,025	26,73,487
„ 5th „ ...	...	...	...	7,47,020	26,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT. *The 7th Feb.* 1876.
J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 57.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 31*st January* 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces.	Nov. 1875	Dec. 29, 1875	1	Contlr., Rajpootana	Nov. 1875	Dec. 30, 1875	1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 27, 1875
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Jan. 15, 1876	2	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 19, 1876	2	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Jan. 17, 1876
3	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „	3	Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „	3	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
	Do., G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „	4	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „		Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
5	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „	5	Do., Bengal ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 21, 1875	5	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „	6	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „		Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
7	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „	7	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „	7	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
8	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „	8	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „	8	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
9	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „		GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.			9	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
	Do., Coorg. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „					10	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
11	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „	1	Punjab ...	Nov. 1875	Jan. 18, 1876	11	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „	2	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	12	Rangoon and Sittang.	Oct. 1875	Dec. 10, 1875
13	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	3	Bombay ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 27, 1875	13	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „
14	Do., Bengal ...	Oct. 1875	Dec. 21, 1875		Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	14	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 14, 1876
15	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „	5	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „				
	Do., Hyderabad Assigned Districts.)	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „								
17	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „						STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
18	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „					1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
19	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „					2	Oomraotee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 17, 1876
20	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „						Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
								4	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
								5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
								6	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
								7	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
									Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
								9	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Oct. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
								10	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 26, 1876

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 4th February 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,66,40,940	12	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,905	13	1	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	69,82,608	8	2
Rs. A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	34,26,737	3	5
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...1,11,10,202 8 5				Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,61,94,570	11	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...1,95,93,051 3 1	3,07,03,253	11	6	Dead Stock	10,68,160	9	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,69,36,982	5	11	Stamps	12,869	6	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,02,153	2	7	Balances with other Banks ...	6,73,212	13	0
Sundries	4,77,127	9	3	Sundries	4,79,683	0	4
				Bullion	23,387	12	7
					4,54,52,170	12	7
				Rs. A. P.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,19,14,560 14 0			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,53,55,690 15 9	3,72,70,251	13	9
TOTAL ...	8,27,22,422	10	4	TOTAL ...	8,27,22,422	10	4

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 10th February 1876.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
283	... B 39—76269	...	5	... S. Raghavendra Row, Local Fund Clerk, Kurnool.
288	... B 41—87696 wrongly joined.		10	... Vycoonta Kamarthy, Calicut.
	„ —87695 wrongly joined.			
301	... B 41—62600	...	10	... Mr. J. W. Gerard, Gooty.
306	... B 41—55327	...	10	... T. K. Seshiah, Dindigul.
308	... B 49—16291	...	10	... Mrs. M. A. Hodgson, Ootacamund.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 31*st January* 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.				
151	... C 99—52927	...	20	... Hurikrishna Prabhashunker Ingreji, Political Superintendent's Office, Palunpur.
	M 17—01810	...	10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.			Rs.	
136	... M 3—46539	...	5	... Ramkoomar Shivchund, Shroff, Mhow.
147	... M 17—72167	...	10	... Mr. John Gardiner, Poona.
149	... C 89—82764	...	10	... Bhimsy Nathoo, Khoja Street, No. 19, Bombay.
80A	... C 92—77056 wrongly joined.		10	... Maneckjee Cowasje, Lata Mody Khana, Fort Bombay.
	C 83—99558 wrongly joined.			
81A	... M 3—24743 ditto	...	5	... Pestanje Framje Vuzibdar, Bazar Gate, No. 115, Bombay.
	„ —24742 ditto			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1*st February* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
729	... D 10—65568	...	5	... Mr. J. A. Mendies, Allahabad.
733	... D 7—19657	...	100	... Mr. H. J. Thomas, Cawnpore.
742	... L 49—84567	...	50	... Mohomed Deen, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
727	... D 4—45000	...	50	... Baneeram, Hamirpur.
734	... L 49—92400	...	50	... The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
735	... L 49—78480	...	50	... Girdhur Lall, Agra.
736	... D 11—24016	...	10	... The Manager, Madras Carrying Company.
	„ —24021	...	10	...
737	... D 10—62059	...	5	... Ram Sahoy, Muthra.
738	... D 6—81930 wrongly joined.		10	... Mr. J. Murphy, Faizabad.
	„ —81931 wrongly joined.			
739	... D 8—23122	...	500	... Jawahur Lall, Sultanpore.
740	... D 4—15367 mutilated	...	50	... Pahlad Dass, Calcutta.
743	... L 49—85387	...	50	...
	„ —85388	...	50	... Dabee Pershad, Banda.
	L 51—19709	...	100	...
	„ —19710	...	100	...

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 3*rd February* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
27	... E 7—44416	...	5	... Mr. T. H. Thomas, E. I. Railway, Cawnpore.
28	... E 12—04723	...	20	... Ahmud Shah, Forester, Gujrat.
32	... E 3—71265	...	100	... Captain W. H. Browne, Agra.
	E 5—80123	...	20	...
	„ —74811	...	20	...
	„ —74494	...	20	...
	„ —96514	...	20	...
	„ —96561	...	20	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
17	... E 5—27631 wrongly joined.		20	... Ramsukh Das, Treasurer, Sirsa.
	„ —27630 wrongly joined.			

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 5*th February* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
340	... L 64—21134	... 20	... J. Purcell, Esq.
341	... L 63—03127	... 20	... Babu Hara Chandra Chuckerbutty.
	L 35—34796	... 10	...
343	... L 66—27050	... 50	... Babu Dwarka Prosad.
345	... L 63—85754	... 20	... Turton Smith, Esq.
347	... L 69—48123	... 100	... Jugunnath Misser.
348	... L 67—38520	... 50	... Babu Tariney Churn Chatterjee.
	„ —38521	... 50	...
	„ —38522	... 50	...
	„ —38523	... 50	...
	„ —38524	... 50	...
349	... L 72—03662 to L 72—03671	... 10 each	... Soonder Narain.
350	L 69—37489	... 100	... Mrs. Blackford.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
220	L 36—34141, „ —34142	... 20	... Tarachund Ghonessam Das.
	L 61—51240, „ —51239	... 10	...
	L 63—69036, „ —69039	... 20	...
221	L 14—01195, „ —01443	... 20	... Babu Nundo Lal Gooyie.
	A 98—65646, „ —65645	... 10	...
	L 11—00579, „ —00576	... 5	...
222	A 95—99873, „ —99874	... 10	... Babu Kader Nath Ganguly.
	L 40—10676, „ —10677	... 10	...
455	... L 61—73907	... 10	... D. A. Pinto, Esq.
	„ —73909	... 10	...
	„ —73908	... 10	...
	L 69—05248	... 100	...
456	... L 52—18780	... 500	... The District Superintendent of Police, Barabanki.
457	... L 63—02416	... 20	... Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.
	L 64—92765	... 20	...
458	... L 68—85533	... 100	... Babu Sheekur Chunder Rakhacha.
459	... L 43—73757	... 10	... Nubee Bux.
461	... L 77—27167	... 20	... Babu Monendro Nath Bose.
462	... L 64—65947	... 20	... Babu Rajkristo Mookerjee.
	L 22—90311	... 5	...
463	... L 40—13312	... 10	... Babu Nillamber Dutt.
464	L 42—95955	... 10	... Syud Ziaoolla.
465	L 33—09555	... 10	... Babu Monmohan Lal.
466	... L 49—21364	... 50	... Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
467	... L 69—15738	... 100	... Gardhari Lall and Monohur Lall.
468	... A 21—16135	... 10	... Babu Janoky Nath Paul.
	„ —16136	... 10	...
469	... L 10—24285	... 5	... William Thomas, Esq.
	„ —24281	... 5	...

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th February* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1876.

No. 7460.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BENGAL.

Mr. J. Colthurst has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Patna Division.

Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerji has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Dacca Division.

Mr. F. W. Higgins has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Chittagong Division.

Mr. J. Carter has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Rajshahi Division.

Mr. C. H. Allnutt has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Bhagalpur Division.

Mr. B. H. B. Stevens has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Tirhut Division.

Babu Sasipada Banerji has been appointed to officiate as second Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office attached to the Postmaster General's Office.

Mr. G. Graham has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Purniya Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 11th February 1876.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 17th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *A. Apcar and Venice*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set	„ 45	„ 50

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

For a Part of the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs.	3 8
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„ „ BOMBAY SERIES ...	„	1 0
„ „ ALLAHABAD SERIES.	„	1 0
Complete set	„	4 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA ;
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY ;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT, BOMBAY ;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Now Ready.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs.* 3-4.

Now Ready.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs.* 4-8; *postage,* 10 *annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage* 2 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4; *postage,* 10 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8; *postage, Re.* 1-4.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage,* 2 *annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 10; *postage, Re.* 1-2.

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas, or including postage,* 5 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with Map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8; *postage,* 11 *annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 6 *annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 12 *annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *postage* 6 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 7 *annas.*

Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the Guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By Commander Alfred Dundas Taylor, F.R.G.S., late Indian Navy. *Price, Rs.* 16; *postage,* 15 *annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 4 *annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each :—

South America Pilot.—Part I ... ... Rs. 4 4 0
West India Pilot.—Vol. I ... ... „ 3 0 0

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press,* 28, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Rates of Subscription to the "Calcutta Gazette."
Payable in advance.

For one year, without postage ... ... Rs. 15 0 0
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Bengali Government Gazette.

For one year, without postage ... ... Rs. 10 0 0
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When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

NOTICE.

From the commencement of the present year, subscriptions to the Gazettes published by the Government of Bengal must be paid in advance. Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *Bengalee Gazette* are accordingly informed that unless a remittance in full for the amount of their subscription for the year 1876 is received before the 29th February 1876, no further copies of either Gazette will be forwarded to them.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. IV, for February 1876.

CONTENTS.

The Trade Centres of Bengal (No. I.—Serajgunge).—Agricultural Statistics of the Soopool Sub-Division.—Food Staples in Habitual and General Consumption in North Behar.—The Proportion of Revenue Assessment to Produce in the Bombay Presidency.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Sussunia Stone Quarries.—Agricultural Statistics of Beerbhoom.—Sugar Manufacture and Trade at Kotchandpore, in the District of Jessore.—The Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces, 1874-75.—The General Accuracy of the Bengal Census of 1872.—Sea-borne Trade of Kurrachee.—Export of Jute and Gunny Bags from Calcutta, 1866 to 1875.—Jail Mortality, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Bengal, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the month of December 1875.—Deterioration of the Silk Industry in Japan.—Rice Imports into Calcutta by Sea from 1872-73 to 1874-75.—Detailed statements illustrating the effect of the Famine of 1874 on Rice Exports from Bengal.—The Soonderbuns (No. 1).—The use of Green Manure in the Cultivation of Opium.—Preparation of Morphia and Narcotine at the Benares Opium Agency.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during November 1875.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India, No. I.—British Trade in 1875.—Principal Branches of Trade in the United Kingdom during 1875.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

CONTENTS OF No. 3.

Statistics of Food-Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1876.

No. 46.—Mr. F. W. F. Wiese, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1876.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 11th February 1876.

No. 113.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, in medical charge of the Bhopal Battalion and Sehore Political Agency, is granted twelve days' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th February 1876.

The 12th February 1876.

No. 116.—With reference to Notification No. 11Q, dated 24th January 1876, in the *Gazette of India,* Part II, Captain G. F. Blowers was in charge of the current duties of the Bhopal Agency from the forenoon of the 30th December 1875 to the forenoon of the 4th February 1876, on which day Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby-Osborne, C. B., returned to Sehore.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd February 1876.

No. 2.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment in Central India, with effect from the 27th December 1875 :—

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, *vice* Baboo Beharee Lall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, deceased.

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. E. Nelson, *vice* Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, promoted.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 11th February 1876.

No. 166.—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, has been granted leave on private affairs for fifteen days, *viz.,* from the 12th to 26th July 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr. Sajudeen Hussain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, officiated in the 1st Class during Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee's absence.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 31st January 1876.

No. 102.—Dr. J. Dougall, Madras Army, reported his arrival at Port Blair on the afternoon of the 31st January (this day), and took over charge of the duties of Senior Medical Officer from Dr. Rean.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-General,*
Offg. Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1876.

No. 5.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in Notification No. 4, dated 6th January 1876, to Mr. William Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is cancelled, with effect from the 29th idem, the date on which he resumed his duties.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
for *Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.*

Calcutta, the 17th February 1876.

No. 6.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Joseph Lincoln, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for two months, from the 10th instant, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st February 1876.

No. 14.—Babu Matta Pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, where he reported his arrival on 24th January 1876 before noon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1876.

No. 528.—Privilege leave for fifty days is granted to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer Mr. W. H. King, C. E., at present attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works.

The Assistant Engineer availed himself of the leave from the forenoon of 11th February 1876.

Major D. C. Walker, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, resumed executive charge of the Dinapore Division on the forenoon of 10th February 1876.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 11th February 1876.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated the 11th January 1876, Major G. E. Sanford, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on his return from the Camp of Exercise at Dehli, received over charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of 8th instant.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 12th February 1876.

No. 7.—Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Division, Military Works, to the Agra Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant Turner reported his departure from Meerut on the afternoon of 8th February 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Umballa, the 15th February 1876.

No. 4.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1 of the 21st ultimo, Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over and Raja Lall, Overseer, received over charge of the Mooltan Sub-Division, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, on the 6th February 1876.

J. P. L. ANDERSON, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 2.—Lieutenant F. Moore, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur Division, Military Works, to the Lahore Division, Military Works, and Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the latter to the former division.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1876.

No. 1519.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per rupee. A Supplementary Tariff Table is under preparation and will be circulated with the least possible delay, whereof Schedule 14 will be in force until further notice.

The 15th February 1876.

Notice is hereby given that Money Orders on Post Offices in Denmark can be obtained on and after 1st April next, through any Money Order Office in India.

Application for Money Orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges, and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which Orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made will be determined from time to time by the authorities of the Danish Post Office.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

No. 1531.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first six months of the year* 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Sept. 1874.	April to Sept. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	8,507,914	8,678,848	170,934	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	333,675	336,527	2,852	...
III.—Forest ...	572,000	208,793	222,127	13,334	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	1,161,283	1,226,964	65,681	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,319	250	...	2,069
VI.—Customs ...	2,670,000	1,179,048	1,305,484	126,436	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,208,000	2,813,917	2,944,940	131,023	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,050,000	4,162,284	4,071,390	...	90,894
IX.—Stamps ...	2,784,000	1,471,717	1,513,662	41,945	...
X.—Mint ...	72,000	110,701	63,003	...	47,698
XI.—Post Office ...	735,000	356,121	384,139	28,018	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	268,400	92,125	65,885	...	26,240
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	319,000	170,676	164,560	...	6,115
XIV.—Marine ...	197,000	85,491	74,134	...	11,357
XV.—Interest ...	552,000	248,812	288,537	39,725	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	542,400	82,973	88,370	5,397	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange ...	325,000	181,763	134,931	...	46,832
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	172,000	70,111	60,403	...	9,708
TOTAL ...	47,915,800	21,239,722	21,624,154	384,432	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	381,412	455,602	74,190	...
Public Works (Ordinary) ...	75,200	21,441	21,038	...	403
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	222,877	256,417	32,540	...
State Railways ...	230,000	41,993	114,560	72,567	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ...	7,449,900	3,901,501	3,214,241	...	687,260
TOTAL ...	57,082,900	25,808,946	25,686,002	...	123,944
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	187,209	161,048	...	26,161
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	25,996,155	25,846,050	...	150,105

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Sept. 1874.	April to Sept. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,045,200	1,356,387	1,466,577	110,190	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	376,000	178,087	183,999	5,912	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	156,907	155,551	...	1,356
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,447,700	1,172,726	1,187,041	14,315	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	208,325	168,712	...	39,613
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	41,157	41,935	778	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	179,000	...	91,883	5,797	...
8.—Customs ...	498,000	86,086	259,374	41,297	...
9.—Salt ...	2,300,000	218,077	1,863,121	...	114,115
10.—Opium ...	74,000	1,967,236	37,453	3,914	...
11.—Stamps ...	73,600	33,539	41,516	...	37,749
12.—Mint ...	752,500	79,265	395,951	14,488	...
13.—Post Office ...	395,000	381,466	145,955	17,841	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	1,247,400	128,114	615,562	21,487	...
15.—Administration of Justice ...	278,000	594,075	114,527	...	10,164
16.—Minor Departments ...	2,337,500	124,691	1,138,936	11,628	...
17.—Law and Justice ...	402,600	1,127,308	170,443	...	23,864
18.—Marine ...	160,100	194,307	76,762	...	1,843
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	180,200	78,605	90,065	...	1,779
20.—Medical Services ...	303,000	91,844	161,663	9,779	...
21.—Political Agencies ...	1,675,600	638,817	624,008	...	14,809
22.—Allowances and Assignments ...	695,500	331,052	342,874	11,822	...
24.—Superannuation ...	1,390,000	322,989	781,318	458,329	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	43,800	35,219	18,383	...	16,836
26.—Miscellaneous ...	5,058,400	2,515,064	2,541,610	26,546	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	...	...	269	269	...
28.—Famine Relief ...					
TOTAL ...	24,731,900	12,213,227	12,705,491	492,264	...
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	5,597,517	5,696,678	99,161	...
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	953,428	1,120,596	167,168	...
Ditto, Extraordinary ...	3,600,200	1,345,330	1,451,456	106,126	...
Land and Supervision of Revenue in India ...	91,000	37,667	34,758	...	2,909
Guaranteed Interest in India ...	35,000	18,740	17,833	...	907
State Railways ...	180,000	45,809	100,120	54,311	...
Working Expenses Guaranteed Railways, including Profits ...	4,307,900	1,538,585	1,580,096	41,511	...
TOTAL ...	47,446,600	21,750,803	22,707,028	956,726	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	13,617,300	6,700,650	6,343,591	...	356,959
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	28,450,853	29,050,619	599,766	...

*Indian including Ceylon up to August.
†Indo-European up to July.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1876.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 15th February 1876.

Babu Karna Maya Banerjee, 3rd Grade Accountant, attached to the Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th February 1876 from the privilege leave granted him in Notification dated 18th December 1875.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th February 1876.

No. 27.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 16th December 1875.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. W. H. Duval, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 11th February 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Ogden, Accountant, 4th Grade, was granted privilege leave on the 3rd January 1876, and reported his return on 23rd idem.

The 15th February 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. S. Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd Grade, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 10th instant, from the leave on medical certificate to Europe for six months (subsequently extended to nine months by the Secretary of State), granted under Government of India Gazette Notification, Part II, No. 466, dated 2nd April 1875, and is granted subsidiary leave from 1st to 10th current inclusive.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 28th January 1876.

No. 8.—Mr. W. R. Hussey, Accountant, 4th Grade, Store-keeper's Office, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half from 17th January 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 17th April 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Fatehabad Division to the Barnagar Division.

No. 11.—Babu Bhootnath Dass, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Deputy Controller, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to the Office of Store-keeper, Neemuch State Railway, Depôt Stores, Indore.

The 2nd February 1876.

No. 12.—Babu Chooney Lall Dass, Assistant Surgeon, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for thirty-five days from 31st January 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 4th February 1876.

No. 13.—Babu Kundun Lall, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Nerbudda Division, Holkar State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th February 1876.

No. 14.—Babu Denonath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Barnagar Division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 1st February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 330.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 466, dated 15th November 1875, Sergeant F. Allen, late Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the 3rd January 1876.

No. 331.—Sergeant H. Mathews, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 300, dated 6th December 1875, on the 29th January 1876.

The 9th February 1876.

No. 334.—Mr. J. A. Edwards, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghotkee Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, in extension of that granted him in this Office Notification No. 310, dated 4th January 1876.

No 335.—Mr. T. C. Marshall, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Larkhana Division, is granted thirty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from August 23rd. This cancels this Office Notification No. 221 of 20th September 1875.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 336.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. R. C. Williams, Engineer Apprentice, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

Lieutenant J. F. Hewson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District.

Sergeant H. Mathews, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Mehur Division to Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, as a temporary measure.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd February 1876.

No. 151.—Referring to Gazette Notification No. 16, dated 4th January 1876, Babu Shyamlall Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return, on the forenoon of 1st February 1876, from one month's privilege leave.

The 3rd February 1876.

No. 153.—Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 10th January 1876, has reported his departure from Ajmere to have been on the forenoon of the 11th January 1876.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 15th February 1876.

No. 4.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 12 of 19th January 1876, Mr. J. E. Phipps Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 6th ultimo, and is posted to this office as Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 5.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 11 of the 18th January 1876, Mr. J. T. Fernandez, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 22nd January 1876, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

No. 6.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 2240 E. of 25th October 1875, Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure on 26th December 1875 for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi and returned on the afternoon of the 29th January 1876, and is re-posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 172 of 26th January 1876, Mr. T. Concannon, Engineer Apprentice, reported himself at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 31st January 1876, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

No. 8.—Mr. V. Righy, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Durbhunga Division to the Kosee Extension Surveys, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 9.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 2 of 3rd January 1876, Mr. J. Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 218 E., of 5th February 1876, Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Engineer Apprentice, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 14th instant, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saïdpur, Parbatipur, the 15th February 1876.

No. 133.—The following Engineers, transferred to this Railway by the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6 of 10th January 1876, reported their arrival on the dates named:—

Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 26th January.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of 24th January 1876.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of 26th January.

No. 134.—The under-mentioned Engineers are posted to the Assam Extension Survey:—

Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Goalpara Survey Party.

Mr. J. Watkin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Goalpara Survey Party.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Goalpara Survey Party.

Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Cooch Behar Survey Party.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Cooch Behar Survey Party.

Mr. G. F. Beyts, Surveyor, transferred from No. 1, Nator Division, to Cooch Behar Survey Party.

No. 135.—Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B. S. C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, No. 4, Haldibari Division, availed himself of one month's preparatory leave, granted in Director's Notification, No. 15 of 25th January 1876, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

No. 136.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 191 of 29th November 1875, by the Director of State Railways, and rejoined this line on the forenoon of the 18th January 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 7th 1876 ...	...	...	...	7,47,020	26,73,487
„ 8th „ ...	1,11,690	...	1,11,690	7,48,457	26,73,487
„ 9th „ ...	...	...	1,11,690	7,49,991	26,73,487
„ 10th „ ...	...	...	1,11,690	7,50,443	26,73,487
„ 11th „ ...	...	...	1,11,686	7,52,391	26,73,487
„ 12th „ ...	...	...	1,11,686	7,52,451	26,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 14th Feb.* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,* *Offg. Mint Master.*

2 b

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Devendranath	... Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Presidency College.
Govindacharan	... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	... Ditto.
David, Ismail	... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Das, Gnanendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Bhuttacharyya, Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Revatimohan	... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Nandakrishna	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Abhayacharan	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Das, Bipinvihari	... Teacher.
Matilal, Surendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mitra, Charuchandra	... Presidency College.
Munshilal	... Delhi College.
Ray, Kedarnath	... Dacca College.
Sen, Kalikumar	... Presidency College.
Sriram	... Canning College, Lucknow.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 18th February 1876.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-64.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	of 1858-59.	of 1859-60.	of 1862-63.	of 1865-66.	of 1866-67.	of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	of 1872.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1864-65.	of 1862-63.	5 Per cent. Loan of 1866-67.	5 per cent. Loan of 1868-69.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1883.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st January 1876	55,600	33,173		2,346	15,22,666	21,53,500		38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,67,100	1,81,79,900	1,10,32,800	1,68,84,900	83,800	5,25,56,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1876 ...	...	...		...	...	10,000		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1876 ...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1876 ...	...	...		...	...	88,000		...	...	68,300	...	...	...	...	1,41,800	...	...	5,10,600
	55,600	33,173		2,346	15,22,666	21,75,700		38,50,300	2,53,000	3,17,87,100	1,81,79,900	1,10,32,800	1,69,21,300	83,800	5,28,34,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,40,88,985
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...		...	...	17,300		...	2,000	3,70,000	25,800	39,100	36,400	...	73,000	...	...	5,63,500
Balance on 16th February 1876	55,600	33,173		2,346	15,22,666	21,58,400		38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,67,100	1,81,79,900	1,10,32,800	1,68,84,900	83,800	5,25,56,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 14th Dec. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,253 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,166 lakhs.

5	,,	,,	3	,,	
1	,,	,,	2	,,	
7	,,	,,	11	,,	
6	,,	,,	5	,,	
2,277			2,177 lakhs.		
2,177					
... 100					

16th Dec.	1875 to 31st	,,	,,
1st January	1876 to 15th January	1876	,,
16th	,, to 31st	,,	,,
1st February	,, to 16th February	,,	,,

Balance against India ... 100 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th Feb. 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	19,02,805	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 1,39,97,914 15 10)		3,16,08,493	1	2
General Treasury Balance at Branches (Rs. 1,76,10,578 1 4)				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	2,51,73,396	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	7,97,919	4	4
Sundries	...	4,93,144	0	11
TOTAL	...	8,19,75,759	2	0

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	1,68,20,735	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	68,64,919	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	37,24,062	14	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	1,60,82,609	7	8
Dead Stock	...	10,67,172	3	0
Stamps	...	13,076	4	0
Balances with other Banks	...	6,18,844	11	5
Sundries	...	4,34,835	9	11
Bullion	...	20,168	13	7
		4,56,46,424	12	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,19,77,065 7 6)		3,63,29,334	5	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,43,52,268 14 3)				
TOTAL	...	8,19,75,759	2	0

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th February 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
316	B 44—50961	100	Mr. S. Brewty, Punrooty.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	
266	B 39—59463 / „ —59464	wrongly joined.	5	C. Casee Chetty & Co., Govindapa Naick Street, Madras.
304	B 44—52632		100	T. Venkiah, Kurnool.
	„ —56558		100	
	„ —57105		100	
	B 28—75161		500	
310	B 39—63739		5	A. Theroovengadasawmy Moodalier, Bangalore.
311	B 41—46254		10	Mahomed Ali, Chief Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.
312	B 43—27586 / „ —27589	wrongly joined.	50	M. Punpiah Chetty, 47, Vurda Mootheapen Street, Madras.
313	B 49—30524		10	T. Thegasoondrum Pillay, Tanjore.
314	B 49—26766 / „ —26765	wrongly joined.	10	Zillah Rungiah Chetty, Madras.
319	B 36—95116 / B 39—49754	ditto	5	Y. Ramiah Naidu, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th February 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
152	M 16—87466	10	Moonshi Ahmedun Khan, Manager, "Ususain Press," Ander Kote, Meerut.
153	C 84—64573	20	Mr. A. Gordon, Student, Elphinstone College, 2, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay.
154	C 99—10239	20	Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, No. 88, Byculla, Bombay.
1875-76.			
146	C 93—85980	100	Surgeon J. McCloghey, Indian Medical Department, Sholapur.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Rs.	
1875-76.			
146	C 93—85980	100	Surgeon J. McCloghey, Indian Medical Department, Sholapur.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th February 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
745	D 4—30317		50	Brigadier General Browne, Agra.
	„ —47209		50	
	L 49—83307		50	
	„ —89459		50	
	„ —89460		50	
	„ —89461		50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	
746	D 10—44624		5	P. Philpott, Esq., Narora.
	„ —44625		5	
	D 5—63643		20	
	L 47—10133		20	
748	D 10—69762 / „ —69757	wrongly joined.	5	Messrs. D. Fernandes & Co., Bombay.
749	D 6—26542 / F 7—55042	ditto	10	Messrs. Kerrtarruck & Co., Calcutta.
750	L 51—19919		100	Girdhari Lall Manohar Lall, Mainporie.
751	D 11—25083	mutilated	10	Boodh Singh, Jullundur.
	L 49—77447	ditto	50	
752	D 7—74357		100	Govind Dass, Banda.
754	D 10—63109		5	Mrs. Thomason, Bareilly.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th February 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
33	E 10—06204	10	Mr. E. M. Bareiro, Apothecary, Dalhousie.
34	L 19—92067	50	Kenehya, Manasan, Tehsil Zufferwal, *vid* Sealkote.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Rs.	
7	E 4—14712 / „ —14713	wrongly joined.	50	Mit Sing, Daffadar, X Regiment, Bengal Lancers, Camp Delhi.
14	E 3—81143		100	Messrs. Dut, Bhur & Co., Calcutta.
	„ —81145		100	
22	E 4—76846		50	The Manager, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Calcutta.
	E 12—00525		20	
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26	E 6—67186 / „ —63904	wrongly joined.	10	Babu T. C. Banerje, Booking Clerk, East Indian Railway, Ghaseeabad.
30	E 5—72618 / „ —91189	ditto	20	R. Ballard, Esq., Palampore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th February 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
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Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 3—08305	100	Mundalika Ramachendrudu, of Coconada.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 4th February 1876.

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Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTES.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 8—43948 / „ —43949	20	Mr. Laxuman Govind, Great Indian Peninsular Railway Munmar.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
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H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

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351	L 69—42251	100	Babu Haran Chunder Biswas.
	„ —33311	100	
352	L 64—84543	20	Turton Smith, Esq.
	„ —84546	20	
	L 65—28400	20	
353	L 69—48904	100	Babu Radhika Nath Khan.
357	L 53—23957	1,000	Syud Buckht.
359	L 67—23973	50	Sharafutoollah Hajee.
	L 66—99951	50	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

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Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
223	L 2—56307 } —56309 }	10	Bunseedhur Khettry.
224	L 4—31746 } „ —31749 }	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	L 1—83825 } L 4—88366 }	10	
	L 45—67963 } „ —67965 }	20	
	L 44—27046 } „ —27045 }	10	
	L 45—47407 } „ —47405 }	20	
	L 22—14737 } „ —14732 }	5	
	„ —12246 } „ —12245 }	5	
	„ —14665 } „ —14664 }	5	
225	L 60—81379 } L 57—38699 }	10	Shaik Mohibboollah.
226	L 20—95240 } „ —77634 }	5	F. J. L. Lyell, Esq.
227	L 20—38761 } „ —38762 }	5	Babu Hurry Mohun Ghall.
228	L 20—37449 } „ —37448 }	5	L. C. Vogel, Esq.
229	L 63—07063 } „ —07064 }	20	E. W. S. Login, Esq.
470	L 44—61909	10	Babu Dhonunjoy Jana.
471	L 64—65592	20	Babu Raj Coomar Mookerjee.
	„ —60670	20	
	„ —16217	20	
	„ —42884	20	
	L 23—33826	5	
	„ —33825	5	
472	A 27—83957	20	J. Maxwell, Esq.
	„ —63458	20	
473	L 45—02153	20	G. T. Peppe, Esq.
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CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 18th February* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1876.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *H. Apcar* and *Venice*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *vid* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *vid* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 24th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th February 1876.

Agent, Mofussil Trading Agency.
Allpress, Mrs.
Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baines, Capt. J. E.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barnett, H. C.
Barrett, M.
Bedmiles, H. S.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Berkely, W.
Biscaccianti, A.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackshaw, C.
Blackwell, J. W.
Blunt, F. B.
Bohun Bun, Messrs., and Co.
Bolton, H.
Bowles, C. D.
Burrage, Mrs. Anne.
Burton, James.
Caddy, P. J.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Chambers, Major.
Chatterjee and Co.
Christie, Miss.
Creagh, Surg.-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Cunnison, James.
Creper, W.
Currie, R.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Day, Major.
Degener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Dickson, Mrs. C. B.
Doig, Mrs.
Douglas, Capt.
Duke, Oliver.
Duval, W. H. D.
Edgar, T.
Enerer, C.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Frost, Miss T.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, Capt. G.
Green, S. A.
Green, R. E.
Grobb, Julius.
H. H. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chunder Mookerjee.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Henderson, A. C.
Hewertt, W.
Hill, Lt. Col. G. M.
Hobbs, R. J.
Hope, Col.
Hoskins, Mrs. M.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Huey, Capt. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt. T. B.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jacob, M. J.
Johns, Miss.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johnson, Surg.-Major W. H.
Jordan, J. C.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddell, Mrs.
Liddle, Mrs.
Lingham, E. G.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacCarthy, C.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A. A.
Mawson, W. P.
McEven, A. N.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Mohun Ch. Roychowdry.
Monty, Charles.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Murray, Major A. H.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Norville, Geo.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pearce, G. S.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Price & Young, Messrs.
P osono Ch. Banerjee.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Reid, Monsieur.
Richardson, James.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Shouldham, Miss.
Slater, J.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiggles, J. H.
Storks, Sidney.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Testar, Mrs. C.
Townsend, E. S.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Welsh, J. W.
White, C. E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
"B."
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Byrnes, J.
Carpenter, W. J.
Carter, Bonham.
Cottam, Henry.
Danison, Co.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
E. B.
Evans, Miss.
Field, Miss Clara.
Field, Rev. H. M. (D.D.)
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hastings, Lord.
Henderson, Dr. J. D.
Henderson, W.
Henderson, Dr.
Henty, G. A.
Hoare, H. E.
Hutton, D'Arcy.
Irvin, R.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Macbean, J.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Masson, Emile.
McConnell, K. J.
McLauchlin, A.
McWilliams.
Mourity, J. J.
Nash, G. S.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ribur, D.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Russell, A. E.
Snow, J. T.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Strange, W. S.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Wardle, J. L.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Wheeler, C.
Widgery, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Mooney, L. H.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Wardle, T. L.

Papers.

Aubinash Chunder Mitter.
Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Money, Miss F.
Wardle, T. L.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

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Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with Map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 11 annas.*

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Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

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Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

A few copies only.

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency: and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price:*

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J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

***No. IV, for February* 1876.**

CONTENTS.

The Trade Centres of Bengal (No. I.—Serajgunge).—Agricultural Statistics of the Soopool Sub-Division.—Food Staples in Habitual and General Consumption in North Behar.—The Proportion of Revenue Assessment to Produce in the Bombay Presidency.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Sussunia Stone Quarries.—Agricultural Statistics of Beerbhoom.—Sugar Manufacture and Trade at Kotchandpore, in the District of Jessore.—The Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces, 1874-75.—The General Accuracy of the Bengal Census of 1872.—Sea-borne Trade of Kurrachee.—Export of Jute and Gunny Bags from Calcutta, 1866 to 1875.—Jail Mortality, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Bengal, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the month of December 1875.—Deterioration of the Silk Industry in Japan.—Rice Imports into Calcutta by Sea from 1872-73 to 1874-75.—Detailed statements illustrating the effect of the Famine of 1874 on Rice Exports from Bengal.—The Soonderbuns (No. 1).—The use of Green Manure in the Cultivation of Opium.—Preparation of Morphia and Narcotine at the Benares Opium Agency.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during November 1875.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India, No. I.—British Trade in 1875.—Principal Branches of Trade in the United Kingdom during 1875.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

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All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

CONTENTS OF No. 3.

Statistics of Food-Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1876.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne has been appointed Clerk to the Honorable the Chief Justice, with a lien on his former appointment of Head Assistant in the English Office of the Court on the Appellate Side.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. K. Mackay, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 6th to 10th February 1876, inclusive, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 15th February 1876.

No. 167.—Captain C. T. Lane, Officiating Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th March 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 18th February 1876.

No. $\frac{262}{203}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, in medical charge, Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 19th January 1876, to enable him to join his appointment.

No. $\frac{278}{208}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel J. A. Wright, Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, is granted sixteen days' preparatory leave from the 15th of March next, to enable him to embark from Bombay, on the 1st of April 1876, on the two years' furlough granted him in Government General Orders, No. 1319, dated 31st December 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 21st February 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 7th February 1876.

No. 4.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghoshall, Accountant, 4th Grade, has been granted forty-two days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 9th February 1876.

No. 5.—Hari Ramchunder Agashe, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted fifteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th February 1876.

No. 16.—Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, as required by Public Works Department Code II. iv. 25, on 15th January 1876.

The 10th February 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 11th February 1876.

No. 18.—Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 19.—Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

No. 20.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. Leeds, *Bart.*, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from 6th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

No. 21.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 3rd January 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle, Military Works, is granted 11 months' furlough; also one month's preparatory leave from 27th February 1876, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

No. 23.—Lieutenant R. J. B. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, as required by Public Works Code II. iv. 21, on 2nd February 1876.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, returned from the 2 months and 20 days' sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 3, dated 11th January 1876, on the forenoon of 4th February 1876. The unexpired portion of his leave (20 days) is hereby cancelled.

No. 26.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from 2nd to 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 27.—Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., appointed to the Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 35, dated 24th January 1876, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

The 18th February 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, as required by Public Works Code II. iv. 24, on 3rd January 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 18th February 1876.

No. 8.—Honorary Lieutenant H. Smith, Barrack Master, temporarily employed in the Meerut Division, Military Works, reported his departure from Meerut on the 14th February 1876, in order to rejoin the 4th Circle, Military Works.

R. TYNDALL, C.E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 432.—Major John Birney, R.E., Executive Engineer, II Ranikhet Special Military Works Division, returned on the afternoon of the 7th February from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 265 of 31st January 1876, and took over charge of the Division from Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R.E., Assistant Engineer.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 248.—Mr. W. B. Harington, C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Mooltan Division, Special Military Works, to Mr. J. E. Hilton, Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of 11th instant.

No. 249.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received over charge of the Mooltan Division, Special Military Works, from Mr. W. B. Harington, C.E., Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of 11th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdy. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 18th February 1876.

Babu Debendra Chundra Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st March 1876.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R.E.*,
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th February 1876.

No. 29.—Doctor R. Willmot, in medical charge of the Rajputana State Railway, is granted twenty months' leave on medical certificate and fourteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 19th February 1876.

No. 30.—Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 62 of the 7th February 1876, Mr. A. Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 32.—Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave without allowances, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 23 of the 28th January 1875.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 12th February 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the late Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, to Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, Holkar State Railway, on the 2nd December 1875.

The 15th February 1876.

No. 16.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 30th August 1875, Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival on the 14th February 1876, and is posted to the Survey Division.

The 16th February 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 18.—Mr. J. E. Howe, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 20th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 18th February 1876.

No. 6.—Mr. J. M. Ferrell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to Tirhoot State Railway, under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 19, dated 2nd February 1876, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 7.—Doctor R. Willmot, in medical charge of the Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 29, dated 17th February 1876, on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 9th February 1876.

No. 162.—Mr. F. W. Papworth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 14, dated 25th January 1876, reported his departure from Ajmere on the afternoon of 20th January 1876.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 337.—Mr. T. Johnston, Brick-maker, late of the Sehwan Division, was granted leave on medical certificate (on full pay) for twenty-seven days, with effect from the 6th September 1875.

No. 338.—Mr. J. H. deRienzi, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kotri Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 18th February 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 46 of 28th January 1876, Mr. C. F. Stevens, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 14th instant, and is posted to the office of the Store-keeper, Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 12.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 161E of 24th January 1876, Mr. J. Jackson, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and is posted to the Somastipoor Division.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 48 of 28th January 1876, Mr. W. H. Brand, Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and received charge of the Office of Controller of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, from Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

No. 14.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification, No. 18 of 28th January 1876, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Bombay on the afternoon of the 6th February 1876, and at Dinapore, on the afternoon of the 17th idem, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 12th February 1876.

No. 23.—Under orders from the Director of State Railways, the Survey Circle of the Punjab Northern State Railway is abolished, and the Jhelum Section constituted in lieu of it, with effect from the 1st January 1876.

Mr. H. Lambert, temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge.

CHENAB DIVISION.

Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in charge.
Mr. H. Johnson, temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Major H. R. Faber, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. W. Millett, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. A. Wallace, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. N. Robinson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. R. Howarth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. T. Russell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. T. MacReddie, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Sub-Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade..
Mr. G. W. Rolfe, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. H. Berry, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. Briston, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. Peter Henry Gorman, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Shekh Edoo, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.
Harrish Chunder Paul, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Mirza Tahir Hussain, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.
Keshub Chander Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. V. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Raj Komar Mokeerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade.
C. W. Thomas, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade.
Issen Chander Chatterjee, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade.

JHELUM DIVISION.

Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge.
Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Harvie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. Price Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. G. T. Berrill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. J. Alchin, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. W. Halloway, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Tej Roi, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Brady, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Spratt, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

BAKRALA DIVISION.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge.
Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Captain W. H. Browne, S.C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Lawson, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

SOHAN DIVISION.

Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in charge.
Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 24.—A new division extending from Rawulpindi to Attock is formed, to be called the "Indus Division," and the following Officers are posted to it:—

Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in charge.
Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 25.—Mr. H. Clutterbuck, Covenanted Mechanic, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Jhelum Division. Mr. Clutterbuck left the former Section on the forenoon of the 7th February 1876 and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of 8th idem.

No. 26.—**Mr. H. Clutterbuck, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Section to the Jhelum Division. Mr. Clutterbuck left the former Section on the forenoon of 7th February 1876 and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of** 8th idem.

No. 27.—Under orders from the Director of State Railways, Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his departure on transfer for the Tirhoot State Railway on the afternoon of 7th February 1876.

The 19th February 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Division to the Sohan Division. Mr. Parkes left the former on the afternoon of the 2nd February 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 3rd idem.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief, and Manager,
Punjab Northern State Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, Parbatipur, the 16th February 1876.

No. 137.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 49 of 25th May 1875, on the forenoon of 12th November 1875.

No. 138.—With reference to Notification No. 109 of 13th December 1875, Baboo Kally Kristo Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined No. 2 Division on the forenoon of the 6th idem, and relieved Mr. E. A. Coello of his duties on the afternoon of the 13th.

No. 139.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 131 of 26th January 1876, and is transferred to the Principal Store-keeper's Office, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th February 1876.

No. 140.—Baboo Mohes Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, is transferred to No. 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th December 1875.

No. 141.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 14 of 25th January 1876, Mr. F. W. Papworth, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred from Western Rajputana State Railway, joined this line on the afternoon of the 30th idem, and is posted to No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division.

No. 142.—Mr. H. Leonard, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Controller of Accounts, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th February 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 143.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Singhi, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, is transferred to No. 5, Mahanaddi Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 25th December.

No. 144.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 117 of 31st December 1875, for "Forenoon", read "Afternoon".

No. 145.—Mr. H. E. Gabler, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, on special transport duty at Kushtia, is posted to No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 14th January 1876.

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 146.—Mr. H. Leonard, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Controller of Accounts' Office, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 142 of 16th February 1876, on the forenoon of the 16th idem.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 14th, 1876 ...	...	1,18,874	44	8,65,395	25,73,487
„ 15th „ ...	...	47	...	8,65,843	25,73,487
„ 16th „ ...	...	...	...	8,65,907	25,73,487
„ 17th „ ...	...	...	...	8,65,685	25,73,487
„ 18th „ ...	...	...	...	8,65,646	25,73,487
„ 19th „ ...	...	...	...	8,15,613	25,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st Feb. 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	19,02,780	13	1
	Rs. A. P.				
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...1,37,06,733 5 11				
General Treasury Balance at Branches	...1,78,74,392 15 3		3,15,81,126	5	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,55,67,744	0	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	9,14,450	3	1
Sundries	... ...	...	5,45,530	14	2
TOTAL		...	8,25,11,632	4	2

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P
Government Securities	...	...	1,67,00,239	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	69,20,682	6	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	31,49,247	6	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,73,83,256	2	0
Dead Stock	...	...	10,68,688	11	3
Stamps	...	...	12,826	2	0
Balances with other Banks		...	3,45,881	0	5
Sundries	...	...	1,72,030	7	3
Bullion	...	...	17,866	1	7
			4,57,70,707	13	1
	Rs. A. P.				
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,19,98,628 15 0				
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	2,47,42,295 8 1		3,67,40,924	7	1
TOTAL		...	8,25,11,632	4	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 24th February 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Devendranath	... Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Presidency College.
Govindacharan	... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	... Ditto.
David, Ismail	... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Das, Gnanendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Bhuttacharyya, Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Revatimohan	... **Dacca College.**

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Nandakrishna	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Abhayacharan	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Das, Bipinvihari	... Teacher.
Matilal, Surendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mitra, Charuchandra	... Presidency College.
Munshilal	... Delhi College.
Ray, Kedarnath	... Dacca College.
Sen, Kalikumar	... Presidency College.
Sriram	... Canning College, Lucknow.

The following addition is made to the list of successful Entrance candidates published in the *Gazette of India* of 15th January last:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Kasiram	... Lahore Government School.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 18th February 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
329	B 41—96343	10	M. Subba Row, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
	B 49—06349	10	
	„ —08002	10	
	B 35—47641	20	
	„ —76484	20	
	„ —76485	20	
	„ —94023	20	
	„ —94062	20	
	B 44—30386	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

299	B 38—44023	100	Hazarimul Gopilaul, Madras.
305	B 30—59837	20	Mrs. E. de Nantenil, Pondicherry.
307	B 44—26999	100	A. Ananda Row, Pleader, Chickmugloor.
	B 28—71276	500	
320	B 36—71663	5	Mr. G. Perkins, Bangalore.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th February 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
111	C 97—16388	10	Ramchundra Atmaram Olakar, Karkoon, Talooka Dindoree, Zillah Nassick.
118	C 99—13231	20	Mr. P. Gerrard, Sub-Assistant, Government Telegraph Store Department, Bombay.
139	C 99—35327	20	Lieutenant E. Johnson, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Mhow.
	M 17—91148	10	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th February 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
765	A 34—71622	20	The Post Master, Calcutta.
766	A 44—76749	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

668	D 5—75580 wrongly joined.	20	Annundjee, Calcutta.
	„ —75581 wrongly joined.		
757	D 5—40456	20	G. H. List, Esq., C. E., Basti.
	„ —41064	20	
	„ —56710	20	
759	D 10—74040	5	Mr. S. J. Naher, Pertabgarh.
762	D 10—46895	5	Mr. D. A. Pinto, Calcutta.
764	L 49—88875	50	Colonel J. A. Angelo, Morar.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th February 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
23	E 6—68568	10	Mr. R. W. Hawkes, 9, Creek Row, Calcutta.
31	E 4—76135	50	Gunga Ram, Station Master, S. P. & D. Railway, Montgomery.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th February 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 2—19184	20	Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner, Akola.
K 3—13642	50	
K 4—18821	100	
C 91—05761	10	Kashinath Yadow, Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bassim.
K 3—13657	50	

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th February 1876.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
360	A 88—56373	1,000	Babu Grish Chunder Ghose.
361	L 77—87763	20	Babu Roma Nath Chuckerbutty.
	„ —87764	20	
	„ —87767	20	
	„ —87766	20	
362	L 68—72232	100	Babu Modhoo Sooden Pattra.
	„ —02095	100	
	L 22—10246	5	
	L 21—96855	5	
363	L 10—79154	5	W. Cousin, Esq.
364	L 68—87789	100	Babu Doorga Prosad Datta Barua.
366	L 70—06936	1,000	Dhurum Narain, Hurruck Narain.
	L 69—27592	100	
	„ —11820	100	
	„ —39515	100	
	„ —54212	100	
	„ —41330	100	
367	L 67—19899	50	Babu Radhagobindo Roy.
368	L 62—04794	10	Babu Govendra Chunder Ghose.
	L 42—13299	10	
	L 59—77333	10	
370	L 69—33433	100	Babu Shosibhoosun Sircar.
371	L 65—98804	20	Babu Wooma Churn Chatterjee.
372	L 60—25851	10	M. Wilcox, Esq.
373	L 61—00870	10	Babu Sreeputty Sen.
374	L 77—79271	20	Babu Behary Lal Audy.
	L 58—16447	10	
375	L 46—69819	20	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
376	L 68—35164	100	Babu Dindoyal Pramanick.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
230	L 53—56932 „ —56930	10	Babu Janoky Nath Chatterjee.
231	L 63—56766 „ —56772	20	Babu Nilmani Ganguli.
232	L 63—93083 „ —93089	20	Koonnee Lal.
233	L 40—62552 „ —62551	10	Hafiz Ali.
234	L 64—47792 „ —47793	20	Babu Nundo Lal Kur.
235	L 62—02287 „ —02286	10	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co.
236	L 22—75558 „ —75559	5	Babu Kally Kissore Mookerjee.
237	L 23—17604 „ —17640	5	Babu Troylucko Nath Paul.
491	L 69—43226	100	Edward Dubois de Saran, Esq.
492	L 43—85557	10	Lieutenant J. C. Kinchant.
493	L 64—96968	20	Babu Radha Nath Bhuttacharjee.
494	L 69—04952	100	R. Haughton, Esq.
	„ —04953	100	
	„ —04954	100	
	„ —04955	100	
	„ —04956	100	
	„ —04957	100	
	„ —04958	100	
	„ —04959	100	
	„ —04960	100	
495	L 53—57877	1,000	Oomer Hajee Hossain.
	L 52—15436	500	
	L 69—23910	100	
496	L 9—37900	5	Babu Huroprosono Tarufdar.
	„ —37901	5	
497	L 36—86716	20	Babu Jogendro Chunder Choudhury.
	L 45—73812	20	
498	A 96—79165	10	Babu Gunga Nath Maulick.
499	L 63—73368	20	Babu Koylas Chunder Mookerjee.
500	L 64—54464	20	Babu Dwarkanath Ganguli.
	L 59—06606	10	
	L 20—45865	5	
501	L 11—43895	5	Babu Rakhal Raj Roy.
	L 16—91165	5	
502	L 15—68076	5	Babu Jogendro Nath Bose.
503	L 66—64645	50	Babu Modhoo Sooden Ghose.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 25th February* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 7—56217	10	Pragji Valji Katchi, Shop-keeper, Kurrachee.
„ —56248	10	
„ —58180	10	
„ —60947	10	
G 8—27143	20	Boota Shah, Rama Shah, Gooroo Bazar, Amritsur.
G 8—29671	20	Messrs. Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 16th February* 1876.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—41187	20	Messrs. Oakes & Co., for Messrs. Abdool Cawder & Co., Ootacamund.
B 34—60035	10	
—60061	10	
J 7—47573	5	Mrs. M. A. Hodgson, Ootacamund.
—47574	5	
J 3—66463	100	Thonthee Venkiah, of Kurnool.
—68536	100	
J 7—44233	5	Mr. G. Perkins, of Bangalore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 14th February* 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1876.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Flamingo*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Khandalla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 1st March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 1st March, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 3rd March 1876.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 2nd idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 4th March, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th February 1876.

Allpress, Mrs.
Amson, Major-Genl.
Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Bangh, Lt. G. S.
Baines, Capt. J. E.
Baines, Mrs.
Barnard, Miss.
Barnett, H. O.
Barrett, M.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Biscaccianti, A.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackshaw, C.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs., and Co.
Bolton, H.
Brewer, W. J.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Caddy, P. J.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Chambers, Major.
Chatterjee and Co.
Christie, Miss.
Creagh, Surgeon-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Crowley, Mrs.
Cunnison, James.
Curranee, Messrs. N. V., and Co.
Currie, R.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Day, Major.
Degener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Dickson, Mrs. C. B.
Doig, Mrs.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Duval, W. H. D.
Edgar, T.
Emerer, C.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Frost, Miss T.
Garrin, T.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, Capt. G.
Green, S. A.
Green, R. E.
Grobb, Julius.
Grinzelar, Miss A. M.
H. H. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hewertt, W.
Higgs, W. H.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M.
Hobbs, R. J.
Hope, Col.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Huey, Capt. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt. T. B.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jackson, J. M.
Johns, Miss.

Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johnson, Surg. Major W. H.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Lingham, E. G.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacCarthy, C.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Madden, Mrs.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A. A.
Mawson, W. P.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Molesworth, G. L.
Monte, C.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pearce, G. S.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Reily, James.
Richardson, James.
Roberts, Rev. Eillis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Scott, Dr. J. A.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Sinaes, Miss A. S.
Slater, J.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stainfeld, Col. H. H.
Stevenson, A. J.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Testar, Mrs. C.
Timms, Mr. C. H.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Vangrieken, Mrs. S.
White, C. Æ.
Whitecombe, T. S.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
"B."
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Danison, Co.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Hastings, Lord.
Hatton, T.
Henderson, Dr. J. D.
Henderson, W.
Henty, G. A.
Hutton, D'Arcy.
Irvin, R.
James, C. F.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
McConnell, K. J.
McLauchlin, A.
McWilliams, Miss.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Nash, G. S.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Postlethwaite, G. F.
Ribur, D.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Russell, A. E.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Snow, J. T.
Strange, W. S.
Tarmer, H. T.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Vice, C. F.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Widgery, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.
Mooney, L. H.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Welner, Capt.

Papers.

Aubinash Chunder Mitter.
Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, "Oriental Magazine."
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Fosbery, Major, R.A. (R.A.)
Haslam, F.
Meen Bahadoor Rana.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPÔT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing. No. 8, Hastings Street.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. {Register No. 75.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

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HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1876.

The following Rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal are now published for general information.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JURY RULES.

Existing rules repealed.

I. All existing rules now in force in the High Court, relating to the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging and service of Jurors, are hereby repealed, and the following rules in lieu thereof are made and passed as the rules of the High Court, to take effect from the 1st day of March 1876.

Qualification of Jurors.

II. Subject to the right of challenge mentioned in Section 47 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, every male person resident or personally working for gain, in the Town of Calcutta, other than a subject of any Foreign State, who is not an American, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town, provided he be a resident holder of a house or tenement within the said Town of the monthly value of not less than thirty rupees; or has property or interest in lands, tenements, or goods within the Province of Bengal, worth the sum of not less than rupees three thousand; or is in receipt of an income or salary of not less than rupees one hundred a month.

Disqualification of Jurors.

III. No person shall be liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town of Calcutta who holds any office in or under the High Court; or who receives any pay or emolument for any employment in any office or under any officer thereof, or for executing any duties of Police; or who not being an American, is the subject of any Foreign State; or who is under the age of twenty-one years or above the age of sixty years; or who has been convicted of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any law in force in British India; or who is a lunatic or idiot; or who does not understand English when spoken.

Persons exempted from serving on Juries.

IV. The following persons are exempted from liability to serve on Juries, and shall not be put upon the list of Jurors, *viz.*:—

1. The Viceroy and Governor General of India.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
3. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India.
4. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, respectively, for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
5. Judges.
6. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Viceroy.
7. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

8. The Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Governments of India and Bengal, respectively.
9. The Members and Secretaries of the Board of Revenue.
10. Officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine.
11. Advocates, Vakeels and Attornies of the High Court in actual practice, and Managing Clerks to Attornies.
12. Clergymen of the Church of England, and persons actually employed as ministers of any religious worship whatsoever, and not engaged in any secular employment, except that of teaching.
13. The Comptroller General of Accounts of the Government of India.
14. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary to the Justices of the Peace, and the Health Officer.
15. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.
16. The Secretary and Treasurer, and the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.
17. The Mint Master.
18. The Collector of Customs, and all persons employed in the Customs Department.
19. The Director General of the Post Office, and all persons employed in the Post Office.
20. The Director General of Electric Telegraphs, and all persons employed in the Telegraph Department.
21. The Controller General of Military Expenditure.
22. The Inspector General of Jails, L. P.
23. The Surveyor General, and Deputy Surveyor General.
24. The Administrator General.
25. The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
26. The Accountant General of Bengal.
27. The Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
28. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
29. The Director of Public Instruction.
30. All Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates receiving any pay or stipend from Government as such.
31. The Coroner.
32. Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries duly admitted and actually practising as such.
33. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries and Compounders in the Medical Service of the Government, or attached to any Hospital or Dispensary.
34. The Master Attendant, the Deputy Master Attendant, Harbour Masters, and all persons employed in the Pilot Service.
35. The Assay Master.
36. The Superintendent of Government Printing.
37. The Examiner of Claims.
38. The Currency establishment.
39. All persons exempted from personal appearance in the High Court, under Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, or any other similar enactment.
40. All domestic servants.
41. All persons who from mental or bodily infirmity shall be unfitted to serve on a Jury.

Subject to the right of challenge, every person whose name is in the Jury List qualified to serve as a Juror.

V. Subject to the right of challenge aforesaid, every person whose name shall be included in the Jury List, for the time being, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town of Calcutta.

Lists of Special and Common Jurors to be summoned for each Session, when and by whom to be prepared, and number of names to be contained therein.

VI. On some day not less than six weeks before the commencement of each Session, one of the Judges of the High Court shall cause to be made out lists of the persons to be summoned as Special and Common Jurors, respectively, for such Session. The list of Special Jurors shall contain the names of 30, and the list of Common Jurors the names of 70, persons of those respectively included in the lists of Special and Common Jurors. The lists shall be respectively called 'The Special Jurors' List' and 'The Common Jurors' List' for the particular Session, designating it by the date on which it is to commence, and shall be prepared as follows :—

List of Special Jurors how prepared.

(1). The names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the list of Special Jurors for such Session under Rule VII, X or XV, shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any one or more of such persons that he or they will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if the name had been drawn by lot for such Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries as, with those already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 30 persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and the names of such 30 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Special Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Special Jurors for such Session.

List of Common Jurors how prepared.

(2). In like manner the names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the Common Jurors' List for such Session under Rules VII, X or XV, shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any of them that such person will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if his name had been drawn by lot for that Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries as, with the names already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 70 persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries, and the names of such 70 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Common Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Common Jurors for such Session.

Mode of proceeding to draw the names of the Special and Common Jurors to be summoned.

VII. The mode of proceeding to draw the names of such Special and Common Jurors, respectively, shall be as follows :—

The names of all the Jurors in the lists of Special and Common Jurors, respectively, prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be numbered consecutively. The number attached in the list of Special Jurors to the name of each Juror liable to be summoned as a Special Juror for the Session for which the list of Special Jurors is to be prepared, shall be written on a distinct piece of card or parchment, the several pieces of card or parchment being all, as nearly as may be, of equal size and shape, and such cards or parchments shall be put together by the Clerk of the Crown into a box, and, on the day to be fixed for drawing the names of the Jurors, the Clerk of the Crown shall, in open Court, draw or cause to be drawn, the said cards or parchments, one after the other, until the requisite number of Special Jurors shall be obtained. The Juror on the Special Jurors' List, whose number on such list shall correspond with the number drawn, shall, subject to the provisions in these rules, be entered in the Special Jurors' List

for the Session, and a number denoting the order in which the name of each Juror is so drawn shall be set against the name of such Juror in the Special Jury List for the Session.

A similar course, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be adopted in drawing the names of the Common Jurors.

Names of deceased persons, or persons not liable to serve, or excused from service, to be set aside.

The Judge may order the name of any person who has actually served as a Juror in the preceding year and of any person known or believed to be dead, absent from Calcutta, or likely to be unable from illness or otherwise to attend, or known or believed not to be qualified or liable to serve as a Juror under these rules, to be set aside; and in every such case, an additional name shall be drawn in lieu of that so set aside, and the Judge, if he think fit, may order the name of any person so set aside, except on account of death or disqualification, to be entered on the list of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be then fixed.

Names of persons excused from service to be entered in list for future service.

VIII. The names, additions and places of abode of the several persons included in such Special and Common Jurors' Lists for the Session, shall be written therein and numbered in the order in which they shall have been drawn, and such lists shall be signed by the Judge.

Names to be arranged in the lists in the order in which they are drawn, with additions and places of abode.

IX. A copy of such lists shall be annexed to a Precept to the Sheriff, commanding him to summon the first 27 on the list of Special Jurors, and the first 55 on the list of Common Jurors, and, in case he shall not be able to summon the whole of the first 27 or 55, as the case may be, then to summon as many as shall be necessary to make up the full number of 27 or 55, of those in numerical order in such lists respectively next after the first 27 or 55.

Copy of lists to be annexed to Precept to the Sheriff to summon 27 Special Jurors and 55 Common Jurors in numerical order.

X. Any person whose name is included in the Special or Common Jurors' list for any Session may apply to the Clerk of the Crown to cause him to be excused from attendance as a Juror, either generally or at the particular Session. Such application shall be made at least one week before the day fixed for the commencement of the Session, and shall specify the grounds upon which the application is made. The Clerk of the Crown shall, as soon as possible after the last day allowed for making such applications, bring them before one of Judges of the Court, and such Judge shall pass orders thereupon, which shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Crown to the respective applicants. If the Judge shall think fit to excuse any of the applicants from attendance at the particular Session, he may do so unconditionally, or on condition of his serving at the next or some subsequent Session to be fixed, and any such conditional order shall operate as an authority to the Clerk of the Crown to include the name of such person in the list for such subsequent Session under the provisions of Rule VI.

The name of any Juror excused attending at one Session, on condition of his serving at a subsequent Session, to be inserted by the Clerk of the Crown in the list for such subsequent Session.

XI. Every person named in the lists mentioned in Rule VIII shall forthwith, or as soon as possible after the receipt of the Precept by the Sheriff, be summoned by him to attend at the Session for which he shall have been appointed to serve as a Juror, and such summons shall be served at least 10 days before the first day of the Session.

Jurors to be summoned 10 days before the first day of the Session.

XII. A summons to a Juror who resides out of the limits of the Town of Calcutta, and to whom access at his office or place of business within such limits is denied to the Sheriff's Officer, as also all notices, orders or other proceedings required to be served on him, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be addressed to him at his office or place of business aforesaid, or at his place of residence, and forwarded to him by post duly registered. The transmission by post as aforesaid of every such summons, or notice, or of a copy authenticated by the seal of the Court, of every such order or other proceeding, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, be deemed sufficient service thereof.

Service of a summons, or other process, on a Juror.

By post.

XIII. In all other cases every such summons, notice, order, or other proceeding, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be served on a Juror personally.

Personally.

XIV. The Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after service of the summons, and not later than one week before the commencement of the Session, return the Precept to the Clerk of the Crown, with two panels annexed thereto, one of the Special Jurors, and one of the Common Jurors, which panels shall show in a tabular form the names of the persons summoned and the particulars of service upon each; and if any person or persons named in the lists annexed to the Precept shall not have been served, the panel shall state that fact, and the reason why such person or persons has or have not been summoned: and in every case the reason why such service has not been effected shall be verified by the affidavit of the Officer whose duty it was to effect such service, and such affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Crown, with the return to the Precept.

Sheriff to return Precept with two panels, one of Special Jurors and one of Common Jurors, showing in tabular form names and particulars of service, and accounting for non-service.

XV. On the receipt of such return, the Clerk of the Crown shall, without delay, bring the same before one of the Judges of the Court. The said Judge may, if necessary, examine the Sheriff's Officer or Officers as to the truth of such return, and as to the circumstances of the service or of the absence of service on any person, and may direct service to be made upon the person or persons not already served in such manner as to him shall seem fit. The Judge, if he think fit, may cause the name of any person returned by the Sheriff as not summoned to be entered on the list of Jurors, either Special or Common, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be fixed by the Judge.

Sheriff's return to be immediately laid before a Judge for orders.

XVI. If the Judge shall be of opinion that the number of Jurors named in either of the said lists who shall have been served is not likely to be sufficient, he may cause to be drawn by lot, in the mode provided by Rule VII, such further number of names as may be required to make up the full number of Special and Common Jurors summoned to attend at the Session to 30 and 70, respectively.

If sufficient number of Jurors not served, further names of Jurors to be drawn by lot, as provided by Rule VII.

XVII. Such lists shall be called the Supplemental Lists of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, and shall be prepared and signed in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to the original lists, and copies thereof shall be sent to the Sheriff with an additional Precept, and the Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such additional Precept, cause the persons named therein to be summoned to attend at the Session, and shall return the Precept to the Court not later than one clear day before the first day of the Session, with a panel similar to that provided by Rule XIV in respect of the original lists and Precept.

Copy of Supplementary Lists of Jurors to be annexed to additional Precept to the Sheriff to summon the persons named therein.

Sheriff to return the Precept with a panel, as provided by Rule XIV, one clear day before the first day of Session.

XVIII. In order to nominate a Jury for the trial of any prisoner or other person to be tried by Jury, the Clerk of the Crown shall cause to be put together into one box cards or pieces of parchment containing the names of all the persons summoned to serve on the Common Jury for the Session, if the trial is to take place before a Common Jury, or on the Special Jury, if the trial is to take place before a Special Jury, except such of the said persons as shall have been excused by the Judge from serving on that day in consequence of his having served as a Juror on the previous day, or for any other cause. Such cards or pieces of parchment shall be, as nearly as may be, of equal size, and each shall bear the name of one person summoned to serve on the Jury for that Session. The Clerk of the Crown shall then in open Court draw or cause to be drawn out of the said box nine of the said cards or pieces of parchment, one after another; and if any of the Jurors whose names shall be so drawn shall not appear, then such further number shall be drawn until nine Jurors shall appear. The prisoner or person to be tried shall be informed that, if he desires to object to any Juror, he must make his objection before the Juror is sworn. The names of the Jurors shall then be called aloud; and if, upon any challenge or objection either by the Government or the party to be tried, or for any other lawful cause, any Juror is not allowed to serve, or is exempted from serving, the Clerk of the Crown shall draw out another card or piece of parchment from the said box, and so on, until nine Jurors shall have been drawn who shall be allowed to serve.

Jury how to be drawn and empanelled.

XIX. If, by reason of absence, or disallowance on challenge, or any other cause, there be a deficiency of Jurors, the Court may command the Sheriff, or other Officer, to name or summon a sufficient number of persons to make up a full Jury; and the Sheriff, or other Officer shall, at such command of the Court, return such men duly qualified to serve as shall be then present, or can be found to serve on such Jury, and the course of proceeding shall be the same as if their names had been returned in the panel and drawn by ballot under Rule XVIII; provided that, in case of a Special Jury, the additional Jurors may be taken from the list of Common Jurors summoned to serve at the same Session, if a sufficient number of Jurors qualified to serve as Special Jurors shall not be present in Court.

Proceedings in case of deficient Jurors.

XX. After each Session the Clerk of the Crown shall make an entry in the list of Jurors opposite the names of those who shall have served or shall have been summoned to serve at such Session and shall not have made default, together with the date of service, or of the Session for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

After each Session entry to be made by the Clerk of the Crown against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

XXI. No person shall be summoned to serve upon any inquest before a Coroner unless he is on the Common Jury List, nor, except in the case of necessity, within the period of twelve months after he shall have served on a Coroner's inquest or shall have been summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and shall not have made default. The Coroner shall keep a copy of the Common Jury List, and shall enter therein the names of the persons who shall have served or been summoned to serve and not made default, and the date of the inquest at which such Juror shall have served or for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

No person not on the Common Jury List to be summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and no Juror, except in case of necessity, to be summoned again within twelve months.

Coroner to keep a copy of the Jury Rules, and make an entry against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

RICHARD GARTH. CHARLES PONTIFEX.
F. B. KEMP. E. G. BIRCH.
LOUIS S. JACKSON. G. G. MORRIS.
J. B. PHEAR. R. C. MITTER.
A. G. MACPHERSON. W. F. McDONELL.
F. A. GLOVER.

1st March 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1876.

No. 1608.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

No. 1599.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first seven months of the year* 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Oct. 1874.	April to Oct. 1875.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,045,200	1,497,593	1,551,932	54,339	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	376,000	223,010	199,746	...	23,264
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	300,000	173,755	175,300	1,545	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,447,700	1,356,091	1,371,198	15,107	...
5.—Forest	402,800	235,023	195,274	...	39,749
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	86,000	50,365	48,040	...	2,325
7.—Assessed Taxes	179,000	...	106,862	6,010	...
8.—Customs	498,000	266,429	312,450	46,021	...
9.—Salt	2,300,000	2,017,727	1,893,764	...	123,963
10.—Opium	74,000	38,440	41,669	3,229	...
11.—Stamps	73,600	150,106	46,186	...	103,920
12.—Mint	752,500	446,279	454,214	7,935	...
13.—Post Office	395,000	137,805	155,377	17,572	...
14.—Telegraph*	1,247,400	689,451	711,528	22,077	...
15.—Administration	278,000	144,682	130,995	...	13,687
16.—Minor Departments	2,337,500	1,313,288	1,313,402	114	...
17.—Law and Justice	402,600	220,577	213,428	...	7,149
18.—Marine	160,100	90,983	90,061	...	922
19.—Ecclesiastical	180,200	107,472	105,678	...	1,794
20.—Medical Services	303,000	181,136	184,417	3,281	...
21.—Political Agencies	1,675,600	713,023	706,014	...	7,009
22.—Allowances and Assignments	695,500	381,723	383,556	1,833	...
24.—Superannuation	1,390,000	413,318	850,200	436,882	...
25.—Loss by Exchange	43,800	54,072	21,285	...	32,787
26.—Miscellaneous	5,058,400	3,020,785	2,965,204	...	55,581
28.—Famine Relief	...	...	269	269	...
TOTAL	24,731,900	14,023,975	14,228,049	204,074	...
Army Charges	11,930,400	6,541,769	6,600,205	58,436	...
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation)	2,570,200	1,106,548	1,282,959	176,411	...
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Railways	3,600,200	1,582,140	1,669,848	87,708	...
Land and Supervision	91,000	40,479	39,420	...	1,059
Guaranteed Interest paid in India	35,000	18,740	17,833	...	907
State Railways	180,000	55,081	113,429	58,348	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), including Surplus Profits	4,807,900	1,786,930	1,741,763	...	45,167
TOTAL	47,446,600	25,156,662	25,698,506	537,844	...
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	13,617,300	7,882,661	7,417,612	...	465,049
GRAND TOTAL	61,063,900	33,038,323	33,111,118	72,795	...

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Oct. 1874.	April to Oct. 1875.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,379,000	8,826,656	8,939,695	113,039	...
II.—Tributes	700,000	373,707	382,264	8,557	...
III.—Forest	572,000	241,153	256,628	15,475	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,370,000	1,346,832	1,424,083	78,251	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	2,670,000	2,330	266	...	2,114
VI.—Customs	6,208,000	1,367,182	1,461,140	73,958	...
VII.—Salt	8,050,000	3,297,759	3,362,395	74,636	...
VIII.—Opium	2,784,000	4,860,150	4,766,135	...	94,015
IX.—Stamps	...	1,643,257	1,657,971	15,714	...
X.—Mint	72,000	179,844	71,965	...	107,879
XI.—Post Office	735,000	412,164	438,510	26,346	...
XII.—Telegraph*	268,400	102,202	75,614	...	26,588
XIII.—Law and Justice	319,000	197,296	186,375	...	10,921
XIV.—Marine	197,000	95,255	90,388	...	4,867
XV.—Interest	552,000	252,427	294,514	42,087	...
XVI.—Pension	542,400	101,122	108,489	7,367	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	325,000	209,461	158,957	...	50,504
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	172,000	92,462	71,150	...	21,312
TOTAL	47,915,800	23,609,309	23,746,639	137,230	...
Army Receipts	880,000	441,888	514,986	73,098	...
Public Works (Ordinary)	75,200	25,462	26,056	594	...
Irrigation Receipts	532,000	242,735	278,849	36,114	...
State Railways	230,000	62,469	135,394	82,925	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,449,900	4,429,988	3,660,020	...	769,968
TOTAL	57,082,900	28,801,801	28,361,944	...	439,857
England, including Army and Public Works	187,000	202,803	170,929	...	31,874
GRAND TOTAL	57,269,900	29,004,604	28,532,773	...	471,831

* Indian, up to August.
† Indo-European, up to September.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1876.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1876.

No. 47.—Mr. L. Schwendler, Superintendent Electrician, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

No. 48.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from 22nd May 1876, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code from 22nd April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 49.—W. P. Johnston, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, from 15th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for ten days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 50.—Mr. W. Williams, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from 1st May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for fourteen days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 51.—Mr. M. R. Trower, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, from 1st April 1876, or from such date as he may be relieved of his present charge under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. J. Possmann, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year, five months and twenty-two days, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave, not exceeding twenty-five days, under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 25th February 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

No. 26.—Mr. T. Trimmer, Officiating 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1876.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Friday, the 10th March 1876, on account of the Hindoo festival, Dole Juttra, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 23rd February 1876.

No. 175.—Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Umrawati District, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th March 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 176.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. A Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 8th February 1876, the date on which Mr. Elliott returned to duty:—

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his officiating position in the 3rd Class.

No. 177.—With reference to Notification No. 157, dated 15th January last, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. Moffatt, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotion is made in the Police, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th idem, the date on which Mr. Moffatt availed himself of the leave:—

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 28th February 1876.

No. 181.—Captain C. B. Horsbrugh, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date, in March next, on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. BALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1876.

No. 7.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Robert Barclay, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, doing duty in Head Quarters' Office, for three months, from the 4th instant, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 14th February 1876.

No. 6.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Major C. T. Haig, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from 13th March next, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st February 1876.

No. 29.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., appointed to the Military Works Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of 8th February 1876, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 30.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., appointed to the Military Works Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of 8th February 1876, is posted to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 31.—Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., appointed to the Military Works Branch as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of 8th February 1876, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 32.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 142 of 1876, Captain G. T. Plunkett, R.E., Executive Engineer, is granted 30 days' preparatory leave of absence from the 30th January 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of it.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 33.—Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani as required by Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 21, on 2nd February 1876.

No. 34.—Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from Controller's Office to Chakrata Division, Military Works.

No. 35.—Mr. E. Lund, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from Chakrata Division to Controller's Office.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 23rd February 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. J. H. Rivett, Sub-Engineer attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 58, dated the 7th December 1875, on the forenoon of the 11th instant. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 10.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of two months is granted to Mr. Alfred Penny, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Saugor Division, Military Works, from 1st April next.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 475.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Chukrata Road Division, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 477.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Chukrata to the Chukrata Road Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th February 1876.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 561.—Privilege leave for twelve days is granted to Lalla Motee Ram Shah, Accountant, 4th Grade, 2nd Ranikhet Division, Military Works, with effect from 8th January 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 19th February 1876.

No. 272.—Sergeant Butler, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the 2nd Peshawar Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the morning of the 24th January, and his arrival in the latter on the 28th idem.

No. 273.—Sergeant Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Peshawar to the Mooltan Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 28th January before noon, and his arrival in the latter on the 5th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th February 1876.

No. 33.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three days' leave without allowances, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 126 of the 22nd July 1875.

No. 34.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, reported his return from furlough on the 1st January 1876, and is granted seventeen days' subsidiary leave.

No. 35.—Mr. J. Duffy, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 28th February 1876.

No. 37.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 85 of the 22nd instant, Mr. G. J. Sherman, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported himself for duty to the Manager, Rajputana State Railway, Agra on the forenoon of the 3rd idem.

No. 38.—Mr. G. J. Sherman, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railways is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 26th February 1876.

No. 19.—Mr. C. P. O'Raffeety, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway by Director's Notification No. 7, dated 10th January 1876, was relieved of his duties in the Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the forenoon of the 5th February 1876.

No. 20.—Gopal Chunder Pundit, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Fatehabad Division, Neemuch State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for twenty days, with effect from 21st February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th February 1876.

No. 8.—Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Babu Mehtab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Sambhar Division, Rajputana State Railway, with effect from the 1st March next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 339.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 122, dated 3rd instant, the following Engineer Apprentices reported their arrival at Mooltan on the dates noted opposite their respective names:—

(1) Baboo Siva Dutta Pande (B.A.),—on the 15th October 1875.
(2) Mr. W. Monies } on the 4th Octo-
(3) Mr. J. A. Greenwood } ber 1875,

and were posted (1) to the Mooltan District, and (2) and (3) to the Upper Sind District.

No. 340.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 10, dated 10th January 1876, Mr. T. C. Beardsmore, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 341.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted two days' privilege leave in extension of that granted him in this office Notification No. 298, dated 6th December 1875.

No. 343.—Mr. J. Chennell, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Khanpur Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 344.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 96, dated 22nd May 1875, Baboo Bhobun Mohun Bose reported his return from the leave granted therein on the forenoon of the 12th April 1875.

No. 345.—The following postings and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Baboo Siva Dutta Pande, Engineer Apprentice, to the Shujabad Division.

Mr. W. Monies and Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Engineer Apprentices, to the Ghotki Division.

Baboo Siva Dutta Pande, Engineer Apprentice, from the Shujabad to the Bahawalpur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 26th February 1876.

No. 29.—Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sohan Division to the Indus Division, with effect from 1st January 1876.

No. 30.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 3rd February 1876, posting Sabdha Ram Sahni, Apprentice Engineer, to this Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 9th February 1876, and is posted to the Indus Division, which division he joined on the afternoon of the 17th February 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The 24th February 1876.

From and after the 1st March 1876, the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, will, till further notice, be located at Darjeeling.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur viâ Parbatipur, the 26th February 1876.

No. 147.—Babu Chundernauth Simlai, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough on private affairs for six months under Section 7, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 148.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 40 of 26th January 1876, Mr. A. Couley, Accountant, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 18th February, and is posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Parbatipur.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 24th February 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Thakoordass, Overseer, 2nd Grade, on special duty, were transferred to the Durbhanga Division, which they joined on the 19th December 1875.

No. 16.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 42 of 27th January 1876, Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, at Dinapore, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 59th Regiment of Foot, dated at Agra, Bengal, this 29th day of February 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1310, Private John Heffernan.	Parish and County in which born,—Youghal, Cork.
Age,—26 years, 2 months.	Marks,—Exostorsis inner side of left arm above elbow not affecting use of arm.
Size,—5 feet 10 inches.	Trade,—Baker.
Color of—Complexion, sallow; hair, light; eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers } Regimentals, without Helmet.
Date of Desertion,—24th February 1876.	
Place of Desertion,—Agra.	
Date of Enlistment,—5th December 1867.	
At what place enlisted,—Fermoy.	REMARKS,—Speaks Hindustani language.

J. S. P. CLARKE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 59th Regiment.

WANTED.

Wanted by the Rungpore Road Cess Committee a District Engineer; salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Chairman,*
Rungpore Road Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY,
The 26th February 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Indus*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 9th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 102.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 29th February* 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Examiner, Central Provinces.	Dec. 1875	Feb. 2, 1876	1	Exmr., Rajpootana	Dec. 1875	Feb. 14, 1876	1	Wurdah Valley ...	Dec. 1875	Feb. 2, 1876
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 10 ,,	2 {	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,	2	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18 ,,
3	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 11 ,,		Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,	3	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 21 ,,
4	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 ,,	4	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,	4 {	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
5 {	Do., G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 18 ,,	5	Do., N. W. P....	Nov. 1875	Jan. 24, ,,		Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.			6 {	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, ,,	6	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,
7	Do., Coorg. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 ,,		Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 2 ,,	7 {	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
8	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 ,,	8	Do., Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 ,,		Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
9 {	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,						Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
	Do., Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,		GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
11 {	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,						Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,	1	Oudh ...	Dec. 1875	Feb. 25, 1876	12	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,
	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,	2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,	13	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Nov. 1875	Jan. 17 ,,
14	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,	3	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,	14	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 ,,
15	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Nov. 1875	Jan. 22, ,,	4	Bombay ...	Nov. 1875	Do. 2 ,,	15	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Feb. 11 ,,
16	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,	5	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 ,,				
17	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, ,,						STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
18	Do., Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 ,,					1	Punjab Northern...	Dec. 1875	Feb. 24, 1876
19	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5 ,,					2 {	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
20	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 15 ,,						Oomraotee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
									Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
								5	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1875	Dec. 20, 1875
								6	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 22, 1876
								7	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
								8	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,
								9 {	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Feb. 9 ,,
									Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 ,,

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 3rd March 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,605	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,35,15,350 7 5 / General Treasury Balance at Branches ... Rs. 2,02,10,229 2 10	3,37,25,579	10	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,27,82,942	10	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,73,464	3	11
Sundries	5,77,126	15	9
TOTAL ...	8,16,61,719	5	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,67,67,476	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	68,56,696	14	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	31,45,347	15	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,92,90,705	6	9
Dead Stock	10,67,794	11	9
Stamps	12,711	15	0
Balances with other Banks ...	5,24,653	13	2
Sundries	1,51,335	9	4
Bullion	25,999	4	7
	4,78,42,722	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,03,65,705 0 3 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 2,34,53,292 3 7	3,38,18,997	3	10
TOTAL ...	8,16,61,719	5	3

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd March 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1876.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1865-66.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1868-69.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	of 1824-25.	of 1829-30.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years.	15 years.	
													Repayable, June 1877.	Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1876	33,173	2,346	15,23,666	21,63,600	1,66,84,600	1,10,32,800	1,61,79,900	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,07,100	83,800	5,25,58,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 29th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 29th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	40,000	5,000	9,000	...	...	29,000	...	30,000	...	...	1,13,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1876 ...	...	...	...	5,100	8,000	7,400	2,50,000	800	6,000	1,00,900	...	28,000	...	...	4,10,100
	33,173	2,346	15,23,666	21,68,700	1,67,32,600	1,10,45,200	1,64,40,900	38,51,100	2,57,000	3,14,96,900	83,800	5,26,12,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,40,45,485
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,500	...	...	8,30,666
Balance on 29th February 1876	33,173	2,346	15,23,666	21,63,600	1,67,30,900	1,10,09,100	1,63,13,500	38,51,100	2,57,000	3,13,02,400	83,800	5,24,59,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,14,819

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1875, enfaced from India, 2,263 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,159 lakhs.
" 1st January 1876 to 15th January 1876 ... ... 1 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " ... ... 7 " " " 11 "
" 1st February " to 15th February " ... ... 6 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 29th " " ... ... 5 " " " 8 "
2,282 2,185 2,185 lakhs.
Balance against India ... 97 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd March 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
377	L 51—00670	100	Babu Russick Lal Mullick.
379	L 66—97906	50	Mrs. Michael.
380	L 69—34287	100	Abdul Kurreem.
381	L 69—13370	100	Shaik Hyder Ali.
	„ —21388	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
504	A 73—45676	20	J. Wetherill, Esq.
506	L 60—54261	10	Lieutenant W. P. Thring, R. A.
	„ —54262	10	
507	L 46—98874	20	Babu Kally Kissore Banerjee.
508	L 16—33111	5	Lieutenant E. H. Bingham.
	„ —33112	5	
	„ —33113	5	
	„ —33114	5	
	„ —33115	5	
	„ —33116	5	
509	L 14—07046	20	Babu Jodunath Bose.
510	L 23—47973	5	Babu Bholanath Bose.
511	L 67—22414	50	Balchund.
512	L 77—68591	20	Babu Kissory Mohun Roy.
	„ —68588	20	
	„ —68587	20	
	L 24—02549	5	
	„ —02547	5	
	„ —02548	5	
	„ —02553	5	
	„ —02550	5	
	„ —02551	5	
	„ —02552	5	
	L 23—35273	5	
513	L 61—50560	10	J. Connor, Esq.
514	L 68—97384	100	D. Steel, Esq.
	L 67—10739	50	
515	L 58—37043	10	Babu Leelaram Dass.
516	L 52—25813	500	Hera Lall Taleer.
517	L 15—76123	5	Babu Rutnassur Mullick.
238	A 81—46910	20	Babu Pearybullub Burmon.
	„ —46904		
239	L 57—36829	10	Amir Ali.
	„ —36826		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 3rd March* 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
768	D 10—73706		5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
	D 11—29719		10	
	„ —29720		10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
767	L 47—15117	wrongly joined.	20	The Manager, Allahabad Bank, Limited, Allahabad.
	„ —15118			
771	„ —09020	ditto	20	P. Phillips, Esq., Mount Aboo.
	„ —09023			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th February* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
39	E 5—73576	20	Bhana Mal and Jawahur Mal, of Bhaini.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th February* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
340	B 34—69328	10	S. P. Shunmoogan Moodelliar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madanapully Circle, Cuddapah District.
	„ —69329	10	
	„ —69330	10	
	„ —69331	10	
	„ —69332	10	
	„ —69333	10	
	B 30—89143	20	
	B 35—04218	20	
	B 32—30178	50	
	„ —02557	50	
	„ —02602	50	
	„ —16130	50	
	„ —30470	50	
	„ —49112	50	
	„ —99448	50	
	B 43—20823	50	
	B 38—54756	100	
	B 33—63479	100	
	„ —86198	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
321	B 28—73130	500	W. A. Goodchap, Esq., Kurnool.
331	B 49—21757	10	Mahomed Uzizullah, Trichinopoly.
332	B 36—87846	5	P. Venkatramanjulu Chettiar, Head Shroff, Collector's Office, Cuddalore.
	B 49—34158	10	
	B 38—67441	100	
338	B 49—14065	10	Raghothana Row, Salem.
339	B 43—36306	50	Kristnasawmy Pillay, Bamboo Merchant, Trichinopoly.
	B 44—62915	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 21st February* 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
150	C 84—48812	20	Mr. William E. Craddock.
	C 95—31662	10	11 Bangla Parel, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 22nd February* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 10—53016	100	Mirza Fazalyarbeg, Cloth Merchant, Nágpúr.
„ —53018		

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 24th February* 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
B 34—51306	10	B. Oblasoo Naida, of Bellary.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office; *The 18th February* 1876.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—15611	20	Dr. F. A. Oakes, Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 22nd February* 1876.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 21st, 1876 ...	...	...	...	8,15,583	25,73,487
„ 22nd „ ...	...	...	...	8,16,630	25,73,487
„ 23rd „ ...	...	...	...	7,69,794	25,73,487
„ 24th „ ...	...	...	...	7,69,764	25,73,487
„ 25th „ ...	...	...	...	7,69,723	25,73,487
„ 26th „ ...	...	...	...	7,69,729	25,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 28th Feb.* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master*

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W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S., *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

Review of the Sea-borne Trade of Bengal.—The Port of Calcutta.—Port of Chittagong.—Orissa Ports.—Agricultural Statistics of Jessore.—Educational Census.—Masonry Dwellings.—The Varieties of Bengal Rice.—Experimental Rice Cultivation.—The Mahwa Tree in Monghyr.—Employment of Women and Children in Factories in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, September 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, October 1875.—The Rainfall of 1875 in Northern Bengal and Behar.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during September 1875.—Jute Cultivation in the United States of America.—Tea Planting in India; its Cultivation and Manufacture.—The Cotton Crop of the United States.—Green Tea and the Adulteration Act.—Jute Arrivals at Dundee.—English Foreign Trade in 1874.

CONTENTS OF No. 3.

Statistics of Food-Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunnee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

CONTENTS OF No. 4.

The Trade Centres of Bengal (No. I.—Serajgunge).—Agricultural Statistics of the Soopool Sub-Division.—Food Staples in Habitual and General Consumption in North Behar.—The Proportion of Revenue Assessment to Produce in the Bombay Presidency.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Sussunia Stone Quarries.—Agricultural Statistics of Beerbhoom.—Sugar Manufacture and Trade at Kotchandpore, in the District of Jessore.—The Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces, 1874-75.—The General Accuracy of the Bengal Census of 1872.—Sea-borne Trade of Kurrachee.—Export of Jute and Gunny Bags from Calcutta, 1866 to 1875.—Jail Mortality, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Bengal, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the month of December 1875.—Deterioration of the Silk Industry in Japan.—Rice Imports into Calcutta by Sea from 1872-73 to 1874-75.—Detailed Statements illustrating the effect of the Famine of 1874 on Rice Exports from Bengal.—The Soonderbuns (No. 1).—The use of Green Manure in the Cultivation of Opium.—Preparation of Morphia and Narcotine at the Benares Opium Agency.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during November 1875.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India, No. I.—British Trade in 1875.—Principal Branches of Trade in the United Kingdom during 1875.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72. (Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. {Register No. 75

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1876.

Offices opened during the months of January and February 1876.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Amherst ...	British Burmah ...	13th Feb.	
Beawur ...	Rajpootana ...	1st Jan.	

The 7th March 1876.

No. 52.—Mr. C. B. D. Marks, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1876.

No. 27.—Mr. G. Barber, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. Wassoodew Ram Senoy, Clerk, Deputy Director's Office, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 2nd March 1876.

No. 197.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, in medical charge, Bhopal Battalion and Sehore Political Agency, returned on the 29th February 1876 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 113, dated 11th ultimo.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 6th March 1876.

No. $\frac{452}{316}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Major P. W. Powlett, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Settlement Officer, Ulwar, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, in order to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board with the object of obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1876.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XVII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Director in the room of Mr. G. F. Mewburn, resigned.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1876.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Lane, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, for three months, from such date in March 1876 as he may avail himself of it, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 25th February 1876.

No. 7.—Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Captain Ayrton Pullan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from 10th April next, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 1st March 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 35, dated the 24th January 1876, Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 23rd February 1876.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 12.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, is transferred, as a temporary measure, or until further orders, to the Saugor Division, Military Works.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 64, dated the 6th ultimo, Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the 3rd instant, and is posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the same date.

J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 1st March 1876.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 5, dated 15th January 1876, by the Inspector General, Military Works, Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, to Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of 24th February 1876, in order to join the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 10.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 7 of 12th February 1876, Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined the Agra Division, Military Works, on the 9th February 1876, and received over charge of the division from Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of 24th February 1876.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 6 of 4th February 1876, Barrack Sergeant W. Hackett, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, returned from two months' privilege leave on the 26th February 1876.

The unexpired portion of his leave (one month) is hereby cancelled.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 616.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 37, dated 25th January 1876, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure from the 2nd Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 1st March 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 28th February 1876.

No. 314.—Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Sergeant M. Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mooltan Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 323.—Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawalpindi to the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 24th instant, afternoon, and his arrival in the latter on the 25th idem, afternoon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1876.

With reference to Public Works Department, Government of India, Notification No. 99 of 29th ultimo, Mr. G. J. Lynn, Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th March 1876.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st March 1876.

No. 39.—Mr. C. J. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted twenty-four months' leave on medical certificate and one month's subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 40.—Mr. C. Sexton is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 41.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 98, dated 25th February 1876, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 42.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 89 of the 23rd February and Director's Notification No. 39 of the 1st March 1876, Major F. S. Stanton, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mr. C. J. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 28th February 1876.

The 4th March 1876.

No. 43.—The services of Baboo Audia Churn Mitter, temporary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, are dispensed with, with effect from the 13th November 1875.

No. 44.—Mr. J. Jackson is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 45.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 86, dated 22nd February 1876, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 7th March 1876.

No. 149.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Singha, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, is granted sick leave without pay from 22nd September to 24th December 1875, inclusive. He returned from this leave on the 25th December 1875.

No. 150.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 135 of 15th February 1876, read *afternoon of 26th* for "27th January 1876."

No. 151.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, at present attached to the Principal Store-keeper's Office, Kushtia, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section XIV, Supplement, Civil Leave Code, commencing from the 20th May 1874 (the date on which he availed himself of the leave), in commutation of furlough on private affairs for six months allowed by Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, in Notification No. 133 of 30th April 1874.

He returned to duty on the 20th August 1874.

No. 152.—With reference to Notification No. 134 of 15th February 1876, Mr. G. F. Beyts, Surveyor, joined the Cooch Behar Survey Party on the forenoon of 26th February 1876.

No. 153.—Captain W. H. Browne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the late Mahanaddi Division from the 23rd May to the 14th August 1874, inclusive.

No. 154.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 148 of 26th February 1876—

For "Mr. A. Cawley", read *Mr. A. Conley.*

No. 155.—With reference to Notification No. 88 of 4th September 1875, Mr. W. W. Shanks, Assistant Engineer, left the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and joined No. 4 Haldibari Division on the forenoon of 27th January 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 348.—Mr. H. I. Finnamore, 2nd Class Apothecary, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th February 1876, and is posted to the charge of the Surgical Hospital in the Sehwan Division.

The 1st March 1876.

No. 349.—Messrs. P. P. Dease and B. Baxter, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind District.

No. 350.—Mr. B. A. Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade, and Sergeant W. M. Cargill, Overseer, 1st Grade, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind District.

The 3rd March 1876.

No. 351.—Major K. A. Jopp, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself of the leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 30 of the 19th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

No. 352.—Mr. A. R. Marr, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Tirhoot (State) Railway, by the Director of State Railways, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 20th February 1876.

No. 353.—The following transfer has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bahawalpur Division, to Superintending Engineer's Office.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th March 1876.

No. 31.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 3rd February 1876, posting Dhurm Singh Sain, Apprentice Engineer to this Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 9th February 1876, and is posted to the Bakrala Division, which division he joined on the forenoon of 10th February 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 4th March 1876.

No. 21.—Mr. E. Marval, re-appointed Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, as per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 79, dated 18th February 1876, reported himself to the Deputy Examiner of Accounts for duty on the 25th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED.

Wanted by the Rungpore Road Cess Committee a District Engineer; salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Chairman,*
Rungpore Road Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY,
The 26th February 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1876.

No. 8177.—Furlough for two years under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary, is granted to Mr. E. C. George, Post Master of Calcutta.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 10th March 1876.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Avagyee*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Tibre*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 16th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindoostan and Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th March 1876.

Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Barton, Mrs.
Blair, Col. R.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. & Co.
Bowie, W.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Cowell, Mrs. H.
Cross, Shaw.
Cunnison, James.
David, Jack.
Dennison, J. J.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Forbes, Major J. G.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Grant, E. K.
Green, R. E.
Green, G. E.
Gopaul Lall Mitter.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Johns, Miss.
Junne, Miss.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Luder, Hermann.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKae, Mrs. Mary.
McKenzie, A.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
O'Kane, Miss.
Ozzard, H. H.
Parkar, J.
Pearce, Mrs. L.
Pearce, G. S.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Reily, James.
Richardson, James.
Rodway, Walter.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Safoda Prasad Samonto.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stevenson, A. J.
Strange, W. S.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. and Co.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Wilkinson, James.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brown, James.
Buckley, Herbert.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Chambers, H.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Henry.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Henty, G. A.
Irvin, R.
Lange, Charles.
Leonard, C.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
Mackintosh, H.
McInnes, J. D.
McLauchlin, A.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Snow, J. T.
Strange, W. S.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thomas, H. P.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C, "Alpha."
Bailey, F.
Bartlett, Miss A.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D' Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Tomkins, G.
Wallase, J.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		...	19,02,605	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,24,98,527	14 4	3,34,32,438	13	8
General Treasury Balance at Branches	2,09,33,910	15 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		...	2,14,71,783	4	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		...	5,76,558	7	9
Sundries		...	5,93,705	5	11
TOTAL		...	7,99,77,091	12	5

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		...	1,66,64,762	1	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	66,97,103	14	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	40,46,364	8	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		...	1,89,35,643	6	4
Dead Stock		...	10,59,986	12	6
Stamps		...	12,342	7	0
Balances with other Banks		...	6,35,435	0	2
Sundries		...	1,58,281	6	0
Bullion		...	25,230	8	7
			4,82,35,150	0	3
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,15,54,088	3 3	3,17,41,941	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,01,87,853	8 11			
TOTAL		...	7,99,77,091	12	5

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 9th March 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
330	... B 39—22629		... 5	... Ramasawmy Iyer, Markanum, Tindivanum District.
333	... B 42—19925		... 20	... M. Ragavooloo Naidu, 11, Ramalinga Street, Royapettah Madras.
335	... B 35—65476 } wrongly „ —65479 } joined.		20	... Mr. W. Donaghey, Telegraph Master, Lahore.
337	... B 49—01607		... 10	... Miss C. A. Stoddard, Bangalore.
342	... B 35—66739		... 20	... C. Sooria Narrain Row, No. 2, Sub-Divisional Officer, Chittledroog Range.
343	... B 39—59538		... 5	... A. R. Ponnasawmy Moodeliar, Mysore.
347	... B 41—74429		... 10	... }
	B 30—88780		... 20	... } Pisay Eswarappa, Merchant, Adoni.
	B 43—22504		... 50	... }
349	... B 43—25849		... 50	... }
	„ —34375		... 50	... } O. V. M. A. Pallaniappah Chetty, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	„ —35727		... 50	... }
354	... B 29—57037		... 1,000	... Mr. R. Donaldson, Apothecary, Egmore, Madras.
355	... B 39—52122 } wrongly „ —52121 } joined.		5	... Mr. S. Bryant, Chief Booking Clerk, M. R. C., Mysore.
357	... B 39—40439 } ditto „ —40438 }		... 5	... P. Saravana Chetty, Madras.
380	... B 34—37712		... 10	... S. Strinivasa Iyer, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 28th February 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			Rs.	
161	... C 99—36410		... 20	... } Colonel John Hackett, 76th Regiment, Secunderabad.
	C 84—10991		... 20	... }
163	... M17—65013		... 10	... O. Philpott, Esq., Executive Engineer, Narora Division, L. G. Canal.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st March 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
J 5—54971	...	20	... P. Ramiah, Munsiff's Court, Goomastah, Palghaut.
J 6—74154	...	10	... Ponnasawmy Moodeliar, Poothoccottah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
B 32—39701	...	50	... Roothothama Row, of Salem.
J 6—61772	...	10	... Miss C. A. Stoddard, of Bangalore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 26th February 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
775	... D 8—24248		... 500	... Baboo Moorlidhur, Agra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
772	... D 10—27132		... 5	... J. L. Lyell, Esq., Allahabad.
774	... D 5—84549		... 20	... The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
776	... D 11—15075		... 10	... } C. E. Mendham, Esq., Azimgarh.
	„ —28601		... 10	... }
777	... D 10—49966 } wrongly „ —49996 } joined.		5	... Gunga Pershaud, Currency Office, Allahabad.
778	... D 7—81692		... 100	... Fuzzul Allie, Calcutta.
782	... D 5—74359		... 20	... } W. Cousin, Esq., Barnagar Division.
	„ —74360		... 20	... }

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 2nd March 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
385	... L 72—25455		... 10	... } Hurruck Prosad Lallah.
	„ —25456		... 10	... }
387	... A 98—44567		... 10	... Babu Prosono Kumar Koondoo.
388	... L 67—39882		... 50	... } Babu Raj Kumar Poddar.
	„ —54257		... 50	... }
389	... L 68—72608		... 100	... Rojobally Mistry.
390	... L 67—25434		... 50	... Messrs. Ghose and Bose.
391	... L 69—59440		... 100	... Babu Pittambor Nundee.
393	... L 70—12287		... 1,000	... Babu Jogessur Poddar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
240	... L 40—89202 }		... 10	... Babu Nundogopal Ghose.
	„ —89206 }			
241	... A 67—92526 }		... 10	... Babu Koonjo Lal Pyne.
	A 68—52399 }			
242	... L 11—62789 }		... 5	... Babu Bireswar Dey.
	„ —62790 }			
243	... L 21—42735 }		... 5	... Babu Jogendra Chunder Torufdar.
	„ —42736 }			
244	... L 59—38902 }		... 10	... } Babu Haran Chunder Dutt.
	„ —38901 }			
	L 3—72429 }		... 10	... }
	L 5—34826 }			
518	... L 22—84895		... 5	... } Babu Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	L 62—81626		... 10	... }
519	... L 23—04998		... 5	... D. McGrath, Esq.
520	... L 32—06149		... 10	... Babu Moti Lal Sinha.
521	... L 64—07444		... 20	... Babu Modhoo Soodun Dutt.
522	... L 53—31179		... 1,000	... }
	L 69—25702		... 100	... }
	„ —20909		... 100	... }
	„ —25293		... 100	... } Nowbutram Brojo Mohunram.
	L 77—11467		... 20	... }
	L 62—48253 to „ —48260 }		... 10 each	... }
523	... A 22—13330		... 10	... } Babu Hurokant Chuckerbutty.
	L 5—46700		... 10	... }
524	L 11—32688		... 5	... Sahib Mirza.
525	... L 23—19899		... 5	... } Babu Kadernath Chatterjee.
	L 20—11518		... 5	... }
526	... L 57—68855		... 10	... Moonshee Hosain Bukhsh.
527	... L 39—38997		... 10	... } A. Cumming, Esq.
	L 21—97601		... 5	... }
528	... L 35—85091		... 10	... } G. M. Currie, Esq., C. S.
	L 16—70775		... 5	... }
529	... L 69—12183		... 100	... }
	„ —19076		... 100	... } W. E. Glascott, Esq.
	„ —28964		... 100	... }
530	... L 35—84984		... 10	... } Babu Dwarka Nath Pundit.
	L 11—25803		... 5	... }

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 9th March 1876.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
42	... E 12—10878		... 20	... Hakim Rai, Sub-Inspector, Dera Ghazi Khan.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
29	... E 10—09314		... 10	... Mya Das, Wine Merchant, Gurdaspore.
41	... E 3—84582		... 100	... Messrs. Mactavish & Co., Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 4th March 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 8—28454	...	20	... Mr. S. Solemon, Store Clerk, I. V. S. Railway, Laki.
M 5—60172	...	50	... Mr. C. P. Pereira, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd March 1876.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 28th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	17,69,652	15,73,487
„ 29th „ ...	...	...	...	16,69,419	15,73,487
Mar. 1st „ ...	...	...	...	16,69,376	15,73,487
„ 2nd „ ...	...	...	...	16,69,895	15,73,487
„ 3rd „ ...	...	...	...	15,69,640	15,73,487
„ 4th „ ...	...	...	...	15,69,610	15,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 6th March* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

NO. 57, PARK STREET.

	Rs.	As.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, 4 fasci.	2	0
Uttra Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7	0
Chitanyá Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Márkandeya Purána, 7 fasci.	4	6
Kámandaki, 3 fasci.	1	14
Sranta sutra, Asvaláyanna, 11 fasci.	6	14
——— Látyána, fasci. 9	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci, ...	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3	2
Nyáya Darsana, 3 fasci.	1	14
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci.	1	14
Nárada Pancharátra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Kausaitaki Brahmana Upanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Kávyádarsa, 5 fasci.	3	2
Sánkhyysára, 1 fasciculus	0	10
Brihat Sanhitá, 7 fasci.	4	6
Lalitavistara, 5 fasci.	3	2
Taittiriya Bráhman, 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittiriya Sanhitá, 28 fasci.	17	8
Taittiriya Aranyaka, 11 fasci.	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci.	1	14
Asvalayana Grihys Sutra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Mimánsá Drasana, 12 fasci.	7	8
Tándya Bráhmana, 19 fasci.	11	14
Gopatha Bráhmana, 2 fasci.	1	10
Atharvana Upanishad, 5 fasci.	3	2
Agni Purána, 8 fasci.	5	0
Sáma Veda Sanhitá, 15 fasci.	9	6
Gopála Tápani, 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisinha Tápani, 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 13 fasci.	8	2
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 5 fasci.	3	2
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci.	1	14
Taittiriya Prátisakhiya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Rájatarangini	4	0
Mahábhárata, vols. 3rd and 4th	40	0
Purána Sangraha	1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci.	1	4
Brihadáranyaka Upanishad, English, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Chhándogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sánkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáhitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci.	2	8
Brahma Sutra, English	1	0
Kátantra Vyákarana, 4 fasci.	4	0
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci. ...	25	0
Risala-i-Shamshiyah	1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci.	3	0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr	0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi, 9 fasci.	5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Ismail, 4 fasci.	2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci.	3	2
Suyuti's Itqan, 10 fasci.	8	0
Isabah, 23 fasci., with supplement	17	14
Tarikh Firuz Shahi, 7 fasci.	4	6
Tarikh-i-Baihaki, 9 fasci.	5	10
Muntakhab-ul Tawarikh, vols. 1, 2 and 3 fasci.	5	9	6
Maasir-i-Alamgiri, 6 fasci.	3	12
Wis-o-Ramin, 5 fasci.	3	2
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, 5 fasci.	3	2
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, 3 fasci.	1	14

	Rs.	A.
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Padishahnamah, 18 fasci., with index ...	11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, 19 fasci., with index ...	11	14
Ain-i Akbari, 16 fasci.	20	0
Farhang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci.	17	8
Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, 2 fasci.	2	0
Fatawa-i-Alamgiri, vols. 2, 3	16	0
Ain Akbari, vol. I, English	12	4
Akbarnamah, 4 fasci.	5	0
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, English, fasci. 6	6	0
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII for 1842 to vol. XXXVI, 1867, except vols. 23, 24 and 29, prices as per title page.		
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At the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee Road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of		1867	...	Rs. 0 12	per copy.
Ditto	ditto	1868	...	„ 1 8	„
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Ditto	ditto	1872	...	„ 3 0	„
Dittr	ditto	1873	...	„ 3 0	„
Ditto	ditto	1874	...	„ 3 0	„
Administration Report of		1870-71	...	„ 0 4	„
Ditto	ditto	1871-72	...	„ 0 4	„
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Ditto	ditto	1874-75	...	„ 0 4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India			...	„ 0 4	„
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874			...	„ 2 8	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal*

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

Introduction.—Review of the Boat Traffic of Bengal.—Ganges-borne Traffic registered at Sahebgunge.—Trade between Northern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Nuddea Rivers.—Traffic between Eastern Bengal and Calcutta registered on the Calcutta Canals.—Trade between the District of Midnapore and Calcutta.—Trade of Calcutta with the Interior of Bengal.—Improved System of Registration of Boat Traffic.—River Registration Stations.—Registration at Chittagong.—Registration on Road Routes.—Registration of Inter-Provincial Traffic.—Note on Rice Statistics by Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, R.E.—Indigo Trade and Cultivation.—The Tea Trade.—Tea Cultivation in Bengal.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, 1874.—Mountain Jottings.—Exports of Great Britain, 1874.—Customs Revenue of Great Britain, 1874.—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1874.—The Silk Crop of Europe, 1874.—Jute Cultivation in America.

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CONTENTS OF No. 3.

Statistics of Food-Supply.—Agricultural Statistics of the Durbhunga Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mudhoobunnee Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Mozufferpore Sub-Division.—Agricultural Statistics of the Seetamurhee Sub-Division.—The Rainfall of 1875.—The Rice Trade of the Sunderbuns.—Miscellaneous Sunderbun Industries and Trades.—Culture of Tobacco in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—Development of the Tusser Silk Industry.—Silk Culture in Bombay from Hybrid Silkworms.—Review of the Official Report on Cotton Cultivation in Bombay.—The Natural Productions of the Kurrukpore Hills, Monghyr.—Jail Mortality, October 1875.—Vital Statistics in Bengal, October 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1875.—Chillie Cultivation in Nuddea.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1875.—Statements of the Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta from 1835-36 to 1874-75.

CONTENTS OF No. 4.

The Trade Centre of Bengal No. 1.—Serajgunge.—Agricultural Statistics of the Soopool Sub-Division.—Food Staples in Habitual and General Consumption in North Behar.—The Proportion of Revenue Assessment to Produce in the Bombay Presidency.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Sussunia Stone Quarries.—Agricultural Statistics of Beerbhoom.—Sugar Manufacture and Trade at Kotchandpore, in the District of Jessore.—The Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces, 1874-75.—The General Accuracy of the Bengal Census of 1872.—Sea-borne Trade of Kurrachee.—Export of Jute and Gunny Bags from Calcutta, 1866 to 1875.—Jail Mortality, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Bengal, November 1875.—Vital Statistics of Calcutta, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for the month of December 1875.—Deterioration of the Silk Industry in Japan.—Rice Imports into Calcutta by Sea from 1872-73 to 1874-75.—Detailed Statements illustrating the effect of the Famine of 1874 on Rice Exports from Bengal.—The Soonderbuns: No. 1.—The use of Green Manure in the Cultivation of Opium.—Preparation of Morphia and Narcotine at the Benares Opium Agency.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during November 1875.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India, No. I.—British Trade in 1875.—Principal Branches of Trade in the United Kingdom during 1875.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72. (Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.)

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. V, for March 1876.

CONTENTS.

The Natural Productions of the Monghyr District North of the Ganges.—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, January 1876.—Agricultural Statistics of Rungpore.—The Warora Colliery and Iron Works in the Central Provinces.—Tusser Silk and Sericulture in the Central Provinces.—Cotton Cultivation in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.—The Population of the Patna Division in its relation to land and to food-grain supply.—The Soonderbuns. No. II.—Progress of the Delta.—Ancient Maps and Names of Places.—Sea-borne Trade of British Burma, 1874-75.—Inland Trade of British Burma, 1874-75.—The History of Tea-planting in Assam.—The Cultivation in Assam, 1874.—Mooni Grass.—Interchange of Poppy Seeds between the Opium Agencies.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India (No. II.) Inundations in the Chooadangah Sub-division of the Nuddea District.—Registration in Bengal. No. I.—History and Progress of Registration up to 1864.—Experimental Cultivation of Quinoa in the Himalayas.—Trade between Bengal and Nepal and Sikkim: Fourth Quarter of 1875.—Traffic on the Diamond Harbour and Baraset Roads, No. I.—Traffic on the Bankipore and Gya Road, No. I.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during December 1875.—Jail Mortality, December 1875. Vital Statistics in Bengal, December 1875.—Vital Statistics of the town of Calcutta, January 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta for January 1876.—The Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1874.—The Coal Trade of London, 1875.—The Teesta and its Trade.—SUPPLEMENT: Memorandum on the Currency and Moneys of various countries, prepared in the Financial Department of the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage	2	0	0
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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

HIGH COURT.—English Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1876.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Mr. D. H. Phillips to officiate as Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. C. Ledlie, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd February 1876.

By order,

W. M. SOUTTAR,

Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Gabriel Ezra Gabriel, a Hebrew Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 18th July 1875.

William Galbraith Wilson, Professor of Natural Science in the Presidency College at Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 7th February 1876.

Archibald Hill Rennie, of Omerghur in the Zillah of Muttra, in the North-West Provinces of India, an Indigo Planter, died at Omerghur on the 31st October 1875.

Brudenell Rogers, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Calcutta on the 5th December 1875.

George Nicholsen Saunders, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Moolten on the 11th November 1875.

Edward Thomas Lackersteen, an Assistant to Messrs. Schlaepfer Putz and Company, of Calcutta, Merchants, died at Calcutta on the 1st January 1876.

Christopher Gomeze, of No. 4, Chaudney Choke, 1st Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Government Pensioner, died at Calcutta on the 18th February 1876.

Alexander Taylor, a Foreman in the Workshop of the Government Telegraph Department at Alipore, died at Calcutta on the 24th January 1876.

Patrick Marshall, a Guard in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, died at Howrah on the 10th February 1876.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 11th March* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 6th March 1876.

No. 185.—Major J. G. Bell, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted subsidiary leave for thirty days on full pay, with effect from 11th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 187.—The three months' leave on medical certificate granted in Notification No. 137, dated 3rd December 1875, to Mr. Abdul Hakh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been extended up to 3rd May 1876.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major*,
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 8th March 1876.

No. $\frac{424}{444}G$.—LEAVE.—Captain C. A. Baylay, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, and Magistrate of Aboo, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 15th March 1876.

The 11th March 1876.

No. $\frac{448}{525}G$.—LEAVE.—Colonel C. Herbert, Officiating Political Agent in Meywar, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Camp Ajmere, the 13th March 1876.

No. 139.—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Notification No. 48, dated 29th January 1876, Moonshee Ajoodia Pershad, Tehsildar of Beawr, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekree, from the 24th February 1876, *vice* Rao Keshree Sing, on three months' privilege leave.

Under section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), Moonshee Ajoodia Pershad is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and also with ordinary powers of an Assistant Commissioner to try suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

No. 142.—LEAVE.—Dr. T. Murray, Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 3rd May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd March 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. W. Henry, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, was granted leave on medical certificate from the 2nd January to the 1st February 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 37.—Mr. W. B. Harington, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from 11th February 1876, or such subsequent date as he may have been able to avail himself thereof.

No. 38.—Major H. F. Blair, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was granted subsidiary leave from 24th to 30th November 1875.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 39.—Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, has been granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate from 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 9th March 1876.

No. 40.—Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Cargin, Barrack Master, Agra, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to appear before the Standing Medical Board at Bombay.

The 10th March 1876.

No. 41.—Mr. W. H. King, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Dinapore Division, 1st Circle, Military Works, from the 18th December 1875 to the 9th February 1876, during the absence of Major Walker, R.E., Executive Engineer, at the Camp of Exercise.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 42.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 19, dated 11th February 1876, Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted subsidiary leave from 19th to 23rd January 1876.

No. 43.—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 44.—Mr. W. B. Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 45.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 4th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 46.—Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Chakrata Road Division, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 1st April 1876.

No. 47.—Mr. G. Pettitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, has been granted fourteen days' preparatory leave from 1st March 1876.

No. 48.—Subsidiary leave from 11th to 17th November 1875, has been granted to Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Mole, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Dagshai Division, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to 7th Circle, Military Works.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Chief Engineer, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 9th March 1876.

No. 12.—Privilege leave for fourteen days is granted to Sergeant W. Haywood, Overseer, 1st Grade, Morar Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 13.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Barrack Sergeant J. S. Old, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 3.—Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., posted to this Circle in Inspector General's Notification No. 29 of 21st February 1876, is attached to the 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 19th idem.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 690.—Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Chukrata Road Division, returned on the forenoon of the 1st instant from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 239 of 9th February 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.*,
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th March 1876.

No. 46.—Baboo Sheo Dayal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sindia State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 47.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sindia State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

No. 48.—Mr. G. T. Hulsten, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Sindia State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 29th February 1876.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 49.—Mr. G. Winmill is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway, with effect from the 17th November 1875.

The 13th March 1876.

No. 50.—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted 12 months' leave on medical certificate.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 8th March 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 23.—Babu Deenonath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Barnagar Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st March 1876 from one month's privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 14 of 4th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th March 1876.

No. 32.—Lalla Ram Ditt, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, which Office he joined on the forenoon of the 28th February 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th March 1876.

No. 354.—Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind District.

The 8th March 1876.

No. 355.—Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Office of Examiner of Accounts, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1876.

The 11th March 1876.

No. 356.—The following postings have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Mr. B. A. Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

Sergeant W. M. Cargill, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Mehur Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 13th March 1876.

No. 17.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 36 of 25th February 1876, Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Durbhanga on the forenoon of 10th February 1876, and received charge of the open line, Tirhoot State Railway, from Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, on the 12th idem.

No. 18.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 38 of 28th February 1876, Mr. G. J. Sherman, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Bazetpoor on the 13th ultimo, and received charge of the Store Department of Tirhoot State Railway from Mr. W. H. Duval, Store-keeper, on the 15th idem.

No. 19.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 19 of 2nd February 1876, Mr. J. M. Ferrell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Durbhunga on the afternoon of 26th idem, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 20.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Thakoor Dass, Overseer, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Durbhunga Division to the Kosee Extension Surveys, which they joined on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 21.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 31 of 19th February 1876, Mr. A. Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 4th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 22.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 20 of 2nd February 1876, Mr. F. Wilshaw, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 8th instant, and is posted to the Somastipore Division.

No. 23.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 82 of 19th February 1876, Mr. G. R. Smith, Accountant, 3rd Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, at Dinapore, on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway.

WANTED.

Wanted by the Rungpore Road Cess Committee a District Engineer; salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Chairman*,
Rungpore Road Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY,
The 26th February 1876.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED. ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 6th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	25,69,520	5,73,487
„ 7th „ ...	...	...	...	25,69,544	5,73,487
„ 8th „ ...	...	...	...	25,69,510	5,73,487
„ 9th „ ...	...	...	...	24,69,454	5,73,487
„ 10th „ ...	Holiday.				
„ 11th „ ...	...	...	...	24,69,030	5,73,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th March 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Mint Master.

NEW CHARTS OF THE COAST OF INDIA, &c.

Published at the Office of the Superintendent of the Marine Survey of India.

Sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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No.	Title of Chart.	Size of Sheet.	Scale.	Price.
				Rs. A.
81	Kolachel Roadstead ... ... Travankor ... / Enciam Rocks	Atlas ...	1 mile = 10 inches ...	1 8
81	Laksdivh Group, Cherbaniani Reef ... ... / Chitlae and Kiltan Islands	D E / 2 ...	1 mile = 2 inches ...	0 12
82	Laksdivh Group, Byrangore Reef or Cheriapani ... / Angria Bank	Atlas ...	1 mile = 2 inches ... / 1 mile = 0·5 inch ...	0 8
113	Goringe or Vizenada Bay	D E ...	1 mile = 2 inches ...	1 0
109	False Point Anchorage	D E / 2 ...	1 mile = 1·5 inches ...	0 8

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 15th March 1876.

ROBT. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1834-35.	of 1838-39.	of 1845-46.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-70.	10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 26th February 1876 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,66,600	1,09,52,800	1,63,37,400	37,91,600	2,67,000	3,13,27,900	88,900	6,22,42,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,28,90,719
Add—														
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1876 ...	...	...	...	31,500	...	30,000	...	...	43,500	...	4,000	...	...	2,74,100
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,98,100	1,09,52,800	1,63,70,400	37,91,600	2,67,000	3,13,71,400	88,900	6,22,46,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,80,219
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	...	...	6,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900
Balance on 15th March 1876 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,91,200	1,09,52,800	1,63,70,400	37,91,600	2,67,000	3,13,71,400	88,900	6,22,46,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,73,319

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th January 1876, enfaced from London, 2,161 lakhs.
„ 16th January 1876 to 31st „ „ 11 „
„ 1st February „ to 15th February „ „ 6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 29th „ „ 9 „
„ 1st March „ to 15th March „ „ 7 „
2,192 lakhs.
Balance against India ... 93 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th March 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th March 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	19,02,555	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,20,00,485	14 8			
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,99,96,052	11 0	3,19,96,538	9	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,01,25,567	3	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	6,04,877	6	9
Sundries	...	...	6,02,165	13	6
TOTAL		...	7,72,31,704	14	5

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,66,46,729	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		65,60,414	14	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	36,21,870	2	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,87,51,609	9	6
Dead Stock	...	...	10,57,382	0	6
Stamps	...	...	12,565	4	9
Balances with other Banks		...	7,86,750	9	9
Sundries	...	...	1,56,323	14	3
Bullion	...	...	21,140	13	1
			4,76,14,786	13	8
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,18,37,153	8 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,77,79,764	8 9	2,96,16,918	0	9
TOTAL		...	7,72,31,704	14	5

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th March 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
166	C 99—35210	...	20	...
	M 18—49233	...	10	... Mr. William Cousin, Supervisor, N. S. Railway, Barnaggar.
	M 17—76538	...	10	...
	C 98—53677	...	10	...
172	... M 17—13652	...	10	... Kishen Purshad, Hydergunge, Zillah Fyzabad.
173	... C 93—40059	...	100	... Pandrang Soobhaya Sande, Tahar Chawb, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
156	... C 99—42635	...	20	...
	M 19—35393	...	10	... Raghavendra Balkrishna, Carkoon, Sholapur.
166	... C 93—44745	...	100	...
	„ —88042	...	100	...
	„ —95294	...	100	...
	„ —95295	...	100	...
	M 5—62606	...	50	... Mr. William Cousin, Supervisor, N. S. Railway, Barnaggar.
	„ —62607	...	50	...
	„ —62608	...	50	...
	M 17—91368	...	10	...
169	... C 86—15247	...	100	...
	C 93—71752	...	100	... Choonilal Bapooje, Neriad.
86	... C 99—17815 wrongly joined. „ —34074	...	20	... Sebastian Francisco Carrasco, Butler, English Hotel, Bombay.
87	... G 97—68764 ditto „ —68761	...	10	... Cowasje Dorabje, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th March 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
40	... E 10—16847	...	10	...
	E 7—19566	...	5	... Kareem Bux & Co., Merchants, Lahore.
47	... E 7—20919	...	5	... Babu Aghorenath Mukerje, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th March 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
394	... L 67—48203	...	50	... Shaik Mehir Alli.
395	L 78—32176	...	20	... Jonab Alli.
397	... L 52—30847	...	500	... Babu Issur Chunder Singha Roy.
	L 69—71917	...	100	...
398	... L 69—38210	...	100	... Babu Raj Kissore Dey.
	L 66—22356	...	50	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
245	... L 77—54806 „ —54805	...	20	... T. Deyeria, Esq.
246	... A 9—71345 „ —44826	...	20	...
	L 65—78131 „ —78132	...	20	... Babu Brojo Nath Nundee.
	A 97—35431 L 2—02931	...	10	...
247	... L 40—68628 „ —68626	...	10	...
	L 4—73047 L 35—08441	...	10	...
	L 17—16833 „ —16831	...	5	...
	L 17—04105 „ —04106	...	5	... Babu Nahal Chunder Sing.
	L 17—88816 „ —88819	...	5	...
	L 15—73507 „ —72890	...	5	...
	L 11—84062 L 15—07462	...	5	...
248	... L 22—62229 „ —62226	...	5	... Babu Troylucko Nath Saha.
531	... L 23—80612	...	5	... Babu Eshan Chunder Chatterjee.
532	... L 69—30803	...	100	... W. Bacon, Esq.
533	... L 77—31129	...	20	...
	„ —04021	...	20	... Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
	L 62—43184	...	10	...
534	... L 67—11152	...	50	... Babu Mohesh Chunder Bhowmack.
535	... L 60—88073	...	10	... Babu Hira Lal.
536	... L 68—22639	...	100	...
	L 77—00295	...	20	...
	„ —29679	...	20	...
	„ —40859	...	20	... Shaik Ahmedoollah.
	„ —13442	...	20	...
	„ —13443	...	20	...
	„ —58202	...	20	...
537	... L 23—99268	...	5	... Messrs. Mitter & Co.
538	... L 77—38573	...	20	... Babu Koylas Chunder Paul.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th March 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
362	... B 39—91417	...	5	... V. Venkata Row, Alleppy.
371	... B 49—30844	...	10	... P. Lutchmana Row, 85, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
117	... B 96—79168	...	5	... Mrs. M. E. Crosthwaite, Cooty.
290	... B 35—30601 wrongly joined. J 5—51041	...	20	... C. Sooboroya Chetty, 14, Big Bazaar, Madras.
302	... B 39—60742	...	5	...
	„ —60743	...	5	... H. Venkatasoobiah, Munsiff's Court, Hassan.
350	... B 41—74597	...	10	... Bombardier H. Brown, B. Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A., Bellary.
356	... B 49—42559	...	10	... T. Cavary Chetty, Bill Collector, Oriental Bank Corporation,
	B 42—19331	...	20	... Madras.
361	... B 49—45702	...	10	...
	B 43—39043	...	50	... P. Anthia Chetty, Madras.
	„ —39055	...	50	...
363	... B 49—81661	...	10	... Sheik Meera Rowther, Trichinopoly.
	B 42—03415	...	20	...
366	... B 2—39891	...	10	... Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bombay.
369	... B 41—78941	...	10	... G. Shunmoogum Pillay, Ayalloor.
372	... B 35—30425	...	20	... Krishnajee Butter, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th March 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
783	... L 47—11075	...	20	... Bal Chund, Indore.
	L 51—17652	...	100	...
784	... D 11—06587 } wrongly	}	10	... Gopi Nath, Agra.
	„ —06588 } joined.	}		
785	D 5—59709 } ditto	...	20	... Lalla Muckbun Lall, Allahabad.
	„ —59710 }			
786	„ —82595 } ditto	...	20	... The District Traffic Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Toondla.
	„ —82596 }			
787	... D 10—29772 } ditto	...	5	... Madhubun Dass, Fyzabad.
	„ —29773 }			
788	... D 11—36330	...	10	... Mr. W. Story, Benares.
789	... D 5—86109	...	20	... Raghunath Narain Yeola, Bombay.
	„ —86110	...	20	...
790	... D 10—74790	...	5	... Mr. D. McGrath, Jubbulpore.
791	... L 47—24821	...	20	... Inda Ram, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th March* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—20560 } Mis-	}	5	... Mr. Gunga Purshad, Teller, Currency Office, Allahabad.
„ —20564 } matched.	}		
G 7—69447	...	10	... Moonshee Ravachund, Daroga, Thurva Canal.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th March* 1876.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

***N. B.*—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.**

The 17th March 1876.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindostan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, and Moulmein for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Poonah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 23rd idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—*one* for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

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The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By Henry Leland Harrison, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, Re. 1-4.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C. S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

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Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.*

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To Government Officers (except those mentioned below), and to the Public at large Rs. 4. To all Officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, Re. 3.

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West India Pilot.—Vol. I ...	... „	3	0

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Meteorological Report of		1867	...	Rs.	0 12	per copy.
Ditto	ditto	1868	...	„	1 8	„
Ditto	ditto	1869	...	„	2 4	„
Ditto	ditto	1870	...	„	2 6	„
Ditto	ditto	1871	...	„	2 8	„
Ditto	ditto	1872	...	„	3 0	„
Dittr	ditto	1873	...	„	3 0	„
Ditto	ditto	1874	...	„	3 0	„
Administration Report of		1870-71	...	„	0 4	„
Ditto	ditto	1871-72	...	„	0 4	„
Ditto	ditto	1872-73	...	„	0 4	„
Ditto	ditto	1873-74	...	„	0 4	„
Ditto	ditto	1874-75	...	„	0 4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India			...	„	0 4	„
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874			...	„	2 8	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

Published by the Government of Bengal.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. V, for March 1876.

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Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. {Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Thomas David Colyear, of Dekain near Simla in the Punjab, a Lieutenant-Colonel on the Retired List of H. M.'s Indian Army, died at Simla on the 8th August 1875.

Reverend Charles Wimberley, formerly of the Parish of Scole in the County of Norfolk, but late of No. 21, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex in England, Clerk, died in England on the 17th January 1876.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 16th March* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1876.

No. 53.—Mr. W. Wiese, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty-four months from 15th March 1876, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th February 1876.

This cancels Notification No. 46, dated 17th February 1876.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 54.—Mr. F. Kinsman, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1876, or any subsequent date.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1876.

NOTICE.—The following changes are notified in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. G. W. Moultrie resumed charge of the Bombay Agency from the 1st current.

The services of Mr. F. A. Gillam are availed of on special duty.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 17th March 1876.

No. 194.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted subsidiary leave from 18th to 28th February 1876, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE, *Major,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Palee, the 17th March 1876.

No. $\frac{585}{398}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent in Jeypore and Kishengurh, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to reach the port of embarkation from the 25th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1709.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year* 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Nov. 1874.	April to Nov. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	10,116,684	10,280,523	163,839	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	430,471	441,434	10,963	...
III.—Forest ...	572,000	276,044	289,666	13,622	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	1,526,551	1,622,209	95,658	...
V.*—Assessed Taxes ...	2,670,000	1,594,329	1,667,060	72,731	2,199
VI.—Customs ...	6,208,000	3,887,017	3,997,745	110,728	...
VII.—Salt ...	8,050,000	5,598,306	5,464,402	...	133,904
VIII.—Opium ...	2,784,000	1,827,278	1,891,027	63,749	...
IX.—Stamps ...	72,000	183,988	63,757	...	120,231
X.—Mint ...	735,000	470,576	514,945	44,369	...
XI.—Post Office ...	268,400	117,565	121,790	4,225	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	319,000	222,556	214,591	...	7,965
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	197,000	106,822	115,616	8,794	...
XIV.—Marine ...	552,000	319,644	360,283	40,639	...
XV.—Interest ...	542,400	125,167	130,903	5,736	...
XVI.—Pension ...	325,000	235,472	199,160	...	36,312
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	172,000	98,605	158,039	59,434	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...					
TOTAL ...	47,916,800	27,139,560	27,533,436	393,876	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	546,147	584,380	38,233	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	75,200	28,819	31,925	3,106	...
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	248,850	287,054	38,204	...
State Railways ...	230,000	64,013	166,898	102,885	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,449,900	4,953,644	4,374,043	...	579,601
TOTAL ...	57,082,900	32,981,033	32,977,736	...	3,297
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	230,883	192,121	...	38,762
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	33,211,916	33,169,857	...	42,059

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 22*nd March* 1876.

E. GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General.

* { Indian, up to October. / Indo-European, up to September.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, by whom the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta vacant by the demise of the Bishop thereof are directed by the Letters Patent to be exercised, has taken charge of the See, and will, with those of his own Diocese, continue to perform the duties of the office until further notice.

The correspondence of the Diocese is to be forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the See.

The Bishop of Madras purposes to hold a confirmation in Calcutta on the 6th April next.

By desire of the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated at Calcutta, this 21st day of March 1876.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 14*th March* 1876.

No. 239.—With reference to Notification No. 2567, dated 21st December 1875, Surgeon L. E. Eades received medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy, and Jail, from Surgeon-Major Barnard, on the forenoon of the 11th November 1875.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15*th March* 1876.

No. 6.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Bundelcund Road Division, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 7.—Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mhow Division, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 23rd December 1875, to the 22nd February 1876, both days inclusive. This cancels Notification No. 102, dated 27th December 1875.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16*th March* 1876.

No. 49.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted six months' ordinary furlough from the 25th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

No. 50.—Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the 16th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

No. 51.—Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 52.—Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 8th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 53.—Major D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 3rd to the 8th Circle, Military Works.

No. 54.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnstone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Military Works Branch in Public Works Department Notification No. 108 of 4th March 1876, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 55.—Captain C. A. Sim, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted preparatory leave for one month from 1st April 1876.

The 17*th March* 1876.

No. 56.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 23*rd March* 1876.

No. 841.—Two months and twenty-three days' privilege leave is granted to Colonel F. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15*th March* 1876.

No. 14.—With reference to Notification No. 18 of 11th February 1876, by the Inspector General of Military Works, Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

Captain Beckett assumed charge of the Division from Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of 26th January 1876.

R. TYNDALL, C.E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 20*th March* 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is allowed one month's privilege leave from 1st April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 738.—Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Chukrata Road Division to the 2nd Chukrata Special Military Works Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 18th March 1876.

No. 440.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. Fitzsimon, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the 2nd Rawulpindi Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd March 1876.

Captain T. B. B. Savi, R. E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in India Public Works Notification No. 73, dated 15th February 1876, on the forenoon of 20th March 1876.

R. deBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th March 1876.

No. 51.—Mr. A. R. Marr, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 52.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 41, dated 3rd March 1876, for "Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdock, R.E.," read "Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E."

The 20th March 1876.

No. 53.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted 12 months' furlough, and 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 15th March 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ajmere to the Sambhar Division of the Rajputana State Railway, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th March 1876.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 16th March 1876.

No. 24.—Baboo Jogendro Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 25.—Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to British Burmah for employment on Railways, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 117, dated 9th March 1876, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 12th February 1876.

No. 26.—Baboo Kundun Lall, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Nerbudda Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th March 1876, from one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 13, dated 4th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 21st March 1876.

No. 7.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 47 of 8th instant, transferring Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. J. S. Brown to the Western Rajpootana State Railway, that Officer was relieved from duty on this line on this date forenoon.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 27th January 1876, Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Engineer-in-Chief's Office to the Agra Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st instant, on which date he was relieved from his duty.

This transfer is in the interests of the public service.

The 21st March 1876.

No. 9.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1, dated 27th January 1876, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Chumbul Division to the Agra Division.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1876.

No. 357.—The following postings and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Messrs. B. Baxter and P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, to the Mehur and Sehwan Divisions, respectively.

The transfer of Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bahawalpur Division to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, is cancelled.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Saidpur, the 17th March 1876.

No. 156.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from the leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 520 of 14th September 1874, on the forenoon of 28th February 1876, and is posted to No. 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division.

No. 157.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, made over charge of the Store Department, Northern Bengal State Railway, to Mr. G. Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1876.

No. 158.—Mr. Geo. Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Southern District, Atrai, received over charge of the Store Department on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Edward Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for 15 days from 15th instant, under Chapter V, Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 13th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	30,42,488	...
" 14th " ...	...	...	...	30,42,752	...
" 15th " ...	...	...	...	30,42,890	...
" 16th " ...	...	...	...	30,43,353	...
" 17th " ...	...	...	...	30,43,777	...
" 18th " ...	...	...	...	29,83,777	...

CALCUTTA MINT. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
The 20th March 1876. } *Offg. Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st March 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				19,00,555	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,46,73,831	8	1	3,38,41,146	7	8
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,91,67,314	15	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,99,61,143	5	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,34,122	12	3
Sundries				6,33,941	10	4
TOTAL ...				7,86,70,910	1	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,66,35,094	1	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				66,39,955	10	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				44,97,016	1	10
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches				1,87,41,073	10	9
Dead Stock				10,65,187	13	4
Stamps				12,217	15	9
Balances with other Banks ...				5,71,488	15	11
Sundries				1,52,752	8	4
Bullion				20,415	9	1
				4,83,35,202	6	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,28,82,398	2	5	3,03,35,707	10	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,74,53,309	8	4			
TOTAL ...				7,86,70,910	1	1

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL: }
Calcutta, 23rd March 1876. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
792	... L 49—90393 } wrongly joined.	}	50	... The Station Master, Hathras.
	" —90391 }	}		
794	... D 5—10082	...	20	... Mr. J. Smith, Assensole.
796	... D 6—76830 } wrongly joined.	}	10	... Goolab Rai, Goojrat, Punjab.
	" —76829 }	}		
797	... L 47—11804	...	20	... Kassee Nath Chund, Bhagulpur.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 17th March 1876. }

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
358	... B 49—39339	...	10	...
	B 35—88400	...	20	... C. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly, Oothoocottah.
	B 43—10717	...	50	...
	„ —34915	...	50	...
367	... B 49—21803	...	10	...
	B 35—43775	...	20	... G. Kalianasundramier, Copyist, Munsiff's Court, Manargudi.
376	... B 43—46941	...	50	... E. Somasoondara Moodelliar, Head Accountant, Harbour Office, Madras.
381	... B 49—56551	...	10	...
	B 43—46783	...	50	... Mr. R. Mitchell, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
328	... B 44—47020	...	100	... Mr. J. McKenzie, Amutty, Coorg.
341	... B 39—67242 wrongly joined.		5	... J. Govindoo Pillay, Madras.
	„ —67241 wrongly joined.			
359	... B 38—49529	...	100	...
	„ —54892	...	100	... C. Annasawmy Moodelliar, Combaconum.
373	... B 44—65840	...	100	...
	„ —65841	...	100	...
	„ —65842	...	100	...
	„ —65843	...	100	...
	„ —65844	...	100	... C. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., Anantapore.
	„ —65845	...	100	...
	B 43—22057	...	50	...
	„ —22058	...	50	...
375	... B 41—45362	...	10	...
	„ —71642	...	10	... N. Sankunni Wariyar, Ernacollum.
379	... B 49—09158	...	10	... S. Soobarayalu Naidu, Salem.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th March 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1875-76.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
174	... M 18—65611	...	10	... Richard Tuthill, Private, 1-5th Regiment, Fort Chunar.
175	... M24—03980	...	100	...
	„ —23501	...	100	... Mr. F. S. D. Broughton, Her Majesty's S. *Arab*, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
74	... C 92—20921	...	10	... Ramlal Khutre, Hoshungabad.
160	... C 68—18237	...	50	... Ghelabhay Luxmidas Dhoraje, in Gandul State, Kattyawar.
176	... C 30—52128	...	10	... Shama Churn Mookerjee, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.
177	... M 18—52185	...	10	... Framje Hormusje Katrak, Grant Road, Bombay.
88	... C 97—70819 wrongly joined.		10	... Wasudew Abaje, Navewady, Bombay.
	C 98—37530 wrongly joined.			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th March 1876.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
F 13—19704	...	5	... Pevaroo, of Puchmarhi, Central Provinces.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th March 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
49	... E 3—87442	...	100	...
	„ —87450	...	100	... The Agent of Newul Kishore Press, Lucknow.
50	... E 4—82921	...	50	... Moulvi Khawaja Zeeyaooddin, Government School, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
43	... F 13—15387 wrongly joined.		5	... Sree Lal, Banker, Aligurh.
	E 7—62356 wrongly joined.			
45	... E 10—10039	...	10	... Moraree Lal, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, Zilla Bulundshaher, North-Western Provinces.
46	... E 7—42931	...	5	... C. R. Lindsay, Esq., C. S., Honorary Secretary, A. H. Society, Lahore.
51	... E 7—44733	...	5	... Pundit Mokund Ram, Editor, "Ukbar-am," Lahore.
37	... E 7—40405	...	5	... Devi Diyal, Inkman, Mr. Ball's Press, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 18th March 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
401	... L 69—58294	...	100	... Mr. Cawasjee Pestonjee.
402	... L 46—56562	...	20	... Babu Syámá Kanta Roy.
405	... L 67—43685	...	50	... Babu U. C. Mookerjee.
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CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th March 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 20th March 1876.

No. 8526.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. E. M. Dawes has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Calicut Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.*

The 24th March 1876.

No. 8719.—Mr. E. C. George, Post Master of Calcutta, made over charge of his Office to Mr. W. Alpin on the afternoon of 8th March 1876.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India

The 24th March 1876.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, also Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 31st instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 30th idem.

***N. B.*—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.**

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st March 1876.

No. 55.—Mr. P. V. Luke, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months from 10th April 1876, or subsequent date, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave for seven days, under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 25th March 1876.

No. 8.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave from 7th February to 9th March 1876, in supersession of one month's leave granted him in Notification No. 3 of the 21st ultimo.

No. 9.—Hari Ram Chunder Agashe, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 13th instant, from the fifteen days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 5, dated 21st ultimo.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sanwara, the 24th March 1876.

No. $\frac{4}{437}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor General, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 10th March 1876.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, by whom the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta vacant by the demise of the Bishop thereof are directed by the Letters Patent to be exercised, has taken charge of the See, and will, with those of his own Diocese, continue to perform the duties of the office until further notice.

The correspondence of the Diocese is to be forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the See.

The Bishop of Madras purposes to hold a confirmation in Calcutta on the 6th April next.

By desire of the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated at Calcutta, this 21st day of March 1876.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 20th March 1876.

No. 196.—Mr. Ewan Christian, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted leave on medical certificate for two years, with effect from the 29th March 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 197.—Captain R. S. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for two and half months, with effect from 29th March 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 198.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. Moffatt, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following change is made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 25th ultimo :—

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his officiating position as Assistant Superintendent.

By order,

W. TWEEDIE, *Major*,
1st Assistant Resident.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1876.

Captain Henry Lees Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Chapter V, Section 18 (*a*), of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel*,
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 17th March 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted the usual subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 21st instant, preparatory to availing himself of the leave on private affairs granted in Notification, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 256, dated 14th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th March 1876.

No. 57.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson made over, and Major W. B. Holmes, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle, Military Works, on the forenoon of 3rd March 1876.

The 20th March 1876.

No. 58.—Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted subsidiary leave, on his return from furlough, from the 19th to the 25th January 1876, both days inclusive.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 59.—Lieutenant W. Pitt, R. E., appointed to the Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Public Works Department Notification No. 130 of 16th March 1876, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1876.

No. 896.—1st Grade Sub-Overseer Baboo Brindabun Paul is posted to the Fort William Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 20th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st March 1876.

No. 54.—Mr. H. Pringle, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 23rd March 1876.

No. 55.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 42, dated 3rd March 1876, for "on the afternoon of the 28th February 1876" read "on the afternoon of the 25th February 1876."

No. 56.—Mr. A. Robinson, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
Director of State Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 24th March 1876.

No. 27.—Mr. J. E. Howe, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 17th March 1876 from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 18 of 16th February 1876.

No. 28.—Pundit Gopal Chunder, Probationery Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Fatehabad Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 11th March 1876 from privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 20 of 26th February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 24th March 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

C. J. MEAD, *Major*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th March 1876.

No. 358.—Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned to duty from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 196 of 11th August 1875 on the forenoon of the 29th November.

No. 359.—Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted leave to study the native languages for one month and seven days, with effect from the 1st February 1876.

No. 360.—Ameer Bux, Overseer, 1st Grade, Larkana Division, returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 219, dated 20th September 1875, on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

The 22nd March 1876.

No. 361.—Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpur to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 362.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Upper Sind to the Mooltan District, and appointed to the charge of the Khanpur Division.

No. 363.—Baboo Shunker Ramchunder Agasty, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Kotri Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 24th March 1876.

No. 364.—Mr. G. Winmill, appointed to this line by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No. 49, dated 11th instant, as a temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 365.—Mr. H. C. Knox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind District.

No. 366.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Mr. G. Winmill, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 25th March 1876.

No. 33.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 28, dated 11th February 1876, transferring Mr. W. H. Duval, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, from the Tirhoot State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 11th March 1876, and is posted to the Jhelum Division, which division he joined on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

No. 34.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 40, dated 2nd March 1876, appointing temporarily Mr. C. Sexton, Overseer Apprentice, as an Overseer, 1st Grade, this subordinate is posted to the Chenab Division of the Jhelum Section, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 24th February 1876.

No. 35.—Mr. A. Wallace, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 11th March 1876, and he joined the latter on the forenoon of 13th idem.

No. 36.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 36, dated 25th February 1876, Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, rejoined his appointment at Lahore on the forenoon of 16th March 1876.

No. 37.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 7, dated 10th January 1876, transferring Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from Holkar and Neemuch State Railways to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 3rd March 1876, and is posted to the Ravi Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 4th idem.

No. 38.—Mr. W. Harvie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Jhelum Division, is allowed leave on medical certificate for fifteen months, and subsidiary leave for twenty days, under Sections 3 and 10, Supplement F, of Civil Leave Code. Mr. Harvie availed himself of the latter leave on the afternoon of 19th March 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 34th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ferozepore, this 23rd day of March 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 598, Private Henry St. Maur Birney.	Parish and County in which born,—London, Middlesex.
Age,—25 years, 7 months.	Marks,—Cross cut on back of neck.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.	Trade,—Clerk.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers } Regimental.
Date of Desertion,—19th March 1876.	
Place of Desertion,—Ferozepore.	REMARKS,—Employed as station butcher under Commissariat Department.
Date of Enlistment,—19th June 1875.	Under 12 years' service.
At what place enlisted,—Bury, Lancaster.	

H. ROWLANDS, *Colonel*,
34th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-18*th R. I. Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this* 24*th day of March* 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. $\frac{69\ B.}{No.\ 479}$, Private Patrick Thornton.
Age.—24 years, 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, auburn; eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—4 P. M. 21st March 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Bareilly, Bengal.
Date of Enlistment,—13th January 1871.
At what place enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which born,—Balbriggan, Dublin.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimental.
Under 6 years' service.

E. L. DILLON, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

WANTED

A Permanent-Way Inspector for Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, salary Rs. 250 per month. Must produce proofs of capability and good conduct. Apply—Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

W. HUNT.
Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division.
23rd March 1876.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered. Estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 20th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	29,62,613	...
„ 21st „ ...	...	...	...	29,63,091	...
„ 22nd „ ...	...	...	...	29,63,047	...
„ 23rd „ ...	...	...	...	29,63,136	...
„ 24th „ ...	...	...	...	29,63,157	...
„ 25th „ ...	...	...	...	29,63,734	...

CALCUTTA MINT. *The 27th March* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
370	... B 35—40048	20	C. Chithumbalum Moodelliar, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

346	... B 41—55292	10	B. Veerapa Chetty, Cuddalore.
380	... B 39—97207	5	Mrs. Crosthwaite Gooty.
	„ —97209	5	
382	... B 42—07152	20	Abeeb Khan Saib, Bangalore.
390	... B 36—81025	5	Soobharayalu Naidu, 12, Lookoomodoss Street, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE. Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 20th March* 1876. } W. DONALD, *Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
186	.... M 2—68283	5	Lieutenant W. A. Wetherall, 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Baroda.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.			
170	... M 17—61569	10	Vinayek Balcrishna, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Khundwa.
	M 4—19930	5	
181	... M 5—71956	50	Mr. Kassum Virje Patel, Assistant Surgeon, Godhra Dispensary, Punch Mehals.
	C 99—43244	20	
185	C 98—19298	10	Mr. Nowroje Dorabje Khundalawalla, Subordinate Judge of Marchi, Poona District.
	„ —66152	10	
91 M	... C 97—68889 wrongly joined. „ —68891	10	Cowasje Jeewaje, Duncaw Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 21st March* 1876. } G. W. CLINE, L.L.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	... E 7—79143	5	Dhunput, Mohulla Khoie Tehjan, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 24th March* 1876. } C. RIVETT-CARNAC, *Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
407	... L 68—79664	100	Babu Mohendro Nath Ghose.
	L 69—14147	100	
	L 20—98094	5	
408	... A 89—09005	500	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
409	... L 62—75486	10	The Officiating Post Master General, Bombay.
410	... L 69—20810	100	Babu Shetul Chunder Shaw.
	L 68—65312	100	
	L 66—03647	50	
	L 44—47711	10	
411	... L 69—62740	100	Fuzlie Ellahee.
415	... L 19—84750	50	Babu Motee Lal Roy.
	„ —84706	50	
	„ —84606	50	
	„ —84666	50	
	„ —69864	50	
	L 49—51975	50	
	„ —45943	50	
	L 66—00584	50	
	„ —16730	50	
	„ —16781	50	
	„ —16779	50	
	L 67—02723	50	
	L 12—56598	20	
	L 14—13017	20	
	L 36—15205	20	
	L 14—92389	20	
	L 37—57827	20	
	L 45—22524	20	
	„ —82615	20	
	L 47—78906	20	
	L 37—61356	20	
	L 14—75792	20	
	L 48—39722	20	
	„ —55163	20	
	„ —48041	20	
	L 33—44405	10	
	L 6—66637	10	
	L 5—93750	10	
	L 6—66638	10	
	L 60—34399	10	
	L 11—49087	5	
	„ —49088	5	
	„ —90087	5	
	„ —24351	5	
	L 15—52578	5	
	„ —52503	5	
	„ —71950	5	
	L 20—29467	5	
	L 22—90316	5	
416	... L 69—06943	100	D. W. Pratt, Esq.
	„ —62382	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
552	... L 16—31549	5	Babu Nirod Gopal Mittra.
	„ —31547	5	
553	... L 65—11284	20	Pundit Moharaj Kishan.
554	... L 59—67353	10	Babu Prokash Chunder Roy.
555	... L 67—22864	50	Babu Gopee Kurmokar.
	„ —21930	50	
556	... L 61—51043	10	Babu Anadi Churn Mookerjee.
557	... L 11—04356	5	Babu Radhabinad Dey.
	„ —04358	5	
	„ —04359	5	
	„ —04360	5	
	„ —04361	5	
	„ —04362	5	
	„ —04363	5	
	„ —04365	5	
	„ —04368	5	
	„ —04369	5	
558	... L 66—69488	50	Babu Shetul Chundra Shaw.
	L 65—91660	20	
	L 63—97931	20	
	L 71—24824	10	
	„ —99171	10	
	„ —24323	10	
	L 62—40506	10	
	L 43—28479	10	
559	... L 66—83702	50	Babu Prasanna Badana Mittra, B. A.
560	... L 3—28426	10	Gordon Robb, Esq.
	L 10—20260	5	
	L 9—74956	5	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
561	... L 67—35261	... 50	... Mrs. Campbell.
	L 77—48574	... 20	...
253	... L 1—47153	... 10	... Babu Komola Kanta Sen.
	L 2—44231		
254	... A 67—89419	... 10	... Comul Choudhuri.
	A 66—90745		
	L 17—40998	... 5	...
	L 10—11425		
255	... L 44—25583	... 10	... H. FitzGerald, Esq.
	„ —25584		
256	... L 22—72359	... 5	... Babu Kader Nath Ghuttuck.
	„ —72360		
257	... L 24—07568	... 5	... Babu Kally Prosad Mozoomdar.
	„ —07569		
258	... L 64—26146	... 20	... Babu Deno Nath Ghose.
	„ —26148		
259	... A 97—28694	... 10	... P. Heyward, Esq.
	„ —28695		
260	... L 48—41240	... 20	... Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee.
	„ —41241		
261	... L 37—66360	... 20	... Babu Okhoy Churn Goopta.
	„ —66352		
262	... L 1—82395	... 10	... James Hill, Esq.
	„ —82396		
263	... L 41—79616	... 10	... Babu Bissoroop Haldar.
	„ —79612		
264	... L 66—53500	... 50	... Nanoo Misser.
	„ —53499		
265	... L 11—54408	... 5	... Goodjee Caria.
	„ —54409		
266	... L 57—37038	... 10	... Naick Dookit Sing.
	„ —37039		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; The 31*st March* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
801	... D 10—67962	... 5	... Maggan Mal, Jhansie.
	D 5—85308	... 20	...
	D 7—79541	... 100	...
D05	... D 7—67141	... 100	... Mirza Asid Allie, Moorshedabad.
	„ —67142	... 100	...
	„ —67143	... 100	...
	„ —67144	... 100	...
	„ —67146	... 100	...
	„ —68462	... 100	...
	„ —68463	... 100	...
D06	... D 4—49577	... 50	... Bhojo Dalall, Calcutta.
D07	... D 11—12489	... 10	... Shama Churn Goopto, Chuprah.
	L 47—09666	... 20	...
808	... D 6—83658	... 10	... Russick Behari Lall, Fyzabad.
	D 5—51650	... 20	...
	D 4—42877	... 50	...
809	... L 51—18929	... 100	... Mr. E. A. Hantelmann, Calcutta.
	D 7—72608	... 100	...
810	... D 7—58017	... 100	... Mr. W. Alpin, Calcutta.
811	... L 49—79401	... 50	... Gridhari Lall Ram Chund, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

799	... D 5—81412	... 20	... The District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Toondla.
800	... D 7—79340	... 100	... Reverend W. E. Glascott, Ghazipur.
	„ —79341	... 100	...
	„ —79342	... 100	...
	„ —79343	... 100	...
813	... D 11—32720	... 10	... Khetter Mohun Ghose, Cawnpore.
	L 47—22005	... 20	...

ALLAHABAD—Paper Currency Office; The 23*rd March* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H 7—06367	... 5	... Thamavada Kamaraju, of Palakonda, Vizagapatam District.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

I 4—08541 wrongly joined.	50	... Reypulli Soobarayloo, of Coconada.
„ —05619 wrongly joined.		

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office; The 28*th March* 1876.

H. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th March 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,00,085	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,60,91,228 1 10			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... Rs. 2,20,40,104 14 0	3,81,31,332	15	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,84,91,566	15	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,98,785	3	6
Sundries	6,82,468	10	5
TOTAL ...	8,17,04,239	10	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,66,42,648	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	65,86,035	10	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	49,40,376	11	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,93,59,585	15	10
Dead Stock	10,67,477	4	1
Stamps	12,542	15	9
Balances with other Banks ...	7,84,655	11	4
Sundries	1,47,987	5	10
Bullion	20,074	13	1
	4,95,61,384	14	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,33,32,164 3 3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... Rs. 1,88,10,690 8 10	3,21,42,854	12	1
TOTAL ...	8,17,04,239	10	7

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 30th March* 1876.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidate has passed the examination for Honors in Law:—

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... ... Presidency College.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Medical examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Ghosh, Radharaman ... ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath ... ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... ... Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sadukhan, Khiradchandra ... ... Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand ... ... Ditto.
Gupta, Durgadas ... ... Ditto.
4. Syed Hossain ... ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chakravarti, Biharilal ... ... Medical College.
De, Rajendralal ... ... Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinvihari ... ... Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath ... ... Ditto.
5. Sil, Kánáilál ... ... Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath ... ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Nityananda ... ... Ditto.
De, Rajendranath ... ... Ditto.
Mallik, Kánáilál ... ... Ditto.
Mitra, Haridás ... ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasád ... ... Ditto.
„ Prokaschandra ... ... Ditto.
Páin, Akshoy Kumar ... ... Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath ... ... Ditto.
10. „ Banamali ... ... Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.
In Alphabetical Order.

	Asdar Ali Khan	Medical College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
	,, Baneswar...	Ditto.
	,, Brajendranath	Ditto.
	,, Madhavchandra	Ditto.
	,, Suryyanath	Ditto.
	Basu, Adyanath	Ditto.
	,, Annadacharan	Ditto.
	,, Kisarimohan	Ditto.
10.	,, Mahendramohan	Ditto.
	,, Suratlál...	Ditto.
	,, Upendrachandra	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Akshoykumar	Ditto.
	Chakravarti, Benimadhav...	Ditto.
	,, Durganath	Ditto.
	,, Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Chattopádhyáy, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
	,, Brajanath...	Ditto.
	,, Dandiráj	Ditto.
20.	,, Priyanath...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Chandranath	Ditto.
	Dás, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
	,, Apurvakrishna	Ditto.
	,, Madhavkrishna	Ditto.
	,, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	,, Srinarayan	Ditto.
	,, Umeschandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Gostavihari	Ditto.
	,, Manmathanath	Ditto.
30.	,, Matilal...	Ditto.
	,, Nilmadhav	Ditto.
	Davidson, W. H.	Ditto.
	Fuzlur Rahman	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	,, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Heramvachandra	Ditto.
	,, Kamakshyanath	Ditto.
	,, Kasinath	Ditto.
	,, Umeschandra	Ditto.
40.	Gupta, Gurucharan Das	Ditto.
	,, Piyarisankar Das	Ditto.
	,, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Kar, Amritalal	Ditto.
	,, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Chandranath	Ditto.
	Kumar, Sasibhusan	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Durgadás	Ditto.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	Ditto.
	,, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
50.	,, Kailásnath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
	,, Chintamani	Ditto.
	,, Heramvanáth	Ditto.
	,, Khelaram	Ditto.
	,, Nripendrachandra	Ditto.
	Nán, Hirálál	Ditto.
	Pal, Sitaláchandra	Ditto.
	Palit, Khirodchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Gangadhar	Ditto.
60.	,, Jagatchandra	Ditto.
	,, Manmathanath	Ditto.
	,, Rajkumar	Ditto.
	Ráychaudhuri, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Sáhá, Gopivallabh	Ditto.
	,, Kunjavihari	Ditto.
	Sen, Achyutananda	Ditto.
	,, Haricharan	Ditto.
	,, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	,, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
70.	Srimáni, Sasibhusan	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, the 27th March 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Offg. Registrar.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.
Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 31st March 1876.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Buxteer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd proximo, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd proximo, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th proximo, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th proximo, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th proximo, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th April 1876, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Singapore, Batavia and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th proximo, at 7 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1876.

Mr. F. J. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained six months' leave of absence on private affairs from this day, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, under Section 11 of Act XVII of 1864, appointed Mr. John Cameron Macgregor, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson, or until further orders.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. S. J. Josephs, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1876.

The 3rd April 1876.

Offices opened and closed during the month of March 1876.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Badagara ...	Malabar Coast ...	22nd	Closed.
Dhoraji ...	Bombay Presidency	17th	Opened.
Mahableshwar ...	Ditto ...	1st	Re-opened for the season.
Matheran ...	Ditto ...	1st	Ditto.
Sabathu ...	Punjab ...	19th	Re-opened.

The 4th April 1876.

No. 2.—Mr. A. R. Ward, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1876, or subsequent date.

ALBERT CAPPEL,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1876.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XVII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Director in the room of Mr. John Flemington, resigned.

The 3rd April 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed as follows:—

on Tuesday the 11th instant, on account of the Choit Sangkranti,

and Good Friday the 14th and Saturday the 15th,

in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Camp Ajmere, the 1st April 1876.

No. 17*K.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is granted

thirty days' privilege leave from the 3rd April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Gov. Genl., for Rajpootana.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 27th March 1876.

No. 2*J.*—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 139, dated 13th March 1876, for "24th February 1876," read 21*st February* 1876.

GENERAL.

The 28th March 1876.

No. 14*K.*—LEAVE.—Moonshi Ameen Chund, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 13th April 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 30th March 1876.

No. 205.—Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner, Paper Currency, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st May 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,
C. B. EWAN SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. 1st Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th March 1876.

No. 60.—Sub-Conductor J. Murray, Barrack Master, Sitapur, has been granted preparatory leave from the 13th March 1876, to enable him to proceed to Bombay and avail himself of passage to England by Troop-ship leaving Bombay on 7th April 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1876.

No. 1022.—First Grade Assistant Engineer Mr. W. H. King, C. E., attached to the Dinapore Division, is transferred to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 31st ultimo.

No. 1023.—Fourth Grade Executive Engineer Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., received over charge of the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from Major C. N. Judge, R. E., on the afternoon of 31st March 1876.

The 6th April 1876.

No. 1032.—Privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days granted in this Office Notification No. 841 of 23rd ultimo to Colonel F. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

No. 1033.—First Grade Overseer Mr. W. Delahay is transferred from Fort William to Darjeeling Division, which he joined on the 20th ultimo.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 1st April 1876.

No. 14.—Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, Saugor Division, Military Works, will assume charge of the Division during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

No. 15.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 12, dated the 2nd March last, Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, joined the Saugor Division, Military Works, at Nowgong, on forenoon of 24th ultimo.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 3rd April 1876.

No. 15.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 12 of 9th March 1876, Sergeant W. Haywood, Overseer, 1st Grade, Morar Division, Military Works, availed himself of fourteen days' privilege leave on the afternoon of 3rd March 1876, and returned to duty on the 15th idem.

R. TYNDALL, C. E.,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 28th March 1876.

No. 4.—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in this Office Notification No. 7 of 28th June 1875, is hereby cancelled, not having been availed of by that Officer.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th March 1876.

No. 57.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 128 of the 15th March 1876, Gunner J. Brown, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 29th March 1876.

No. 58.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 126 of the 14th March 1876, Mr. J. G. Furnivall received over charge of the office and duties of the Store-keeper for State Railways in Calcutta from Mr. W. Watson, on the afternoon of the 7th March 1876.

No. 59.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted six months' leave on private affairs and ten days' subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from the 20th April 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 60.—Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st April 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, also seven days' subsidiary leave.

No. 61.—Mr. J. W. Balmé, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, having been transferred to the Subordinate Revenue Establishment, his name is removed from the list of Upper Subordinates under Director.

The 1st April 1876.

No. 62.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 143, dated 24th March 1876, Mr. W. M. Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 63.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 3rd April 1876.

No. 64.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 65.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 140 of the 20th March 1876, Mr. C. D. Berrill, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 66.—Mr. E. J. Mayes, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 5th March 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 30th March 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Notification No. 9, dated 21st instant, from this Office, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chumbul Division on the morning of the 27th idem, and reported his arrival at Sajraoli, Agra Division, on the morning of the same date.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 1st April 1876.

No. 10.—Babu M. C. Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Sambhar Division, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 8, dated 23rd February 1876, on the forenoon of the 28th March 1876.

The 3rd April 1876.

No. 11.—With reference to Government of India Gazette Notification No. 145, dated 24th ultimo, Sergeant W. E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 1st April 1876.

No. 29.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, Survey Division, returned to duty on the 19th March 1876, from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office No. 17, dated 16th February 1876.

No. 30.—Baboo Chooney Lall Dass, Assistant Surgeon, attached to Neemuch State Railway, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 17th March 1876, from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 12, dated 2nd February 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Khandwa, the 1st April 1876.

No. 1.—Mr. W. R. Hussey, Accountant, Storekeeper's Office, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 3rd March 1876, from one and half months' privilege leave granted him in Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 8 of 28th January 1876.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager, Open Line, Holkar State Ry.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 29th March 1876.

No. 24.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 41 of 3rd March 1876, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of 13th February 1876, and was posted as Second Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 25.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 45 of 6th March 1876, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of 1st March 1876, and took over charge of the open Line of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on the 4th instant.

No. 26.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 28 of 10th February 1876, Mr. W. H. Duval, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Line on the forenoon of 6th March 1876, and reported his departure for the Punjab Northern State Railway on the same date.

No. 27.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 0155E of 24th February 1876, Mr. C. J. Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on this Line on the 4th instant, and reported his departure for the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 11th idem.

No. 28.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 51 of 17th March 1876, Mr. A. R. Marr, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 29.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 21 of 3rd February 1876, Mr. E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of 18th March 1876, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

A Permanent-Way Inspector for Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, salary Rs. 250 per month. Must produce proofs of capability and good conduct. Apply—Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

W. HUNT,
Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division.

23*rd March* 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14*th March* 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

The 1*st April* 1876.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

DARJEELING LINE.

On and after the 15th of the present month of April 1876, a very considerable reduction will be made in the charge for an Express Carriage on this line. The fare for an Express Carriage from Karagola to Siliguri or *vice versa*, which has hitherto been Rs. 120, will be Rs. 90, or one-fourth less; and similarly the mileage charge which has been Re. 1 a mile, will be annas 12. From the same date the amount of luggage which can be carried in an Express Carriage will be increased by a maund all round, *i. e.*, one passenger will be privileged to carry 5 instead of 4 maunds, 2 passengers 3 instead of 2 maunds, and 3 passengers 2¼ maunds instead 1¼ maunds.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11*th March* 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 7th April 1876.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Reunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 31*st March* 1876.

Agent for Government Transports.
Arten.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blair, Colonel R.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. & Co.
Bowie, W.
Brojonath Dey.
Brown, B. T.
Burton James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Carvone, Sigr. Francesco.
Corke, T. W.
Cross, Shaw.
Cunnison, James.
Currie, R.
Dakin, Mrs.
David, Jack.
Dilmasnod, Monsieur.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
"E. F. W."
Farewell, Colonel, W. T. F.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Gray, Mrs.
Green, R. E.
Greig.
Halmars & Co.
Haran Chander Mookerjee.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Jacobs, Messrs. A. & Co.
Johns, Miss.
Jones, A. G.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Loring, Mrs. J.
Luder, Hermann.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Mack, Mrs. Howard.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
Mann, M. Gustave.
Manuel, R. A.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nujeeb Khan, Messrs. & Co.
O'Kane, Miss.
Pambuttynath Chowdry.
Poulson, P. Z
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Rainey, Miss Lucy E.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Richardson, James.
Rodway, Walter.
Ryant, Madam Jane.
Sawyer, G. W.
Scott, J. R.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Slack, G. W.
Sladen, Captain W. D.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stevenson, A. J.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
U. N. & Co.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Wells, H, L.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Williams, Mrs. T.
Wyld, J. Paton.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

"Alpha."
Bailey, F.
Barrett, T.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brown, James.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
E. R.
Fergus, Mrs. C.
Gador, (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Henry, P. Jemmison.
Humes, Thomas.
Irvin, R.
Jebb, C. W.
"K. M."
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
Merdon, W. J.
Mourity, J. J.
Newille, P. J.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Ross, J. C.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Savage, A. E.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Warner, J. H. B.
Watson, J. E.
Westgarth, J.

Registered Letters.

Davidson, A. A.
Dawson, R.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill, Dirizione.
Atholl, MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Perrier, A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 163.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 31*st March* 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Examiner, Central Provinces.	Jan. 1876.	Mar. 7, 1876
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 7 ,,
3	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 14 ,,
4	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14 ,,
5	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 16 ,,
6	Do., Coorg. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 ,,
	Do., G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 20 ,,
8	Do., Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 21 ,,
9	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 ,,
	Do., Hyderabad.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 ,,
	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
11	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
12	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
13	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
16	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
17	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Dec. 1875	Do. 3 ,,
18	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 ,,
	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 ,,
20	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 11 ,,

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Exmr., Rajpootana	Jan. 1876	Mar. 8, 1876
2	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
4	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
5	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
6	Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,
7	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 ,,
8	Do., Bombay ...	Dec. 1875	Do. 7 ,,

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

1	Bengal ...	Jan. 1876	Mar. 22, 1876
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
5	Bombay ...	Dec. 1875	Do. 4 ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Feb. 1876	Mar. 29, 1876
2	Nizam's ...	Jan. ,,	Do. 16 ,,
3	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 20 ,,
	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
4	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
6	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
9	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
10	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,
11	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 ,,
12	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 ,,
13	Northern Bengal ...	Dec. 1875	Feb. 28 ,,
	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

1	Wurdah Valley ...	Feb. 1876	Mar. 21, 1876
2	Oomraotee ...	Jan. ,,	Do. 11 ,,
	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11 ,,
4	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 ,,
5	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
6	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 ,,
7	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,
8	Rajpootana ...	Dec. 1875	Do. 7 ,,
	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 7 ,,
10	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18 ,,

8th April 1876.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1829-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th March 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,81,900	1,67,15,500	1,09,52,800	1,63,27,400	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,28,99,719
Add—											
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1876	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	17,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	69,400	5,800	38,000	4,000	8,000	3,58,603
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,83,900	1,68,01,900	1,09,58,600	1,63,65,400	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,83,319
Deduct—											
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	6,000	1,76,100	23,700	3,71,400	...	...	8,14,700
Balance on 31st March 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,77,900	1,66,25,800	1,08,34,900	1,59,94,000	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,24,68,619

	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	6½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1871.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1872.
Balance of 15th March 1876	83,800	5,22,42,300	2,57,000	3,12,27,900
Add—				
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1876	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1876 ...	...	4,000	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1876 ...	...	2,18,700	...	19,900
	83,800	5,24,65,000	2,57,000	3,12,51,800
Deduct—				
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	2,14,500	...	20,000
Balance on 31st March 1876	83,800	5,22,50,500	2,57,000	3,12,31,800

Balance against India ... 88 lakhs.

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st January 1876, enfaced from India, 2,271 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,172 lakhs.
" 1st February 1876 to 15th February " " " 5 " "
" 16th " " to 29th " " " 8 " "
" 1st March " to 15th March " " " 7 " "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 8 " "
2,956
2,200
2,200 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd April 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th April 1876.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	...	19,00,060	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,58,54,920 0 0				
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,04,83,049 9 9		3,63,37,969	9	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	1,88,34,490	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	...	3,13,682	7	6
Sundries	...	7,38,579	13	3
TOTAL	...	8,01,24,783	2	10

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	...	1,64,48,469	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	66,63,590	7	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	...	65,74,848	9	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	...	2,05,08,025	2	6
Dead Stock ...	...	10,66,873	14	0
Stamps ...	...	12,084	6	11
Balances with other Banks	...	8,63,748	8	0
Sundries ...	...	1,60,839	8	3
Bullion ...	...	15,505	9	7
		5,23,13,985	8	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 96,42,770 5 7				
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,81,68,027 4 6		2,78,10,797	10	1
TOTAL	...	8,01,24,783	2	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th April 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st March 1876.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	45	1,421	1,37,348 0 0	642	1,06,478 1 4	1,181 7 7	8,19,437 8 4
Assam	9	114	9,233 2 5	66	10,338 1 6	107 11 6	74,961 10 5
N.-W. Provinces ...	33	1,020	45,222 6 5	249	49,256 13 4	613 1 8	3,37,673 7 10
Punjab	22	304	34,356 6 5	105	25,066 15 3	293 11 10	2,47,749 15 5
Oude	12	220	21,269 14 9	53	10,222 13 2	82 2 6	1,74,401 3 5
Central Provinces ...	17	176	20,782 3 2	87	20,755 8 1	85 5 10	1,56,418 15 3
British Burmah	11	180	16,445 8 5	95	30,483 4 9	449 6 4	97,568 5 7
Berar	2	161	8,082 8 11	28	5,165 1 0	51 5 11	44,546 15 0
India	5	368	19,310 2 0	95	16,830 1 3	241 6 9	91,761 2 7
TOTAL ...	156	3,964	3,12,050 4 6	1,420	2,74,596 11 8	3,105 11 11	20,44,519 6 10

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1876.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 1—08884 ...	10 ...	Lieutenant W. A. Wetherall, 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Baroda.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
K 2—19228 ...	20 ...	Mahomed Sahoo, Shop-keeper, Akola.
K 3—09817 ...	50 ...	Tunsookdass Megraz of Nagpur.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st April 1876,

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
417	L 68—40048	100	
	L 58—40822	10	
	L 73—26031	10	
	L 61—28361	10	
	L 60—64067	10	
	„ —03632	10	
	L 61—22925	10	
	L 72—72722	10	
	L 62—47955	10	Babu Taruck Nath Roy.
	L 71—50934	10	
	L 72—48190	10	
	„ —07829	10	
	L 73—26032	10	
	L 77—94355	20	
	„ —19330	20	
	L 22—61420	5	
	L 23—94171	5	
419	A 87—94471	1,000	Babu Bepin Behari Mookerjee,
3	L 52—16990	500	Makoon Lal Goladar.
	A 57—27137	50	
4	L 67—67175	50	Babu Brij Mohun Bhutt.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

267	L 65—54214, „ —54215	20	Babu Dindoyal Mozoomdar.
268	L 10—07138, „ —07135	5	Ateem Chinaman.
1	L 21—70870, E 7—31171	5	Babu Nilmony Pattack.
2	A 96—73227, A 79—53125	10	Babu Soorjo Kanto Roy.
3	L 23—00687, „ —00690	5	Mohataz Hossain Khan.
4	D 11—13171, L 43—39745	10	The Asst. Collector in charge of Treasury, Monghyr.
5	L 65—48789, „ —48787	20	Abdoollah Sircar.
	L 22—35495, „ —35520	5	
6	L 65—73846, „ —73836	20	Babu Kallynath Mittra.
7	L 60—57073, „ —57076	10	Mr. S. Doris.
8	L 20—52894, „ —52874	5	Babu Ratnessur Mullick.
562	L 71—08981	10	Babu Ram Chunder Banerjee.
	L 42—63172	10	
563	L 40—20242	10	Mahomed Enoos.
564	L 70—18480	1,000	Meer Abadi Hossain.
	„ —12120	1,000	
	„ —15298	1,000	
	„ —15299	1,000	
	L 63—52118	20	
565	L 20—27151	5	Babu Issen Chunder Mookerjee.
566	L 69—03545	100	Major T. C. Graham.
1	L 66—91399	50	Babu Gopee Nath Pattack.
2	L 61—86442	10	B. C. Durnford, Esq.
3	L 70—18482	1,000	Abadi Hossain.
4	L 67—36777	50	Babu Toolsee Ram.
5	L 65—48824	20	Babu Hurris Chunder Dutt.
6	L 9—89218	5	The Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
7	L 77—05887	20	H. Chaplin, Esq.
	L 71—28721	10	
8	L 22—28625	5	Babu Kally Podo Mookerjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 7th April* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
814	D 7—81789	100	Ramji Mal, Allahabad.
817	D 11—22092	10	The Post Master General, Bombay.
827	D 7—57810	100	W. J. Donaghey, Esq., Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

818	D 5—69818 mutilated.	20	Koondun Lall, Dinapore.
819	L 51—22855	100	Baluck Ram, Sealkote.
821	D 5—73717	20	Shah Asdoollah, Azimgarh.
822	D 10—73684, wrongly joined. „ —73683, „ —77736	5	Jankee Dass, Allahabad.
	L 47—21354	20	
823	D 10—79557	5	Mohomed Akber Khan, Allahabad.
825	D 10—71246, „ —64900	5	Rattee Ram, Fatehgarh.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 30th March* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
154	E 3—68862	100	Bhana Mal and Guljari Mal, Shop-keepers, Delhi.
	E 4—54314	50	
156	E 5—98424	20	Mr. P. Jones, Jhelum.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 1st April* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
386	B 39—65238	5	K. Ramasawmy Iyer, Ramnad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

326	B 49—18886, wrongly joined. „ —18808	10	Moonesawmy Naik, Madras.
385	B 35—67213, ditto. „ —67212	20	A. Shumshoodeen Saib, Pareamettoo, Madras.
391	B 39—52273	5	B. Kistna Row, Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
	B 49—41378	10	
	B 43—42180	50	
394	B 34—50068	10	C. Selvanayaga Moodeliar and S. Chinnathumby Moodeliar, Madras.
	B 49—10708	10	
	„ —35151	10	

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 27th March* 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
187	M 24—27801	100	Mr. Govind Mahadshet, Rutnagiri.
	„ —23520	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.			
155	C 97—38850	10	Merbai Cursetje, wife of Bezonje Pestonje, Bombay.
159	M 3—55183	5	Mr. Shreeniwasrao Shreeniwas, Mamlidar of Seddapur, Zillah of Canara.
164	M 17—95992	10	Messrs. Jordan & Co., Jabalpur.
167	M 5—71915	50	Mr. Furdoonje Cawasje, Abkaree Contractor, Dohud.
	C 99—28963	20	
	„ —34808	20	
179	C 89—27775	10	Mr. J. Sevestre, Clerk, Office of Chief Engineer, Military Works, Simla.
188	M 24—16043	100	Goolabchund Javery, Bombay.
189	M 19—24228	10	Mudaree Mohomed, Bombay.
94	M 18—89093, wrongly joined. „ —89083	10	Mr. Nusserwanje Rustomje, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 28th March* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 5—51704	5	P. Lutchmana Row, 85, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
J 6—75321	10	B. Mooneesawmy, Compositor, Residency Government Press, Hyderabad.
J 7—48039	5	V. Vencata Row, 2nd Judge, Zillah Court, Alleppy.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

J 6—50602	50	Mr. A. Montelar, Civil Engineer, Trevandrum.	
J 3—80789	100	P. Soobiah, Head Accountant, Superintendent's Office, Mercara.	
J 4—63109, wrongly joined. —63106	100	The Collector of Nellore.	
J 6—58993	10	Mrs. J. Hopkins, Mysore.	
J 4—50961	50	Palamappah Chetty, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.	
J 3—71489	100		
J 6—51041	20	C. Soobraya Chetty of Madras.	
J 5—57819	20	H. Runga Row, P. Cattle Purveyor, Commissariat Department, Cannanore.	
J 3—80927	100	M. Chinimah Naidoo, 34, Peddiar Kovil Street, Black Town, Madras.	
„ —84740	100		

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th March* 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidate has passed the examination for Honors in Law:—

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... ... Presidency College.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Medical examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Ghosh, Radharaman ... ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath ... ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... ... Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sadukhan, Khiradchandra ... ... Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand ... ... Ditto.
Gupta, Durgadas ... ... Ditto.
4. Syed Hossain ... ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chakravarti, Biharilal ... ... Medical College.
De, Rajendralal ... ... Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinvihari ... ... Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath ... ... Ditto.
5. Sil, Kánáilál ... ... Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath ... ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Nityananda ... ... Ditto.
De, Rajendranath ... ... Ditto.
Mallik, Kánáilál ... ... Ditto.
Mitra, Haridás ... ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasád ... ... Ditto.
„ Prokaschandra ... ... Ditto.
Páin, Akshoy Kumar ... ... Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath ... ... Ditto.
10. „ Banamali ... ... Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Asdar Ali Khan ... ... Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra ... ... Ditto.
„ Baneswar ... ... Ditto.
„ Brajendranath ... ... Ditto.
„ Madhavchandra ... ... Ditto.
„ Suryyanath ... ... Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath ... ... Ditto.
„ Annadacharan ... ... Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan ... ... Ditto.
10. „ Mahendramohan ... ... Ditto.
„ Suratlál ... ... Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra ... ... Ditto.
Bhaduri, Akshoykumar ... ... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Benimadhav ... ... Ditto.
„ Durganath ... ... Ditto.
„ Syamacharan ... ... Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Annadaprasad ... ... Ditto.
„ Brajanath ... ... Ditto.
„ Dandiráj ... ... Ditto.
20. „ Priyanath ... ... Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Chandranath ... ... Medical College.
Dás, Annadaprasad ... ... Ditto.
„ Apurvakrishna ... ... Ditto.
„ Madhavkrishna ... ... Ditto.
„ Mahendranath ... ... Ditto.
„ Srinarayan ... ... Ditto.
„ Umeschandra ... ... Ditto.
Datta, Gostavihari ... ... Ditto.
„ Manmathanath ... ... Ditto.
30. „ Matilal ... ... Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav ... ... Ditto.
Davidson, W. H. ... ... Ditto.
Fuzlur Rahman ... ... Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath ... ... Ditto.
„ Upendranath ... ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Heramvachandra ... ... Ditto.
„ Kamakshyanath ... ... Ditto.
„ Kasinath ... ... Ditto.
„ Umeschandra ... ... Ditto.
40. Gupta, Gurucharan Das ... ... Ditto.
„ Piyarisankar Das ... ... Ditto.
„ Purnachandra ... ... Ditto.
Kar, Amritalal ... ... Ditto.
„ Nagendranath ... ... Ditto.
Karmakar, Chandranath ... ... Ditto.
Kumar, Sasibhusan ... ... Ditto.
Lahiri, Durgadás ... ... Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad ... ... Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra ... ... Ditto.
50. „ Kailásnath ... ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra ... ... Ditto.
„ Chintamani ... ... Ditto.
„ Heramvanáth ... ... Ditto.
„ Khelaram ... ... Ditto.
„ Nripendrachandra ... ... Ditto.
Nán, Hirálál ... ... Ditto.
Pal, Sitaláchandra ... ... Ditto.
Palit, Khirodchandra ... ... Ditto.
Ray, Gangadhar ... ... Ditto.
60. „ Jagatchandra ... ... Ditto.
„ Manmathanath ... ... Ditto.
„ Rajkumar ... ... Ditto.
Ráychaudhuri, Hemchandra ... ... Ditto.
Sáhá, Gopivallabh ... ... Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari ... ... Ditto.
Sen, Achyutananda ... ... Ditto.
„ Haricharan ... ... Ditto.
„ Hemchandra ... ... Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna ... ... Ditto.
70. Srimáni, Sasibhusan ... ... Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, the 27th March 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Offg. Registrar.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 27th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	29,68,934	...
„ 28th „ ...	...	...	...	29,67,335	...
„ 29th „ ...	...	...	...	29,67,630	...
„ 30th „ ...	...	...	...	29,68,935	...
„ 31st „ ...	...	...		29,69,782	...
April 1st „ ...	...	...	...	29,69,722	...

CALCUTTA MINT, The 3rd April 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

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Just published.

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EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876. {Register No. 33.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th April 1876.

Syud Jaffur Hossain, Officiating Treasury Officer, Ajmere, is authorised to draw bills on public treasuries.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1876.

No. 29.—Mr. H. N. Alexander, 3rd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, special leave on private affairs, without allowance, for six months, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 24th March 1876.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Camp Ajmere, the 5th April 1876.

No. 189.—LEAVE.—Mr. T. Harris, B. A., Head Master, Government College, Ajmere, is granted fifteen days' leave on medical certificate from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Baboo Shyam Soonder Lall, B. A., Teacher of Mathematics, is appointed to officiate as Head Master during the absence of Mr. Harris on leave.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 7th April 1876.

No. 2.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. H. Lassalle officiated as Cantonment Magistrate of Nusserabad from the 13th November 1875 to the 8th February 1876, both days inclusive, during the absence on furlough of Major Shuttleworth.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 8th April 1876.

No. 10.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo from forty-two days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 4 of the 21st February last.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 4th April 1876.

No. 767*S.*—Mr. Assistant Engineer C. Twidale, who returned from six months' furlough and landed at Bombay on the 18th October 1875, has been granted from that date ten days' subsidiary leave of absence, *viz.*, from 18th to 27th October 1875,

both days inclusive, to enable him to proceed to Ajmere to join his appointment in the Public Works Department, Rajputana.

2. Mr. Assistant Engineer C. Twidale, who was under the orders of the Government of India, Public Works Department, transferred from Rajputana Public Works Department to North-Western Provinces Public Works Department, left Ajmere to join his new appointment at Allahabad on the forenoon of the 29th October 1875.

By order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr. in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th April 1876.

No. 61.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle, Military Works, is granted eleven months' furlough under Chapter III, Section 10, of the Civil Leave Code, also one month's preparatory leave from 3rd March 1876.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 22 of 11th February 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

The 8th April 1876.

No. 16.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, attached to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, is transferred to Lucknow, as Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 17.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Superintending Engineer's Office, 2nd Circle, Military Works, Lucknow, is transferred to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 5th April 1876.

No. 6.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 5 of 20th ultimo, on the forenoon of 1st April 1876.

The 6th April 1876.

No. 7.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 64 of the 8th February 1876, Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Umballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th January 1876.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April 1876.

No. 67.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, G. O. No. 156 of the 15th February 1876, Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted fifteen days' preparatory leave, with effect from the 20th April 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 68.—With reference to Government of Bombay, Military Department, G. O. No. 156, dated 29th February 1876, Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted ten days' preparatory leave in extension of that granted in Director's Notification No. 15, dated 25th January 1876.

No. 69.—Baboo Bhootnath Mookerjee is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 70.—Mr. T. W. Lilly is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 10th April 1876.

No. 71.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 151 of the 28th March 1876, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Holkar State Railway (Open Line).

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 12th April 1876.

No. 30.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 63 of 1st April 1876, Mr. Howard W. Warden, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 6th instant, and is posted as Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 8th April 1876.

No. 31.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, arrived in Bombay on the 11th February 1876 on his return from the furlough granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notifications Nos. 36 and 176, dated 9th February and 22nd October 1875, respectively.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd April 1876.

No. 1.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 54, dated 21st March 1876, Mr. H. Pringle, late temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 15th February 1876.

No. 2.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 56 of 23rd March 1876, Mr. A. Robinson, late temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 20th March 1876.

The 7th April 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 7th April 1876.

No. 12.—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, with effect from the 14th April 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 13.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 63, dated 1st April 1876, to the Tirhoot State Railway, left Agra on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The 8th April 1876.

No. 14.—Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the six months' leave on private affairs and seven days' subsidiary leave granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 60, dated 29th March 1876, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 11th April 1876.

No. 159.—Baboo Chunder Nauth Similai, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself of the six months' leave granted to him in Notification No. 147 of 26th February 1876 on the forenoon of the 16th March.

No. 160.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 75 of 16th February 1876, Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from the Rajputana State Railway, reported his arrival at Parbatipur on the 10th March and relieved Accountant Baboo Chunder Nauth Similai on the 15th idem.

No. 161.—With reference to Notification No. 156 of 17th March 1876, Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, assumed charge of No. 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division on the afternoon of 14th March 1876.

No. 162.—Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is relieved of the charge of No. 5 Mahanaddi Survey Division on the afternoon of 14th March 1876.

No. 163.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 148 of 24th March 1876, Baboo Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of 5th April 1876.

No. 164.—Mr. G. F. Beyts, Surveyor, No. 1 Nator Division, returned from the leave granted him in Notification No. 92 of 17th September 1875 on the forenoon of 1st February 1876.

No. 165.—Baboo Jadub Chunder Dey, Overseer, 1st Grade, No. 4 Haldibari Division, availed himself of the six weeks' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 93 of 24th September 1875 on the forenoon of the 21st March 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th April 1876.

No. 39.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 112, dated 7th March 1876, transferring Baboo Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Northern Bengal State Railway, this Subordinate was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of 27th March 1876.

No. 40.—Lalla Ram Ditt, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts to the Office of Chief Store-keeper. He left the former on the afternoon of the 16th March 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 17th idem.

No. 41.—Lalla Hurree Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is allowed twenty days' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of 7th April 1876.

No. 42.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 57, dated 28th March 1876, posting Gunner J. Brown, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 25th March 1876, and is posted to the Ravi Division, which Division he joined on the forenoon of 4th April 1876.

No. 43.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 186, dated 8th November 1875, transferring Mr. W. J. Galwey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway, this Officer left the former Railway on the forenoon of 26th November 1876.

No. 44.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, the following stations are opened

for the reception of public telegraph messages from 1st May 1876, between the hours of 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. :—

Shahdara.	Gujrat.
Muridki.	Lalá Músa.
Kámoke.	Khárian.
Ghakkhar.	Naurangabad.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

A Permanent-Way Inspector for Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, salary Rs. 250 per month. Must produce proofs of capability and good conduct. Apply—Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

W. HUNT,
Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division.

23rd March 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

The 1st April 1876.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

DARJEELING LINE.

On and after the 15th of the present month of April 1876, a very considerable reduction will be made in the charge for an Express Carriage on this line. The fare for an Express Carriage from Karagola to Siliguri or *vice versa*, which has hitherto been Rs. 120, will be Rs. 90, or one-fourth less; and similarly the mileage charge which has been Re. 1 a mile, will be annas 12. From the same date the amount of luggage which can be carried in an Express Carriage will be increased by a maund all round, *i. e.*, one passenger will be privileged to carry 5 instead of 4 maunds, 2 passengers 3 instead of 2 maunds, and 3 passengers 2¼ maunds instead 1¼ maunds.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 14th April 1876.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar* and *Penguin*, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer *Cathay*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Post Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th April 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,00,035	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,56,09,164 1 5			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 2,04,60,714 5 7	3,60,69,878	7	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,71,90,530	9	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,02,481	10	2
Sundries	7,34,579	15	6
TOTAL ...	7,80,97,506	7	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,64,46,327	5	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	64,67,853	8	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	65,17,939	8	10
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,04,60,267	0	0
Dead Stock	10,65,209	10	3
Stamps	12,092	10	11
Balances with other Banks ...	8,22,922	9	2
Sundries	1,52,043	8	9
Bullion	14,521	6	1
	5,19,59,177	3	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 92,46,986 6 9			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,68,91,342 13 9	2,61,38,329	4	6
TOTAL ...	7,80,97,506	7	8

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 13th April 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
399	B 39—89001	5	P. Bhujunga Row, District Engineer's Office, Salem.
	B 41—42457	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

327	B 43—31229	50	Ebrahim Saib Rowther, of Amboor.
395	B 49—16903	10	Mrs. Fox, Nellore.
401	B 43—37857	50	C. Ahmed Moodeen, Kistnampett, Madras.
	„ —39844	50	
1	B 49—42982	10	Jaganadun, Butler, Bangalore.
2	B 35—99840	20	N. Soobroyen, Deputy Goomasta, Poloor.
	„ —99844	20	
3	B 49—01728	10	Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, Davengere, Chittledroog District.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 3rd April 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
827	D 7—57810	100	Mr. W. J. Donaghey, Lahore.
828	D 11—25183	10	Jagur Nath Pershad, Banda.
1	D 5—45369	20	Baboo Bunwari Lall Mullick, Allahabad.
	L 47—27097	20	
2	D 10—50478	5	Baboo Koonjo Behary, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1	D 5—74160	20	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
2	D 5—82713	20	
	L 49—83035	50	
3	D 10—24551	5	Banee Madhub Chattopadhya, Jhansie.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 6th April 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

2 6

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6	... L 78—49307	... 20	... Babu Krishna Lall Bysack.
	„ —49308	... 20	...
	„ —49309	... 20	...
	„ —49310	... 20	...
	„ —49311	... 20	...
	„ —49312	... 20	...
	„ —49313	... 20	...
	„ —49314	... 20	...
	„ —49316	... 20	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
9	... L 77—08236	...	20	... Babu Guneshu Lall.
10	... L 62—05432	...	10	... Babu Modhusuden Paray.
11	... L 63—49093	...	20	... Babu Ram Taruck Dutt.
12	... L 57—78971	...	10	... G. W. L. Paterson, Esq.
	L 20—05466	...	5	...
13	... L 61—63292	...	10	... Babu Kader Nath Halder.
14	... L 58—66282	...	10	... Sardar Surat Sing.
15	... L 49—52326	...	50	... Babu Gopaul Das Johuri.
16	... L 48—26750	...	20	... Revd. A. C. Hardy.
	„ —26745	...	20	...
	L 66—12699	...	50	...
17	... L 23—40236	...	5	... Babu Shyam Lal Lahuri.
	L 20—37827	...	5	...
18	... L 69—75121	...	100	... Messrs. More & Co.
	L 73—28945	...	10	...
19	... L 58—64181	...	10	... Shaik Khoda Bakhsh.
20	... L 72—22364	...	10	... Babu Taruck Nath Sein.
21	... L 72—20100	...	10	... F. Tiery, Esq.
	L 23—53429	...	5	...
22	... L 16—88529	...	5	... T. S. Collis, Esq.
	L 21—73063	...	5	...
23	... A 91—38931	...	100	... Messrs. Ewing & Co.
9	... L 61—52017 / „ —52019	...	10	... T. E. Hyndman, Esq.
10	... L 65—04336 / E 5—97523	...	20	... Babu Kally Prosono Sein.
11	... L 46—05927 / „ —05934	...	20	... Babu Ojoodhaprosad Baj Pie.
	L 63—69404 / „ —69405	...	20	...
	L 6—65498 / L 44—39348	...	10	...
	L 43—22928 / „ —22905	...	10	...
12	... L 58—48264 / „ —48243	...	10	... Iabu Ali.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 13th April* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1	... E 4—66326	... 50	... The Post Master General, N. W. P., Allahabad.
3	... E 7—65989	... 5	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
25	... E 5—85753 / „ —85758	wrongly joined.	20	... Lieutenant E. Roberts, 50th Light Infantry, Peshawur.
28	... E 5—96319 / „ —96316	ditto.	20	... Baboo Sunder Das, Goods Clerk, S., P. and D. Railway, Ludhiana.
150	... E 6—59893		10	... Seikh Noorbux & Co., Lahore.
152	... A 17—44354		10	... Nanuck Chand, Treasurer, Sealkote.
153	... E 5—75201		20	... Baboo Raj Coomar, Government School, Arrah.
157	... E 3—73977		100	... Reverend S. A. P. Shirreff, Lahore.
5	... E 12—12202		20	... Bhag Sing, of Peshawur, Sudder Bazar, Nowshera.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th April* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 8—23839 / „ —29505	wrongly joined.	20	... Dhurmdass Munghoomal, of Hyderabad, Sind.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 3rd April* 1876.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
195	... M 24—39427	... 100	... Mr. Frank Bailey, Watson's Hotel, Bombay.
	„ —18154	... 100	...
	C 93—97707	... 100	...
	„ —77638	... 100	...
	„ —92881	... 100	...
202	... M 24—34520	... 100	... Doorgadas Devidas, Chimpy Mola, No. 18, Bombay.
	„ —32170	... 100	...
	„ —39180	... 100	...
	„ —39118	... 100	...
	„ —39122	... 100	...
	„ —36646	... 100	...
	„ —36647	... 100	...
	„ —60396	... 100	...
	„ —30184	... 100	...
	„ —37018	... 100	...
206	C 93—31251	... 100	... Sadashew Wiswanath, Baput, Poona.
	„ —64504	... 100	...
	„ —75831	... 100	...
	„ —97841	... 100	...
	M 24—22589	... 100	...
	„ —06531	... 100	...
	„ —06532	... 100	...
	„ —06533	... 100	...
	„ —06534	... 100	...
	C 85—38672	... 50	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.			Rs.	
193	... M 18—52185		... 10	... Jeewan Ramla, Bombay Borah Bazar.
196	... M 18—97986		... 10	... Mr. G. D. Braganca, Bombay Tramway & Co.
200	... M 3—88138		... 5	... Cursetjee Jamsetjee Santra, of Nawsari.
1876-77.				
1	... C 93—94801		... 100	... Mr. Shavacksha Cooverjee, Agra Bank, Bombay.
1875-76.				
98	... M 3—15516 / „ —15944	wrongly joined.	5	... Haje Zamal Abadeen, Bombay.
99	... C 99—42243 / „ —42242	ditto	... 20	... Purbhoodas Sukhidas, Bombay.
101	... C 84—75795 / „ —75794	ditto	... 20	... Kessawjee Jewrajee, Bombay.
1876-77.				
2	... C 99—33238 / F 8—44974	ditto	... 20	... Aga Abdool Rahimon Surajee, Bazar Gate, Bombay.
1875-76.				
198	... M 19—39856		... 10	... Private W. Duncun, H. M.'s 66th Regiment, Poona.
178	... C 84—42128		... 20	... Thomas O. B. Norman, Hossainee, Kessaria, *vid* Chupra.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 4th April* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—60529	... 50	... A. Ramswamy, Head Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Kanhan Division, Kamthi.
„ —63699	... 50	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.		
F 10—54084	... 100	... J. E. Harrison, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Sambalpur.	
„ —54085	... 100	...	

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 7th April* 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—47250	... 20	... M. Leas Siquera, Copper Merchant, Palghaut.
J 6—72036	... 10	... A. Sashiah, Goomasta, Dewan Peishkar's Office, Ernacolam.
J 5—47687	... 20	... M. Kasavaraya Naicker, Clerk, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Kurnool.
„ —54432	... 20	...

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 3rd April* 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apl. 3rd, 1876 ...	...	...	...	29,69,652	...
„ 4th „ ...	23,16,000	...	23,16,000	29,69,579	...
„ 5th „ ...	1,17,000	...	24,33,000	29,87,326	...
„ 6th „ ...	...	...	24,33,000	29,87,257	...
„ 7th „ ...	...	...	24,33,000	29,87,204	...
„ 8th „ ...	...	...	24,33,000	29,87,144	...

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th April* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A., *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal*

Calcutta, the 26th August 1875.

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Published by the Government of Bengal.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. VI, for April 1876.

The Trade Centres of Bengal (No. II.—Balasore Ports).—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, February 1876.—Pressure of population in parts of Bengal, and its alleviation.—The Soonderbuns.—No. III.—The Barahpore Fairs in Shahabad.—Registration in Bengal.—No. II.—The Braziers of Dowlutgunge, in Nuddea.—Agricultural Experiments in Oudh.—The Trade Routes of North Behar.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India.—No. III.—Mortuary Statistics in India, 1873.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy, and the relative weights of different kinds of Paddy.—Death-rate in the Bengal Jails, 1875.—Jail Mortality, January 1876.—Vital Statistics Bengal—January 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, February 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, February 1876.—Attraction of Traffic to the Midnapore High Level Canal.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during January 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during January 1876.—Indigo Report on the Season 1875-76.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

The 15*th April* 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1876.

No. 30.—Mr. J. P. Hawkins, Cable Clerk, 1st Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 5th to 11th November 1875, inclusive, under Sections 10 and 11 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

This cancels Notification No. 20, dated 25th November 1875.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Examnr. of Telegraph Accounts.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18*th April* 1876.

No. 823.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. E. A. Wainright, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 18*th April* 1876.

No. 13.—Mr. W. C. Price, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, with effect from 1st May 1876, or such date as his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Capt.*,
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Camp Ajmere, the 13th April 1876.

No. 25*K.*—APPOINTMENT.—Pandit Bhag Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant Commissioner during the absence on privilege leave of Munshi Ameen Chund.

Mr. Syed Jaafar Hosein is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, in place of Pandit Bhag Ram.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April 1876.

No. 62.—With the approval of Government of India, Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, from 15th to 25th January 1876.

The 8th April 1876.

No. 63.—Honorary Captain J. Matthews, Barrack Master, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

The 12th April 1876.

No. 64.—Captain C. Crawford, R.E., Executive Engineer, returned from special duty, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 65.—Barrack Sergeant G. Riley, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, was granted sick leave, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code, from 27th August to 31st December 1875.

The 13th April 1876.

No. 66.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in the vernacular as required by Public Works Department Code II. iv., 22, on 30th March 1876.

No. 67.—Lieutenant R. J. B. Morgan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Lahore Division, Military Works, is granted one month's preparatory leave, from 29th February 1876, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay in view to proceeding on furlough.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1876.

No. 1153.—Six weeks' privilege leave is granted to Baboo Dwarka Nauth Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Fort William Division, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of 6th March 1876.

[illegible] TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
[illegible]r., *1st Circle, Mily. Works.*

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 15th April 1876.

No. 18.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 26, dated the 16th February last, Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, reported his departure on the afternoon of 8th instant to join the 5th Circle of Superintendence.

The 17th April 1876.

No. 19.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 14, dated the 1st instant, Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, took over charge of the Saugor Division, Military Works, from Mr. Alfred Penny, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of 10th April 1876, the latter Officer having availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him by Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 10, dated the 23rd February last.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15th April 1876.

No. 16.—With reference to Notification No. 13, dated 22nd January 1876, by the Inspector General, Military Works, Mr. H. Bull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, availed himself of one year's leave without allowances, from the afternoon of 6th April 1876.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Dated the 15th April 1876.

No. 5.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnstone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this circle by Inspector General's Notification No. 54, dated 16th March 1876, is attached to the 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 28th March 1876.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

Dated the 13th April 1876.

No. 902.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Chukrata Road to the Dugshaie Division, Special Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th April 1876.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1876.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, P. W. D., No. 171, dated the 5th instant, Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Assistant Examiner and Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 12th and 13th April 1876, respectively.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Lucknow, the 19th April 1876.

No. 736.—Baboo Sreenath Roy, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted eighty-three days' privilege leave from 1st May 1876, or any subsequent date.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th April 1876.

No. 72.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 166 of the 5th April 1876, Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th April 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. W. M. Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, posted to this Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 62, dated 1st April 1876, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 15th April 1876.

No. 32.—Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Nerbudda Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 33.—Mr. J. Curley, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half, from 15th June 1876.

No. 34.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, was granted subsidiary leave for 12 days, from 8th to 19th March 1876, with reference to the leave to Europe for one year on medical certificate granted to him with effect from 20th March 1876, in Government of India, P. W. Department, Notification No. 161, dated 4th April 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 18th April 1876.

No. 31.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 69, dated 8th April 1876, Baboo Bhootnauth Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, joined the Tirhoot State Railway on the forenoon of 10th January 1876, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

No. 32.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 70, dated 8th April 1876, Mr. T. W. Lilly, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, joined the Tirhoot State Railway on the forenoon of 22nd January 1876, and is posted to the Somastipoor Division.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th April 1876.

No. 44.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, the following stations are opened for the reception of public telegraph messages from 1st May 1876, between the hours of 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.:—

Shahdara.	Gujrat.
Muridki.	Lalá Músa.
Kámoke.	Khárian.
Ghakkhar.	Naurangabad.

The 15th April 1876.

No. 45.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 58, dated 20th March 1876, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintendent of Works, Ravi Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself of the thirty days' subsidiary leave on the forenoon of 1st April 1876.

No. 46.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, the Ravi Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is reconstituted a divisional charge, with effect from 1st April 1876.

No. 47.—Mr. H. Johnson, temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Ravi Division, of which latter division he took over charge from Mr. Mallet on the forenoon of 1st April 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 12th April 1876.

No. 12.—With reference to Notification No. 6, dated 4th February 1876, Mr. J. C. Porter is granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

A Permanent-Way Inspector for Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, salary Rs. 250 per month. Must produce proofs of capability and good conduct. Apply—Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

W. HUNT,
Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division.

23rd March 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

The 1st April 1876.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

DARJEELING LINE.

On and after the 15th of the present month of April 1876, a very considerable reduction will be made in the charge for an Express Carriage on this line. The fare for an Express Carriage from Karagola to Siliguri or *vice versa*, which has hitherto been Rs. 120, will be Rs. 90, or one-fourth less; and similarly the mileage charge which has been Re. 1 a mile, will be annas 12. From the same date the amount of luggage which can be carried in an Express Carriage will be increased by a maund all round, *i. e.*, one passenger will be privileged to carry 5 instead of 4 maunds, 2 passengers 3 instead of 2 maunds, and 3 passengers 2½ maunds instead 1½ maunds.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 21st April 1876.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Arratoon Apcar* and *Penguin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Straits Settlements, Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd April, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th April 1876.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

W. ALPIN,
Post Master.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apl. 10th, 1876 ...	...	...	24,33,000	29,87,071	...
" 11th " ...	Holiday.	...			...
" 12th " ...	...	3,93,200	20,37,170	33,93,438	...
" 13th " ...	...	3,90,221	16,21,966	36,97,661	...
" 14th " ...	Holidays.				...
" 15th " ...					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 17th April* 1876. J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.A.*, *Offg. Mint Master.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1829-38.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1868-69.	6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st March 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,96,400	31,77,900	1,66,25,900	1,09,34,800	1,59,94,000	37,93,400	2,57,000	3,12,31,800	83,800	5,22,50,500	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,24,68,619
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	500	48,300	...	11,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	31,000	2,000	38,200	1,500	...	61,500	...	12,000	...	...	1,46,200
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,98,400	31,80,400	1,67,05,600	1,09,36,800	1,60,52,400	37,94,900	2,57,000	3,12,93,300	83,800	5,22,62,500	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,26,80,319
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	1,700	35,900	700	2,16,700	80,000	...	3,46,500	...	6,90,000	...	45,000	14,20,500
Balance on 16th April 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,96,400	31,78,700	1,66,69,700	1,09,36,100	1,58,35,700	37,04,900	2,57,000	3,08,46,800	83,800	5,15,72,500	30,04,000	34,93,000	14,12,59,819

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th February 1876, enfaced from London, 2,277 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,177 lakhs.
" 16th February 1876 to 29th " 5 " " 8 "
" 1st March " to 15th March 3 " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 31st 3 " " 8 "
" 1st April " to 15th April 2 " " 14 "
2,290 2,214
2,214 lakhs.

Balances against India ... 76 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th April 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th April 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	18,99,990	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,68,88,041	15 4	3,62,60,290	1	3
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,93,72,248	1 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,77,03,944	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,43,481	0	9
Sundries	...	...	7,76,217	2	0
TOTAL		...	7,87,83,953	4	1

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,64,03,293	5	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		72,57,293	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	58,72,179	1	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,07,38,591	0	10
Dead Stock	...	...	10,63,960	2	11
Stamps	...	...	11,664	7	10
Balances with other Banks	...		8,77,353	8	10
Sundries	...	...	1,52,398	15	5
Bullion	...	...	24,884	1	4
			5,24,01,618	7	6
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,03,33,890	2 7	2,63,82,334	12	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,60,48,444	10 0			
TOTAL		...	7,87,83,953	4	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL: *Calcutta, 20th April 1876.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

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The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
9	... L 7—22332	...	20	... Babu Zahree Mull.
11	... L 69—72530	...	100	...
	„ —78695	...	100	...
	„ —78697	...	100	... Luchmi Chund Luchimi.
	„ —05968	...	100	...
	„ —93751	...	100	...
	„ —93750	...	100	...
15	... L 66—70004	...	50	... Babu Sri Ram.
16	... L 68—72603	...	100	... Babu Kristo Kinkur Pramanick.
17	... L 69—74967	...	100	... J. J. Ross, Esq.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

13	... L 43—34779 / „ —34776	...	10	... Babu Kally Kissen Dass.
14	... L 62—89593 / L 58—89693	...	10	... Babu Denonath Bose.
24	... L 64—77610	...	20	... C. T. Metcalfe, Esq.
25	... L 67—48320	...	50	... Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, R. E.
26	... L 61—28208	...	10	... C. W. Chisholm, Esq.
27	... A 93—76359	...	20	... Babu Bholanath Mitter.
28	... L 57—78787	...	10	... Jhoroo Dass.
29	... L 66—89259	...	50	...
	„ —89260	...	50	... John McIntosh, Esq.
30	... L 21—48203	...	5	... Babu Rajendra Datta.
31	... L 33—72370	...	10	... J. H. Turner, Esq.
32	... L 61—87664	...	10	... Babu Gopaul Krishna Sen.
33	... L 62—38871	...	10	...
	L 71—18070	...	10	... H. Kerr, Esq.
34	... L 65—50689	...	20	... A. D. Mendes, Esq.
35	... L 69—57608	...	100	...
	L 67—09646	...	50	... Babu Kristo Kinkur Pramanick.
	L 49—38667	...	50	...
36	... L 63—13612	...	20	...
	L 21—77986	...	5	... T. J. Dumaine, Esq.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 21st April 1876.*

R. E. HAMILTON, *Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1	... B 43—43305	...	50	... Mr. J. Rendall, Madura.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

303	... B 44—51042	...	100	... Lieutenant A. W. Smart, R. E., Tanjore.
345	... B 41—17091	...	10	... Mahomed Jaffer Hussain, Taluq Overseer, Cumbum.
396	... B 39—12421	...	5	...
	„ —33474	...	5	...
	B 41—98382	...	10	...
	B 43—14746	...	50	...
	„ —34965	...	50	...
	„ —38720	...	50	... Kurthi Kerray Chenniah, Hurryharpur.
	B 44—42598	...	100	...
	„ —55995	...	100	...
	„ —56792	...	100	...
	„ —64461	...	100	...
	„ —64664	...	100	...
398	... B 39—95811	...	5	... S. Streenevassa Chari, Salem.
400	... B 49—09318	...	10	...
	B 42—00945	...	20	... Dadabhoy Sorabjee, Merchant, Kamptee.
409	... B 41—37563 / „ —37565 wrongly joined.		10	... M. Narasimooloo Chetty, Girigoll Street, Madras.
411	... B 44—54188	...	100	...
	„ —79227	...	100	... Ismail Saib, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	„ —79502	...	100	...
4	... B 34—16252	...	10	... Karikristna Moodelier, Madras.
	B 42—21030	...	20	...
5	... B 44—76397	...	100	...
	„ —86492	...	100	... P. Moothoosawmy Chetty, Negapatam.
6	... B 43—46500	...	50	...
	B 44—86828	...	100	... G. Parasoorama Moodelier, Black Town, Madras.
7	... B 35—95613	...	20	... Mr. C. Havelock, Thia Sholah, Ootacamund.
8	... B 44—66905	...	100	... Mr. A. Samuel, Trikalore.
9	... B 44—12313	...	100	...
	„ —32557	...	100	...
	„ —40464	...	100	... Cawmy Chetty Chinniah, Soobiah, Chettivale Pullumpett Taluq.
	„ —40719	...	100	...
	„ —74603	...	100	...
1	... B 44—72609 / „ —72606 wrongly joined.		100	... Ori Meera Saib, Ungapa Naik Street, Madras.
2	... B 44—84125 / „ —84122 ditto	...	100	... Theroovengada Chetty and Moothoocomarapa Chetty, Madras.
[illegible]	[illegible] 39—17700	...	5	...
[illegible]	[illegible] 49—07911	...	10	...
	„ —07912	...	10	... P. Pompapaty Row, Tahsildar of Madaksirah.
[illegible]	[illegible] 5—95094	...	20	...
[illegible]	[illegible] —62332	...	5	... T. [illegible] Veerapa Pillay, Vaccinator, Tinnevelly.
	B 49—19430	...	10	...
10	... B 49—25236	...	10	... Colonel H. Clerk, 26th Regiment, N. I., Quilon.
11	... B 39—99348	...	5	... N. Ananda Row, Ernakolum.
12	... B 49—19457	...	10	...
	B 42—02285	...	20	... J. A. Davidson, Esq., Madura.
	B 43—31594	...	50	...
13	... B 40—09058	...	5	...
	„ —09059	...	5	... Vencatarama Chetty, Madras.
	„ —09060	...	5	...
3	... B 49—18811 / „ —18813 wrongly joined.		10	... Shumshoodeen Saib, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 12th April 1876.*

D. KISSEN SING, *Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	... E 3—81760	...	100	... Hurnarain, Sub-Inspector of Police, Agra.
6	... E 12—18534	...	20	...
	„ —18535	...	20	... Bishen Sing, Moti Bazar, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

2	... E 7—06505	...	5	... Khooda Bux, Runner, Post Office, Sealkote.
7	... E 10—10914	...	10	... Mr. W. DeRozario, Head Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Lahore.
3	... E 5—68355 / „ —91108	...	20	... Mr. H. W. Conduit, Allahabad.
4	... E 7—36818 / „ —36819	...	5	... Mr. J. Butler, Allahabad.
2	... E 4—75768 / „ —75769	...	50	... Hurjus Rai, Cloth Merchant, Delhi.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 15th April 1876.*

C. RIVETT-CARNAC, *Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 5—12971 „ —13446 „ —14151 „ —14569 „ —14690	... 20	... Nundiala Ramaraju, of Coconada.
I 4—06916 „ —07308 „ —08882 „ —09122	... 50	... Nundiala Ramaraju, of Coconada.
I 3—09565 „ —11912 „ —11913	... 100	... Nundiala Ramaraju, of Coconada.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 5th April* 1876.

H. RICHARDSON.
Depy. Collr. in Charge of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 10—54084 „ —54085	... 100 each	... J. E. Harrison, Civil Surgeon, Sambalpúr.
F 11—05227	... 500	... Dadabhoy Soorabji Jall, Merchant, Kampthi.
F 8—33393	... 20	... G. W. Macgeorge, Executive Engineer, Hinginghat Division, W. V. S. Railway.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 12th April* 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—15655 Half	... 5	... Mr. Richard J. Eades, of Durrung, Lower Assam.
G 13—14151 Do.	... 5	... Kissen Tekchand, Shroff, of Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 6th April* 1876.

W. A. INGLE.
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1876-77.				
1	C 70—88709	...	500	... Mr. Govind Gungadhur Ranade, Plan Maker, Mahim, Bombay.
	„ —87875	...	500	... Mr. Govind Gungadhur Ranade, Plan Maker, Mahim, Bombay.
	M 24—24159	...	100	... Mr. Govind Gungadhur Ranade, Plan Maker, Mahim, Bombay.
	„ —43485	...	100	... Mr. Govind Gungadhur Ranade, Plan Maker, Mahim, Bombay.
	M 5—02706	...	50	... Mr. Govind Gungadhur Ranade, Plan Maker, Mahim, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
197	... M 2—28944	...	5	... Mr. Cowasje Merwanje Hathy Daroo at Indian Railway Service Press, Jabalpore.
189	... C 99—55133	...	20	... Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabje, Merchant, Kamptee.
	M 19—08146	...	10	... Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabje, Merchant, Kamptee.
	M 17—85108	...	10	... Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabje, Merchant, Kamptee.
148	... C 99—42207	...	20	... Mr. J. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Kattywar.
191	... C 92—84362	...	10	... R. Thom, Esq., Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Penn.
171	... M 18—20902	...	10	... Mr. W. Shipp, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Khundwa.
	„ —91389	...	10	... Mr. W. Shipp, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Khundwa.
	C 98—55065	...	10	... Mr. W. Shipp, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Khundwa.
178	... C 84—42128	...	20	... Mr. Thomas O'B. Norman, Hoosaine Rajpore Factory, Kissoria *vid* Chapra.
1876-77.				
2	... M 2—32093	...	5	... Dorabje Byramje, New Bank of Bombay, Limited, Bombay.
4	... M 5—62905 wrongly joined.		50	... Rassoolbhoy Sumusbhoy, Muchee Bazar, Bombay.
	„ —62915 wrongly joined.		50	... Rassoolbhoy Sumusbhoy, Muchee Bazar, Bombay.
5	... C 98—85078 ditto.	...	10	... Tricum Toolsey, near Mumbadave Chowkey, Bombay.
	„ —85083 ditto.	...	10	... Tricum Toolsey, near Mumbadave Chowkey, Bombay.
6	... C 92—67658 ditto	...	10	... Dhurmsey Moolje, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.
	„ —77056 ditto	...	10	... Dhurmsey Moolje, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th April* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, L.L.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

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EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. VI, for April 1876.

The Trade Centres of Bengal (No. II.—Balasore Ports).—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, February 1876.—Pressure of population in parts of Bengal, and its alleviation.—The Soonderbuns.—No. III.—The Barahpore Fairs in Shahabad.—Registration in Bengal.—No. II.—The Braziers of Dowlutgunge, in Nuddea.—Agricultural Experiments in Oudh.—The Trade Routes of North Behar.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India.—No. III.—Mortuary Statistics in India, 1873.—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy, and the relative weights of different kinds of Paddy.—Death-rate in the Bengal Jails, 1875.—Jail Mortality, January 1876.—Vital Statistics Bengal—January 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, February 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, February 1876.—Attraction of Traffic to the Midnapore High Level Canal.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during January 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during January 1876.—Indigo Report on the Season 1875-76.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

The 15th April 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1876.

Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth, Clerk of the Crown, has obtained six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st of May next.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

James Henderson Johnston, an Assistant Superintendent in the Bengal Police, died at Suez in 1871.

Louisa Hazra, of No. 33, Amherst Street, Mirzapore, in Calcutta, widow, died at Calcutta in September 1875.

James Eveylyne Davidson, a Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, died at Raneegunge on the 28th February 1876.

Edward Bernard Toussaint, Superintendent of Roads and Drainage in the service of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 12th April 1876.

Robert Francis Pate Startin, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 10th Royal Hussars, died in Camp, near Sheerghur in Muttra District on the 1st December 1875.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 22nd April* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 28th April 1876.

Proprietors are informed that Act XI of 1876, of the Government of India (The Presidency Banks Act) will come into force on the 1st day of May next, and that the registered holders of Shares and Stock in the present Bank of Bengal on that date will be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of Stock and a proportionate number of Shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted under the said Act, two Shares of Rs. 500 each being deemed equivalent to one Share of Rs. 1,000 in the present Bank. Certificates will be received for conversion on and after the 1st May.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 17th April 1876.

No. 27*K.*—Mr. Syed Jaffer Hosein, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 3rd Class, and of an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers for the disposal of civil suits.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th April 1876.

Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, having reported his return from furlough at Bombay on the 29th March, has been granted subsidiary leave from that date to 5th April 1876, inclusive. He resumed charge of his Office on the 6th idem forenoon.

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

2nd Circle.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 20th April 1876.

No. 20.—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Nund Sing, Overseer, attached to Pachmarhi Division, Military Works, from the 1st May next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd April 1876.

No. 21.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 17, dated the 8th instant, Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the 11th instant.

No. 22.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 16, dated the 8th instant, Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, joined the Superintending Engineer's Office, 2nd Circle, Military Works, on the forenoon of 19th instant, and entered upon his duties as Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer.

The 25th April 1876.

No. 23.—With reference to Inspector-General's Notification No. 44, dated the 11th March last, Mr. W. B. Blaikie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, reported his departure on the forenoon of 15th instant, to join the 4th Circle of Superintendence, Military Works.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 19th April 1876.

No. 17.—With reference to Notification No. 53, dated 16th March 1876, by the Inspector General, Military Works, Major D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, to Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of 1st April 1876.

No. 18.—Captain C. Crawford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received over charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of 8th April 1876.

No. 19.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, officiated as Executive Engineer, from 1st to 7th April 1876.

R. TYNDALL, *C.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 25th April 1876.

No. 7.—With reference to Inspector-General, Military Works' Notification No. 45 of the 11th ultimo, Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, left the Kasauli Division on the 13th instant to join the Meean Meer Division.

No. 8.—With reference to Notification No. 51, dated 16th March, by Inspector-General, Military Works, Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Jullundur Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 21st April 1876.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

Dated the 19th April 1876.

No. 942.—Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R.E., made over charge of the Chukrata Road Division to Major H. F. Blair, R.E., on the forenoon of the 21st March, and availed himself of the preparatory leave granted to him in Notification No. 46 of 13th March 1876 on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

G. P. DEP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawalpindi, the 22nd April 1876.

No. 672.—Sergeant M. Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mooltan Division, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege leave granted per *Gazette*

Notification No. 314 of the 28th February, on the 15th ultimo. He reported his return on the 13th instant.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 20th April 1876.

No. 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Clay, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant, Resident's Escort, during the employment of Major A. H. E. Campbell on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clay assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

By order,

C. B. EVAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Assistant Resident.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—UARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 22nd April 1876.

No. 500.—Mr. W. E. Palmer, Temporary Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 171 of 5th April 1876, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 19th April 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Lucknow, the 25th April 1876.

Mr. A. C. Johnson, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, transferred under Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 169, dated 5th April 1876, joined the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on the forenoon of 21st April 1876.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April 1876.

No. 73.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted 15 months' leave on medical certificate and one months' subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from the 17th March 1876.

The 18th April 1876.

No. 74.—Mr. J. C. Rainford is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway with effect from the 30th January 1876.

No. 75.—Mr. W. Rose is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway with effect from the 23rd January 1876.

The 22nd April 1876.

No. 76.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 27th March 1876.

No. 336.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 47, dated 8th instant, transferring Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to this Project, that Officer reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of 24th instant.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 22nd April 1876.

No. 16.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Delhi Division of the Rajputana State Railway to Mr. C. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 19th April 1876, from which date Mr. Buyers availed himself of the leave granted to him in the Director's Notification No. 59, dated 29th March 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 12, dated 7th April 1876, on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 169, dated 1st April 1876, published in Government of India Gazette, dated 8th idem, Mr. A. C. Johnson, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Rajputana State Railway on the afternoon of the 17th April 1876.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th April 1876.

No. 7.—Mr. T. Baron, Apothecary, in medical charge, Mooltan District, is granted twenty-one days' privilege leave from the 11th instant, or such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

The 19th April 1876.

No. 10.—Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 67 of 8th instant, on the afternoon of the 18th instant, making over charge of his duties to Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 20th April 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, held charge of the Khanpur Division from the 23rd March to 9th April 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 12.—The following transfer has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District:—

Sergeant J. Adamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur Division.

A. C. BIGG WITHER,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

NOTICE.

In the Goods of George James Henry Glinn, C.E., deceased.

All persons having claims against the above Estate, or indebted thereto, or holding property belonging to the same, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab.

JOSEPH L. GALLOTT, *Supdg. Engr.,*
Indus Valley State Railway,
Sukkur, Upper Sind.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 18th April 1876.

No. 166.—Bahadoor Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, No. 4, Haldibari Division, is granted two months' sick leave. He availed of his leave on the afternoon of 22nd January and returned to duty on the forenoon of 20th March 1876.

No. 167.—In modification of Notification No. 114 of 31st December 1875, Baboo Buns Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is granted sixty-two days' privilege leave, which he availed himself of on the afternoon of 16th December 1875.

The Overseer returned to duty on the afternoon of the 19th February 1876.

No. 168.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 112, and Director's No. 599E, of the 7th and 23rd March 1876, respectively, Baboo Mohendro Nauth Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival and joined the Central Office of Accounts on the forenoon of the 14th April 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 22nd April 1876.

No. 35.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Barriagar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st June 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Khandwa, the 19th April 1876.

No. 2.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 71 of the 10th April 1876, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Khandwa on the forenoon of the 19th April 1876.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager, Open Line, Holkar State Ry.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th April 1876.

No. 44.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, the following stations are opened for the reception of public telegraph messages from 1st May 1876, between the hours of 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.:—

Shahdara.	Gujrat.
Muridki.	Lalá Músa.
Kámoke.	Khárian.
Ghakkhar.	Naurangabad.

The 22nd April 1876.

No. 48.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 47 of 15th April 1876, Mr. H. Johnson, Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Chenab Division, on the forenoon of 1st April 1876.

No. 49.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 171, dated 5th April 1876, Mr. W. B. Gray, Temporary Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, on probation, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts of this Railway on the forenoon of 12th April 1876.

No. 50.—Mr. T. Lawson, Overseer, is transferred from the Bukralla Division of the Jhelum Section to the Indus Division. Mr. T. Lawson left the former on the afternoon of 27th, and joined the latter Division on the 30th March 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Revd. Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M.A., Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, has been appointed to act as Commissary in Calcutta to the Bishop of Madras (at present exercising the jurisdiction and functions of the See of Calcutta) during the absence of His Lordship and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon from Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th April 1876.

WANTED

A Permanent-Way Inspector for Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, salary Rs. 250 per month. Must produce proofs of capability and good conduct. Apply—Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

W. HUNT,
Executive Engineer, Ghotki Division.

23rd March 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 116.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first nine months of the year* 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Dec. 1874.	April to Dec. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,379,000	12,249,943	12,444,896	194,953	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	484,653	483,745	...	908
III.—Interest ...	672,000	326,735	339,643	12,908	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	1,723,342	1,810,743	87,401	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	2,550	2,550	296	...	2,254
VI.—Customs ...	2,670,000	1,817,659	1,885,901	68,242	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,208,000	4,510,670	4,537,069	26,399	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,050,000	6,389,156	6,186,125	...	203,031
IX.—Stamps ...	2,784,000	2,060,736	2,008,840	...	48,104
X.—Mint ...	72,000	195,394	77,018	...	118,366
XI.—Post Office ...	735,000	550,809	577,722	26,913	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	268,400	118,246	126,030	7,784	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	319,000	245,852	238,055	...	7,797
XIV.—Marine ...	197,000	121,510	131,940	10,430	...
XV.—Interest ...	552,000	334,092	406,567	72,475	...
XVI.—Pension ...	542,400	143,513	149,572	6,059	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange ...	325,000	234,534	222,776	...	11,758
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	172,000	117,275	175,723	58,448	...
TOTAL ...	47,915,800	31,616,649	31,892,651	276,002	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	620,309	660,976	40,667	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	75,200	31,835	35,020	3,185	...
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	297,577	297,493	...	84
State Railways ...	230,000	78,719	195,918	117,199	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,449,900	5,545,182	5,149,925	...	395,257
TOTAL ...	57,082,900	38,190,271	38,231,983	41,712	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	256,735	236,087	...	17,648
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	38,447,006	38,471,070	24,064	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April to Dec. 1874.	April to Dec. 1875.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,045,200	1,952,843	2,060,882	108,039	...
2.—Interest on Service Fund ...	376,000	292,364	298,144	5,780	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	222,663	230,269	7,606	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,477,700	1,705,304	1,743,017	37,713	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	284,600	254,828	...	29,772
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	62,244	62,613	369	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	179,000	130,956	138,533	7,577	...
9.—Salt ...	498,000	351,266	381,053	29,787	...
10.—Opium ...	2,300,000	2,068,290	1,928,687	...	139,603
11.—Stamps ...	74,000	49,127	52,848	3,721	...
12.—Mint ...	73,600	154,100	61,823	...	92,277
13.—Post Office ...	752,500	576,397	587,227	10,830	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	395,000	188,049	202,180	14,131	...
15.—Administration ...	1,247,400	883,422	920,181	36,759	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	278,000	184,266	178,993	...	5,272
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,337,500	1,697,407	1,730,916	33,509	...
18.—Marine ...	402,600	288,867	290,851	1,984	...
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	160,100	117,199	116,691	...	508
20.—Medical ...	180,200	138,576	135,234	...	3,342
21.—Political ...	303,000	286,218	293,031	56,813	...
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,600	940,770	929,090	...	11,680
23.—Superannuation ...	695,500	524,378	510,143	...	14,235
24.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,390,000	554,976	1,114,149	559,173	...
25.—Miscellaneous ...	43,800	73,566	42,661	...	30,905
26.—Allotments ...	5,058,400	3,792,950	3,816,656	23,700	...
27.—Famine Relief ...	...	...	269	269	...
TOTAL ...	24,731,900	17,470,797	18,080,963	610,166	...
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	8,528,745	8,497,207	...	31,538
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	1,452,647	1,669,599	216,952	...
Extraordinary (including Railways) ...	3,600,200	1,987,994	1,896,556	...	91,438
Ditto.	91,000	52,367	52,360	...	7
Extraordinary ...	35,000	18,851	17,906	...	945
Land and Supervision ...	180,000	74,931	153,842	78,911	...
Guaranteed Interest in India ...	...	...	...	...	...
State Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), including Surplus Profits ...	4,307,900	2,677,415	2,511,600	...	65,815
TOTAL ...	17,446,600	32,163,747	32,880,033	716,286	...
England, including Army Charges, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	13,617,300	9,225,717	8,500,652	...	725,065
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	41,389,464	41,380,685	...	8,779

* Telegraph accounts received up to October.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 28th April 1876.

R. TAYLOR,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th April 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up			2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			18,97,870	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,61,81,734	5 8	3,56,61,502	1	5
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,94,79,767	11 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			1,77,38,879	11	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.			2,30,939	5	4
Sundries			8,10,875	4	3
TOTAL			7,83,40,067	6	1

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities			1,64,57,609	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			62,36,384	14	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			49,09,594	9	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches			2,03,43,282	10	2
Dead Stock			10,64,124	12	11
Stamps			12,239	7	10
Balances with other Banks			9,05,685	4	1
Sundries			1,53,924	1	0
Bullion			30,997	1	7
			5,01,13,842	6	11
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,14,25,830	3 6	2,82,26,224	15	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,68,00,394	11 8			
TOTAL			7,83,40,067	6	1

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th April 1876.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1876-77.		Rs.	
2	C 70—89286	500	Ally Mahomed Jooma, Nakhooda Street, Bombay.
3	M 24—35472	100	Jamsetje Cursetje, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
	„ —05141	100	
	„ —34173	100	
	„ —43614	100	
	C 93—46547	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.		Rs.	
184	C 68—40694	50	Mrs. F. S. Braganza, Kaladghi.
201	C 99—24546	20	Mr. Ruttee Ram, Kutwall, Futtehgurh, North-Western Provinces.
204	M 18—66911	10	Ebrahim Saib Rowther, Amboor, North Arcot District.
205	M 17—71684	10	Antaje Narayen Veehaleker, School Master, Murtizapur, Berar.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 18th April 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1	E 5—85309	20	Nehal Chand, Box-man, Lahore.
	„ —83581		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd April 1876.

I. C. BOSE,
for *Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—64896	50	Behari Lal, Sub-Assistant Patrol, Inland Customs, Khapreria, Zillah Hoshangabad.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st April 1876.

H. KERR,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
18	L 69—83282	100	Major H. de G. Warter, R. A.
22	L 77—68161	20	Major W. M. Lane.
23	L 50—88024	100	Babu Omrito Lal Mookerjea.
24	L 69—04393	100	Lieutenant J. Ford.
	„ —12544	100	
	„ —22456	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
15	L 58—53873	10	T. Ward, Esq.
	„ —53875		
16	L 65—68612	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —68618		
	L 22—16989	5	
	„ —16986		
17	L 22—75236	5	Babu Ishwar Chandra Chandra.
	„ —75235		
	L 11—49066	5	
	„ —49065		
18	L 47—72524	20	Babu Gour Sunder Ghosh.
	„ —72523		
19	L 65—62194	20	Baboos Bhoobun Chunder Ghose and Horra Kristo Mittra.
	„ —62195		
	A 81—01582	20	
	„ —01583		
	A 94—74626	20	
	„ —74627		
	L 63—52603	20	
	„ —52602		
	L 48—05378	20	
	L 7—45899		
	L 48—43986	20	
	„ —43985		
	L 44—34276	10	
	„ —39679		
	L 58—58045	10	
	„ —58046		
19	L 61—93756	10	
	„ —93759		
	L 57—85712	10	
	„ —85715		
	L 38—47875	10	
	„ —47876		
	L 39—98156	10	
	„ —98159		
	A 65—02410	10	
	A 62—41768		
	L 39—73639	10	
	„ —73636		
	L 17—20615	5	
	„ —20616		
	L 76—83105	5	
	„ —83106		
	L 22—00646	5	
	„ —0 645		
	L 22—15245	5	
	„ —15254		
	L 15—39397	5	
	„ —39398		
	L 22—62226	5	
	„ —62236		
	L 10—24270	5	
	„ —24275		
	L 22—64773	5	
	„ —64775		
20	L 4—30157	10	Babu Rajkissore Lal.
	L 3—05070		
	L 22—72360	5	
	„ —72359		
21	L 64—37260	20	Babu Gosto Behari Bose.
	L 48—53596		
22	L 44—39663	10	Babu Poorosuttum Dass.
	„ —39619		
23	L 66—83539	50	Babu Hunuman Prokash Sing.
	„ —83538		
37	L 77—26262	20	J. Ayling, Esq.
38	L 17—25697	5	Shaik Hossain Bokhsh.
39	A 97—79139	10	Babu Mohesh Chunder Chuckerverty.
	L 2—98192	10	
40	L 78—10814	20	Babu Kheter Mohun Roy.
41	L 68—42654	100	A. C. Brett, Esq.
42	L 69—90037	100	Ally Hyder.
43	L 8—12010	100	Matuk Dhary Lal.
44	L 65—77996	20	Jug Nath Brahman.
45	L 21—25666	5	Babu Nobin Chunder Rai.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 28th April 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
3	... D 11—38727	... 10	...
	D 4—53147	... 50	...
	D 7—79757	... 100	...
	„ —79758	... 100	... Baboo Zahree Mull, Bijnour.
	„ —79759	... 100	...
	„ —79760	... 100	...
	„ —79761	... 100	...
	D 8—25246	... 500	...
4	... 84—37831	... 50	... Nathoo Mull and Memoo Mull, Jhansie.
5	... L 49—83575	... 50	... Pirbhoo Dial, Mahajun, Barabunkie.
	„ —89730	... 50	...
6	... D 9—46403	... 1,000	... The District Superintendent of Police, Agra.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.		
4	... L 51—25617	... 100	... Captain E. H. Steel, Naini Tal.
5	... D 4—54468	... 50	... Hur Chil Singh, Allahabad.
6	... A 41—91902	... 10	... Messrs. Naujee Joycum & Co., Calcutta.
7	... A 35—64930	... 50	... C. F. Vaughan, Esq., Lucknow.
8	... D 10—67633	... 5	... Prasanno Coomar Palit, Fatehpur.
1	... D 6—83844 wrongly joined. „ —83846	... 10	... J. E. Cearns, Esq., Barabunki.
2	... D 11—28210 ditto. „ —28209	... 10	... Bhola Toorha, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 20th April* 1876.

F. C. BARNES.
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

The 1st April 1876.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

DARJEELING LINE.

On and after the 15th of the present month of April 1876, a very considerable reduction will be made in the charge for an Express Carriage on this line. The fare for an Express Carriage from Karagola to Siliguri or *vice versa*, which has hitherto been Rs. 120, will be Rs. 90, or one-fourth less; and similarly the mileage charge which has been Re. 1 a mile, will be annas 12. From the same date the amount of luggage which can be carried in an Express Carriage will be increased by a maund all round, *i. e.*, one passenger will be privileged to carry 5 instead of 4 maunds, 2 passengers 3 instead of 2 maunds, and 3 passengers 2½ maunds instead 1½ maunds.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 11th March 1876.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

Umballa and Kalka Road.

From the 15th March to the 30th April 1876, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's Room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about eight Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 15th March, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit), at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 28th April 1876.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Statesman*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 1st May, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 2nd May, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Enterprize*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 2nd May, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 5th May 1876, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 4th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 27th April 1876.

Alla Kispettabile Direzione.
Anderson, R. T.
Anjelo Tito.
Arthur, William.
Ashton, J.
Beamish, S. H., Rev.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blake, F.
Blake, R. E.
Bowie, W.
Brownfield, C.
Bullock, Captain John.
Burton, James.
Butter, G.
Calligan, J.
Carroll, Dr.
Carvone, Signr. Francesco.
Casperz, P.
Cavenagh, O., Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Dakin, Mrs.
Dilmasnod, Monsieur.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Gier, Albina, Mrs.
Gray, Mrs.
Green, R. E.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jacobs, Messrs. A. E. & Co.
Johnston, General.
Johns, Miss.
Jones, A. G.
Loring, Mrs. J.
Luder, Hermann.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
McMillen, Messrs. & Co.
Mack, Mrs. Howard.
Majhan, Mr.
Mann, M. Gustave.
Mavrocordato, S.
Money, F. Miss.
O'Kane, Miss.
Poulson, P. Z.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Rainey, Miss Lucy E.
Rivers, Dr. R.
Rodway, Walter.
Ryant, Madame Jane.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, E., Miss.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Warren, W.
Welshy, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Wells, H. L.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Wilkinson, James.
Wilson, D.
Wray, J. W. (Marine Surgeon)
Wyer, Fred.
Zito Angelo, Sigr.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

"Alpha."
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brill, Jacob.
Brown, James.
Burn, Mrs. J.
Busch, Henry.
Campbel, Col. Napier.
Comte de Augustin, M.
Cottam, H.
Curlender, S.
Davis, Mrs.
Day, H.
E. F. W.
E. R.
Ecstatic General.
Gibny, Thos.
Gilbert, H.
Harrison, B. T.
Henty, J. C.
Hormusjee, Bezanjee Dantill.
Humes, Thomas.
Irvin, R.
Jemmission, H. P.
"K. M."
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
MacPherson, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Mourity, J. J.
Newille, P. J.
Perrier, A.
Pierie, H. W.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Sander, Mrs.
Shine, W. H.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Stanton, Mrs.
Thuey, A.
Westfield, W. F.
Yeoward, W. R.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Atholl, MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Perrier, A.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Poona, this 17th day of April 1876.

Name,—William Buckley.	Parish where born,—Marylebone.
Age,—23 years, 9 months.	County,—Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.	Dress at the time of Desertion—
Peculiar Marks by which his Identity may be ascertained,—Scar one inch long, on front of left ear.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trousers. } Not known.
Date of Desertion,—14th April 1876.	REMARKS,—Volunteered from 26th Foot to 66th Regiment on 31st July 1874,—Reported absent from Poorundhur on the 14th April 1876, by the Officer Commanding the Sanitarium.
From whence deserted,—Poorundhur.	
Date of Enlistment,—6th July 1870.	
Place of Enlistment,—Portsmouth.	

F. BARCLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 66th Regiment.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apl. 17th, 1876 ...	...	1,93,740	14,20,807	38,98,824	...
„ 18th „ ...	6,98,200	3,83,622	17,21,632	42,97,164	...
„ 19th „ ...	...	3,77,248	13,28,576	45,90,190	...
„ 20th „ ...	...	3,65,744	9,18,421	49,70,557	...
„ 21st „ ...	...	1,95,118	7,45,651	51,73,629	...
„ 22nd „ ...	...	...	7,45,651	51,73,568	...

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 24th April* 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. S.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th April 1876.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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E. J. DEAN,
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TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th April 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. W. P. Johnston, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, availed himself, on the 11th April 1876, of the two years' furlough granted to him in Notification No. 49, dated 29th February 1876.

The 3rd May 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. L. Schwendler, Superintendent Electrician, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 27th April 1876.

The 5th May 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. F. Kinsman, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for 10 days under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st April 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1876.

No. 31.—Mr. H. C. Mance, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year and six months, under Section 10 (*a*), and subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 19th April 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st May 1876.

Pursuant to Section 33 of Act XI of 1876, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal authorize the undermentioned Agents at the several Branches or Agencies of the Bank specified hereunder, for and on behalf of the Bank, to sign the several documents and perform the several acts specified or mentioned in the said Section and required for the business of the said Bank, at the Branches or Agencies to which such Officers are severally attached:—

David Fraser, Agent at Agra.
A. M. Lindsay, *Acting* Agent at Akyab.
H. T. Balfour, Agent at Allahabad.
W. F. Fraser, Agent at Benares.
G. W. Moultrie, Agent at Bombay.
H. B. Sterndale, Agent at Cawnpore.
J. W. Russell, Agent at Chittagong.
A. MacBean, Agent at Dacca.
J. A. Larsen, *Acting* Agent at Delhi.
W. E. Carbery, Agent at Hyderabad (Deccan).
F. M. Young, *Acting* Agent at Lahore.
A. F. Carr, Agent at Lucknow.
Thos. Dyson, Agent at Moulmein.
Thos. Smith, Agent at Nagpore.
H. S. Lemon, *Acting* Agent at Patna.
W. D. Cruikshank, Agent at Rangoon.
G. I. Arbuthnot, Agent at Serajgunge.
Thos. Taylor, *Acting* Agent at Umritsur.

Pursuant to Section 33 of Act XI of 1876, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal authorize the under-mentioned Officers for and on behalf of the Bank to sign the several documents and to do the several acts specified or mentioned in the said Section and required for the business of the said Bank:—

R. Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. Hector, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
J. Gordon, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 24th April 1876.

No. 13.—Major R. H. Hudleston, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 12th May 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 14.—The privilege leave for three months granted in Notification in Residency Orders No. 175, dated 23rd February 1876, to Captain K. J. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is cancelled.

No. 15.—Consequent on the departure on three months' privilege leave of Captain C. T. Lane, District Superintendent, Police, 1st Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Police with effect from the 1st April 1876:—

Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.
Major C. Jameson, District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. A. Heath, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

By order,

C. B. EVAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 24th April 1876.

No. 984*S.*—The Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to grant, under Section 15, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, six months' leave on urgent private affairs to Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Erinpoora Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, Erinpoora Division, is also granted twenty days' subsidiary leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 28th April 1876.

No. 1037*S.*—The Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to grant thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence to Captain H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed on the sixteen months' furlough granted him by the Government of India.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 29th April 1876.

No. $\frac{911}{661}$ *G.*—Captain C. A. Baylay, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, and Magistrate of Aboo, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 496—347 G, dated 8th March 1876, on the afternoon of the 16th idem.

No. $\frac{212}{663}$ *G.*—Referring to this Office Notification No. 496—347 G, dated 8th March 1876, Captain C. A. Baylay, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, returned from the privilege leave therein granted to him on the forenoon of the 3rd April 1876.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 17th April 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from North-Western Provinces to Central India, in Government Notification No. 179, dated 7th instant, is granted three months' leave to study the language.

The 20th April 1876.

No. 12.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 1st May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 21st April 1876.

No. 13.—Mr. F. S. Meik, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Northern Road Division to the Mhow Division.

No. 14.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received and made over charge of the Bundelcund Road Division on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

No. 15.—Baboo Khetternath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 16.—Mr. R. M. Marsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Mhow Division on the afternoon of the 19th instant, with reference to Government Notification No. 179, dated 8th idem, transferring him to North-Western Provinces.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA.

NOTIFICATION.

Aboo, the 28th April 1876.

No. 214. — LEAVE. — Major H. M. Repton, Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted fifteen days' preparatory leave from the 1st of May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th April 1876.

No. 68.—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Mooltan Division, Military Works, from 12th February 1876, until further orders.

The 27th April 1876.

No. 69.—Baboo Siddhashur Bysack, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, is granted 6 months' leave on medical certificate from 1st May 1876, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 70.—Mr. W. Phillips, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 4th April 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 27th April 1876.

No. 24.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 63 of the 8th instant, Honorary Captain J. Mathews, Barrack Master, reported his arrival on the afternoon of 26th instant, and is posted to Lucknow Division, Military Works, for employment.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

5th Circle.

Rawalpindi, the 27th April 1876.

No. 6.—Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Circle by Inspector General's Notification No. 17, dated 10th February 1876, is posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 10th current.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 27th April 1876.

No. 14.—Major B. R. Branfill, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 297, dated 17th March 1876.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th May 1876.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 171, dated 5th ultimo, Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 1st May 1876.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1876.

No. 77.—With reference to Director's Notification, No. 67 of the 8th April 1876, Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, took over charge of the Indus Valley State Railway from Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

The 27th April 1876.

No. 78.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 194E. R. of the 20th April 1876, Mr. A. D'Ortez, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 28th April 1876.

No. 79.—Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, four months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave notified in Director's No. 174 of the 21st October 1875.

No. 80.—Mr. C. J. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave notified in Director's No. 60 of the 22nd September 1874.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th April 1876.

No. 13.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification, No. 64, dated 3rd April 1876, Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 15th instant.

No. 15.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return to duty on this line on the forenoon of the 17th instant, and is posted to the Lower Sind District.

No. 16.—The following posting and transfer have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District, and Principal Store-keeper, respectively :—

Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Kotri Division.

* * * * * * * *

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of George James Henry Glinn, C.E., deceased.

All persons having claims against the above Estate, or indebted thereto, or holding property belonging to the same, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab.

JOSEPH L. ALLOTT, *Supdg. Engr.,*
Indus Valley State Railway,
Sukkur, Upper Sind.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th April 1876.

No. 44.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, the following stations are opened for the reception of public telegraph messages from 1st May 1876, between the hours of 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. :—

Shahdara.	Gujrat.
Muridki.	Lalá Músa.
Kámoke.	Khárian.
Ghakkhar.	Naurangabad.

The 29th April 1876.

No. 50.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 90, dated 24th February 1876, placing the services of Captain W. H. Browne, S.C., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, at the disposal of the Military Department, this Officer ceased to belong to this Railway from the 1st March 1876.

No. 52.—Mr. W. H. D. Duval, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Stores Depôt to the Ravi Division Stores Depôt. He made over charge of the former to Mr. F. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Chenab Division Depôt, on the afternoon of the 7th April 1876, and received charge of the latter from the Officiating Chief Store-keeper on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 22nd April 1876.

No. 35.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st June 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 26th April 1876.

No. 13.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 46 of 8th ultimo, Baboo Shiv Dyal, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure from Agra on the forenoon of the 17th instant to join the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 1st May 1876.

No. 14.—The following posting has been made by the Examiner of Accounts :—

Mahomed Dhoomun Khan, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, is transferred from the Central Office of Accounts to the Agra Division, Sindia State Railway, and was relieved of his duties in the former on the afternoon of the 18th April.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 28th April 1876.

No. 169.—The under-mentioned Engineers are transferred to the Porada Section, Northern Bengal State Railway :—

Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
M. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 27th April 1876.

No. 19.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from Tirhoot State Railway under Director of State Railways' Notification No. 76, dated 22nd instant, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 13th April, and is posted to the Delhi Division of this railway, which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apl. 24th, 1876 ...	...	2,11,245	5,47,460	53,72,249	...
„ 25th „ ...	...	2,20,473	3,40,038	55,81,195	...
„ 26th „ ...	...	2,22,415	1,31,141	57,40,192	...
„ 27th „ ...	...	90,878	45,780	58,25,816	...
„ 28th „ ...	3,38,000	...	3,83,780	57,75,957	...
„ 29th „ ...	...	234	3,83,559	57,75,737	...

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st May 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
3	... B 49—41265	... 10	... T. V. Rungasawmy Iyengar, Chittoor.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
406	... B 2—07622	... 10	... Mr. J. W. Egan, Ootacamund.
407	... B 35—93653	... 20	... M. Takoor Sing, Clerk, Head Assistant, Collector's Office, Trifaton, Salem District.
410	... B 24—14544	... 50	... Lutchmipathiah, care of Acambra Savoojee of Chickapettah, Bangalore.
14	... B 39—59729	... 5	... Tholasee Ram Doss, Colar District, Chellagutta Anchy, Bangalore.
15	... B 39—63281	... 5	... C. Rungiah Naidu, Maramut Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.
	B 49—43004	... 10	...
16	... B 35—54314	... 20	... W. G. Underwood, Esq., Nellore.
17	... B 42—08136	... 20	... Mr. J. E. Prout, D. P. W., Anantapore.
18	... B 39—56521	... 5	... M. E. Hoslien, Messageries Maritimes, Madras.
19	... B 44—20379	... 100	... Ariacotarum Narayanan, Merchant, Collegaul.
	„ —53416	... 100	...
20	... B 39—68132	... 5	... Muthusamy Aeyar, Head Gumastah, Pulney.
	B 42—14319	... 20	...
21	... B 35—82712	... 20	... A. Rajenderam Pillay Muchi, Small Cause Court, Combaconum.
22	... B 32—11379	... 50	... Munuem Causepathiah of Mooloomoody Seetharamiah, No. 38, Govindapa Naik Street, Madras.
23	... B 44—41217	... 100	... Captain G. Strahan, R. E., in charge, Mysore Topographical Survey, Bangalore.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th April 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 10—55567	... 100	... Yadow Madho Rao, Deputy Clerk of Court, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

NOTES MISMATCHED.

	Rs.	
F 9—62749	... 50	... Messrs. Watson & Co., Bombay.
„ —62748		...

NOTE MUTILATED.

	Rs.	
F 13—13663	... 5	... Pochajee Cawasjee, Shroff, New Bank of Bombay.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office;
The 28th April 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
25	... L 78—75474	...	20	... The Offg. Post Master, Calcutta.
27	... A 83—26153	...	50	... Ahamudoolla.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
24	... A 62—55727	...	10	... Juggur Nath Mahata.
	„ —55728			
	L 9—15225	...	10	...
	L 10—15823			
25	... L 11—85415	...	5	... Jugoo Sahoo.
	„ —30049			
26	... L 20—52893	...	5	... The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —52873			
27	... A 19—51711	...	10	...
	„ —53036			
	L 2—55649	...	10	... Babu Soobul Das Mullick.
	„ —55646			
	L 15—57394	...	5	...
	„ —52627			
28	... L 20—63270	...	5	... Messrs. H. A. Coggan & Co.
	„ —63271			
29	... L 69—73972	...	100	... W. H. Cross, Esq.
	„ —73971			
30	... L 46—59755	...	20	... Babu Dhukiram Ghose.
	L 47—56862			
31	... L 15—33243	...	5	...
	„ —33242			
	L 11—42372	...	5	... Daood Khan Essabhay.
	„ —42371			
	L 15—73836	...	5	...
	„ —73839			
32	... A 97—50656	...	10	... Babu Oshidhari Bose.
	„ —50657			
33	... L 16—77431	...	5	... Babu Serish Chunder Nundy.
	„ —77451			
34	... L 73—20094	...	10	... James D. Savi, Esq.
	„ —20096			
46	... L 66—97224	...	50	... Babu Joy Lal Panday.
	L 57—17753	...	10	...
47	... L 14—86083	...	20	...
	L 39—16891	...	10	... Babu Soobul Das Mullick.
	A 7—16153	...	10	...
48	... L 59—37869	...	10	...
	L 64—64258	...	20	... Mahomed Easeen.
	L 7—85462	...	20	...
49	... L 72—15574	...	10	... Babu Purmasuar Mullick.
	L 24—16404	...	5	...
50	... L 68—76617	...	100	...
	L 67—30447	...	50	... W. Hudson, Esq.
	L 58—65997	...	10	...
51	... L 67—61948	...	50	...
	L 73—19122	...	10	... Babu Gobind Chandra Torafdar.
52	... L 58—85846	...	10	... Babu Oshidhary Bose.
53	... L 69—21120	...	100	... Babu Gopaul Chandra Paul.
54	... L 21—66872	...	5	... S. Gillon, Esq.
55	... A 21—66820	...	10	...
	A 20—98562	...	10	... J. Cantopher, Esq.
56	... L 20—10487	...	5	...
	„ —10488	...	5	... Babu Kallydhun Banerjee.
57	... L 67—71036	...	50	... Babu Woodoy Chandra Bose.
58	... L 64—51697	...	20	... W. Johnstone, Esq.
59	... L 68—45274	...	100	... Imam Bux.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 5th May* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
7	... L 49—76656	...	50	...
	„ —90469	...	50	... Ahmud Hossein, Cawnpore.
	„ —91058	...	50	...
	„ —92066	...	50	...
8	... D 11—06796	...	10	... Mr. W. J. Fernandes, Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
9	... D 11—37233	...	10	... Ram Gopal Bose, Ajmere.
10	... D 11—28373	...	10	... The Post Master General, Punjab.
3	... D 11—31560 wrongly joined.		10	... The Assistant Superintendent in charge, Government Telegraph, Bombay.
	„ —[illegible]59			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 27th April* 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1876-77.			Rs.	
5	... C 93—88166	...	100	...
	„ —88167	...	100	...
	„ —88168	...	100	... Dadookhan, 3rd Grade Overseer, Public Works Department, Aden.
	„ —88169	...	100	...
	„ —88170	...	100	...
	„ —88171	...	100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.			Rs.	
144	... C 93—88008	...	100	...
	„ —86491	...	100	... Sawaaram, of the firm of Jesraj Gooliram, of Calcutta.
192	... M 17—95028	...	10	...
	M 16—95097	...	10	... Messrs. Manockje Anderje & Co., Rajkote.
1876-77.				
4	... M 18—95962	...	10	...
	M 19—54770	...	10	... Mr. G. W. McGeorge, Executive Engineer, Hingunghat.
	„ —26831	...	10	...
1875-76.				
97	... C 30—68041 wrongly		10	... Messrs. Manockje, Anderje & Co., Rajkote.
	„ —68049 joined.			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 25th April* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
7	... E 10—22382	...	10	...
	„ —22383	...	10	...
	„ —22384	...	10	...
	„ —22385	...	10	...
	„ —22386	...	10	...
	„ —22387	...	10	... Bunsee Dhur & Co., Contractors, 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, Ropur, *vid* Umballa.
	„ —22388	...	10	...
	„ —22389	...	10	...
	„ —22390	...	10	...
	„ —22391	...	10	...
	„ —22392	...	10	...
	„ —22393	...	10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
5	... E 5—95797	...	20	... M. Chater, Esq., 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
	„ —95799			
27	... E 7—48930	...	5	... Valleybhoy Solemanji, Cloth Merchant, Nagpore.
	„ —48931			
6	... E 6—73213	...	10	... Ruttee Ram Kutwal, Detachment, 27th Brigade, 60th Rifles, Futtehgarh, North-Western Provinces.
9	... E 7—34615	...	5	... Pundit Suraj Bhan, Pleader, Lahore.
11	... E 10—29524	...	10	... Sobha Ram, 4th Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Adamwahan.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 28th April* 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd May 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	14,47,870	3	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,98,69,818	12 1	3,89,96,341	0	7
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,91,26,522	4 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,64,26,559	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,06,534	14	11
Sundries	...	...	8,68,014	5	11
TOTAL		...	7,78,45,320	4	3

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,64,39,887	5	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		61,18,713	14	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	57,19,446	2	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,97,08,497	0	8
Dead Stock	...	...	10,63,853	4	10
Stamps	...	...	11,926	10	10
Balances with other Banks	...		8,52,495	8	2
Sundries	...	...	3,91,543	11	5
Bullion	...	...	30,761	7	7
			5,03,37,125	1	4
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,12,46,314	9 1	2,75,08,195	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,62,61,880	9 10			
TOTAL		...	7,78,45,320	4	3

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 4th May* 1876.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accott. & Depy. Secretary.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1876.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	6½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.				10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th April 1876	1,66,66,700	1,09,36,200	1,58,35,700	37,04,900	2,57,000	3,09,46,800		83,900	5,15,72,500	30,04,000	34,93,000	14,12,59,810
Add—												
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April 1876 ...	6,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000		...	10,500	...	...	19,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April 1876 ...	3,000	...	4,000	...	...	1,500		...	1,000	...	...	8,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1876 ...	17,500	1,000	63,000	...	...	10,37,000		...	20,000	2,000	2,000	11,32,500
	1,66,93,200	1,09,37,200	1,63,93,700	37,04,900	2,57,000	3,19,85,300		83,900	5,47,32,000	30,06,000	34,95,000	14,24,20,319
Deduct—												
Amount written off in the London Registers	83,100	27,000	5,83,600	...	...	1,36,000		...	14,54,500	...	2,60,000	24,90,200
Balance on 30th April 1876	1,66,10,100	1,09,10,200	1,57,05,100	37,04,900	2,57,000	3,18,51,300		83,900	5,01,49,500	30,06,000	32,05,000	13,99,30,119

NOTES.—From 9th June 1867 to 29th February 1876, enfaced from London, 2,185 lakhs; re-transferred from India, 2,262 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,185 lakhs.

,,	1st March	1876	to	15th March	,,	7 ,,
,,	16th ,,		,,	31st ,,	,,	8 ,,
,,	1st April		,,	15th April	,,	14 ,,
,,	16th ,,		,,	30th ,,	,,	24 ,,
						2,239 lakhs.
						2,301
						1,238
Balance against India						63 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 1st May 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 5th May 1876.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Singapore, Batavia and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and the Straits Settlement, for transmission per Steamer *Maldah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Patna*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th May 1876, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th May 1876, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th May 1876.

Alla Kispettabile Direzione.
Anderson, R. T.
Anjelo Tito.
Arthur, William.
Ashton, J.
Beamish, S. H., Rev.
Blake, F.
Bowie, W.
Brownfield, C.
Bullock, Captain John.
Burton, James.
Butter, G.
Calligan, J.
Carroll, Dr.
Carvone, Singr. Francesco.
Cavenagh, O., Major.
Dakin, Mrs.
Denison, W. D.
Dilmasnod, Monsieur.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Earle, W., H. S., Major-Genl.
Georg[illegible] M.
Gier, A[illegible] Mrs.
Gray, M[illegible]
Hardward, Lieut.-Col.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jacobs, Messrs. A. E. & Co.
Johnston, General.
Jones, A. G.
Loring, Mrs. J.
Lynch, J. B., Lieut.
MacMahon. Master Joe.
McMillen, Messrs., & Co.
Mack, Mrs. Howard.
Majhan, Mr.
Maun, M. Gustave.
Martin, W.
Money, F., Miss.
O'Kane, Miss.
Poulson, P. Z.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Rainey, Miss Lucy E.
Ryant, Madame Jane.
Satchell, W., Dr.
Simpson, H.
Sola. Sigr. Dominic[illegible]
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Warren, W.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Wheeler, J.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Wilkinson, James.
Wilson, D.
Wray, J. W. (Marine Surgeon).
[illegible]to, Angelo, Sigr.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

"Alpha."
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brill, Jacob
Burn, Mrs. J.
Busch. Henry.
Campbel, Col. Napier.
Comte de Augustin, M.
Cottam, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Day, H.
E. F. W.
E. R.
Gilbert, H.
Harrison, B. T.
Henty, J. C.
Hormusjee, Bezonjee till.
Humes, Thomas.
Irvin, R.
Jemmission, H. P.
"K. M."
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
MacPherson, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Mourity, J. J.
Newille, P. J.
Pierie, H. W.
Rangoni, Marihese A.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Smith, A. A.
Dan-Smith, Dr. W. G.
Thuey, A.
Westfield, W. F.
Yeoward, W. R.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Cattano. P.
D'Arcy, W.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

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☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. VII, for May 1876.

The District of Noakholly. (No. I.—Its Growth and Character.)—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, March 1876.—The Coinage and Currency of India.—Fall in the Price of Silver.—Registration in Bengal. (No. III.—Statistics.)—A Critical Examination of the Vital Statistics of Calcutta.—Trade Centres of Bengal. (No. III.—Monghyr.)—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Agricultural Statistics of the Narail Sub division, in Jessore.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India. (No. IV.)—Trade Statistics of the Punjab, 1874-75.—The Soonderbuns. (No. 4.—Early Attempts at Reclamation, and Progress of Cultivation.)—Correspondence.—The Antiquities of the Soonderbuns.—The Silk Industry in Moorshedabad.—Statistics of Land Tenures in the Dacca District.—Effect of Suez Canal (1870-74) on Shipping Trade and Commerce between India and England and India and Europe.—Jail Mortality, February 1876.—Vital Statistics, Bengal, February 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, March 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, March 1876.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, district by district, during February 1876.—River-borne Traffic of the Principal Marts in Bengal during January 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during February 1876.—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. I.—Colonial and Tropical Produce.—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco.)—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. II.—Raw Materials.—Silk, Jute, Indigo.)—Indigo and Tea Prospects, 1876.—SUPPLEMENT: Irrigation in India.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, postage Re. 1, payable in advance; or Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th April 1876.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1876.

Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Original Side, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from this date.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th May 1876.

Offices opened and closed during the month of April 1876.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Akote ...	Berars	30th	Closed.
Arrah ...	Shahabad District (Bengal Presidency).	24th	Opened.
Cherat ...	Punjab	18th	Ditto.
Dehra Dún ...	N. W. Provinces ...	15th	Closed.
Dehree ...	Shahabad District (Bengal Presidency).	24th	Opened.
Darbangah ..	Tirhoot	22nd	Closed.
Kalka ...	Punjab	7th	Opened.
Rajpore ...	Dehra Dún District (N. W. Provinces).	17th	Ditto.
Sheagaum ...	Berars	30th	Closed.
Wurdah ...	Berars	30th	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 12th May 1876.

No. 6.—Mr. J. C. Kidd, Second Foreman, Government Telegraph Workshops, is allowed leave on Medical Certificate for eighteen months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th April 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 31*st March* 1876.

Local Agents.

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator of Government Books.
Nagpoor, Do. Do.
Lahore,—Mr. W. Ball, Bookseller and Stationer.
Madras,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Bombay,—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

N. B.—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps *free of charge* on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent as above be first applied to for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. Rs. A.	Colored. Rs. A.
GENERAL MAPS.			
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet, No. 52 S. E., Gwalior, Tonk, &c.	¼ Sheet Atlas ...	0 12	0 12
Do. Do. „ „ 52 N. E., Gwalior and Tonk			
Do. Do. „ „ 93 N. E., Jeypur and Bustar			
Do. Do. „ „ 105 S. W., (skeleton) Lohardugga, Korba, Jushpur, &c.			
Do. Do. Sheet, No. 2 N. E., Kurrachee, Sehwan, Halla, &c. ...			
DISTRICT MAPS.			
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Bhaugulpore	Double Royal ...	1 0	1 4
Cuttack	Atlas ...	1 0	1 4
Patna	Imperial ...	0 8	0 10
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Derah Ghazi Khan District, Sheet No. 4	Double Elephant...	1 8	1 12
Durrung Do., Sheets Nos. 6 and 7	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Goalpara Do., „ Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 13 ...	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Moorshedabad Do., Sheet No. 10	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 12
Bhawulpore State, Sheets Nos. 16 and 22	Double Elephant...	1 8	1 12
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Deccan Sheet No. 13, (2 sections) (Nassik and Ahmadnaggar Districts) ...	Double Elephant ...	1 0	1 4
Do. „ „ 36, (Poona District)	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Hooghly River, Sheets Nos. 15, 16, and 17	Imperial ...	1 0	1 4
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Ganjam and Orissa, Sheets Nos. 53, 79, 80 and 81 (old series)	Double Elephant...	1 0	1 4
Rajpootana, Sheet No. 68	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
Khandesh and Bombay, Sheets Nos. 4, 14, 15, 16 and 17	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
Bhopal and Malwa, Sheets Nos. 18, 20, 27, 29 and 30	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
Gwalior and Central India, Sheets Nos. 67, 68, 72, 73 and 74	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
Chota Nagpore, Sheet No. 11	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Khasia and Garrow Hills, Sheets Nos. 43, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 107, 108 and 122	½ Sheet Imperial	0 8	0 10
Ganjam and Orissa, Sheets Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29	Double Elephant...	1 0	1 4
Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency, Sheets Nos. 51, 52 and 53 ...	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.			
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Jhalra Patan City and Cantonment and Gagron Fort	3 Sheets D. E. ...	2 0	2 8

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 25th April 1876.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1876.

No. 8.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. James O'Toole, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 29th April 1876.

No. 1253.—Third Grade Sub-Engineer Baboo Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, of the Fort William Division, returned from six weeks' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 1153 of 19th April 1876, on the forenoon of 17th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 4th May 1876.

No. 768.—The leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. FitzSimon, Accountant, 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, per Notification No. 440 of 18th March 1876, is cancelled.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May 1876.

No. 81.—Baboo Sheo Dyal, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sindia State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for twenty-one days, with effect from the 26th December 1875.

No. 82.—Lieutenant J. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, on return from the furlough granted him in Military Department Notification No. 132, dated 12th February 1874, is granted subsidiary leave from the 9th December 1875 to the 6th January 1876.

The 6th May 1876.

No. 83.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 193, dated 19th April 1876, the under-mentioned Officers are posted as follows:—

Mr. R. Winder, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. W. Quarry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 84.—Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Khanpur Division of the Indus Valley State Railway from the 23rd March to the 9th April 1876, both days inclusive.

The 8th May 1876.

No. 85.—Mr. R. A. Way, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination on the 24th April 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th May 1876.

No. 17.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 73 of 17th April, on the forenoon of 17th March 1876.

No. 18.—Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lower Sindh District, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 19.—Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ghotki Division, Upper Sindh District, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, and one month and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from 1st July, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 6th May 1876.

No. 21.—The following posting has been made by Superintending Engineer, Upper Sindh District:—

Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of George James Henry Glinn, C.E., deceased.

All persons having claims against the above Estate, or indebted thereto, or holding property belonging to the same, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab.

JOSEPH L. GALLOTT, *Supdg. Engr.,*
Indus Valley State Railway,
Sukkur, Upper Sindh.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 6th May 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Fatehabad to the Barnagar Division.

No. 37.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Ghat Division to the Fatehabad Division.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—Open Line.

NOTICE.

INCREASE OF GOODS RATES ON AND AFTER 1ST JUNE 1876.

An extra charge of 2 annas per maund will be made on all classes of goods passing over this Railway on and after the 1st June 1876, and booked to stations beyond the River Nerbudda which lies between Sanawad and Barwai.

Full particulars will shortly be issued as to the conditions under which goods will be conveyed across the break at the Nerbudda, but notice is given that OPIUM, LONG TIMBER, BULKY GOODS and PACKAGES WEIGHING MORE THAN ONE TON will not be conveyed after the above-mentioned date, except under special arrangements, and on the consigner undertaking to accept all the risks of conveyance from one side of the river to the other.

W. E. HARTT,
Asst. Traffic Supdt., H. S. R.

ASST. TRAFFIC SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 5th May 1876.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Agra, the 6th May 1876.

No. 20.—Three months' special leave to study native languages is granted to Lieutenant D. A. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Delhi Division of this Railway, with effect from the 1st June next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 9th May 1876.

No. 21.—Pundit Janki Nath, Probationary 4th Grade Accountant, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 1st instant.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Dinapore, the 5th May 1876.

No. 33.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the office of Engineer-in-Chief, is transferred to the Somastipoor Division, which he joined on the afternoon of 19th April 1876.

No. 34.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 76 of 22nd April 1876, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure for the Rajputana State Railway on the forenoon of 8th April 1876.

No. 35.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 72 of 17th April 1876, Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinagepore on the afternoon of 24th April 1876, and is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys, No. 3 Party.

No. 36.—Mr. T. W. Lilly, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Somastipoor Division to the Durbhunga Division which he joined on 18th April 1876.

No. 37.—Baboo Hurry Mohun Banerjee, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Somastipoor Division to the Durbhunga Division, which he joined on 18th April 1876.

No. 38.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 24 of 29th March 1876, for "and was posted as Second Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief" read "and was temporarily attached to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief."

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.
Darjeeling, the 2nd May 1876.

No. 170.—The under-mentioned Engineers attached to this Railway are entitled to the New Furlough Rules as published in Notification No. 1952 of 31st March 1876:—

Names.	Grade.
W. B. Carter, M.I.C.E.,	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
T. M. Vigors, M.I.C.E.,	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
G. R. Clark, M.I.C.E.I.,	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Tempy. Rank.

F. A. Hawkes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
J. A. Anderson, ditto ditto.
W. W. Shanks, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
F. E. Brahan, A.I.C.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.
T. J. Dumayne, ditto ditto.

The 4th May 1876.

No. 171.—Mr. E. J. Lemaistre, Overseer, 1st Grade, No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, has been granted furlough for one year under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Lahore, the 6th May 1876.

No. 53.—Lalla Mungul Sain, temporary Accountant, 1st Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is allowed twenty-one days' privilege leave from 27th March to 16th April 1876, both days inclusive.

No. 54.—Lalla Hurree Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the twenty days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 41, dated 8th April 1876, on the forenoon of the 27th April 1876.

No. 55.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th April 1876.

No. 56.—Major H. R. Faber, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the afternoon of 27th April 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 29th idem.

No. 57.—Corporal V. H. Swann, Apprentice Overseer Class, is transferred to the Apprentice Class at Dugshai. He left the Punjab Northern State Railway on the forenoon of 28th April 1876.

No. 58.—Mr. H. Leonard, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred by Public Works Department Notification No. 190, dated 13th April 1876, from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, joined his appointment in the Office of Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of the 2nd May 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

A Draftsman, pay Rs. 50 to 70 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Executive Engineer, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, Parbatipur, Dinagepore District.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 9th May 1876.

No. 61.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

Mr. J. Owens has been appointed to officiate as First Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Babu Sasipada Banerji has been appointed to be second Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Babu Profulla Chundra Banerji has been appointed to officiate as second Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Babu Purna Chundra Mustafi has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Dacca Division.

Mr. B. H. B. Stevens has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Tirhoot Division.

Mr. C. H. Allnutt has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Bhagalpur Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

The 12th May 1876.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Khiva*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Sattara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindostan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th May 1876.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

After Friday the 26th May 1876 the Overland Mail *vid* Bombay will, until further notice, be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office on every Tuesday.

2. The first Tuesday Mail will be on the 30th May 1876.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th May 1876.

Alla Kispettabile Direzione.
Annesby, R. Major.
Armstrong, H. B.
Arthur, William.
Boyd, C. A.
Bowie, W.
Calcutta Corresponding Committee, Secy.
Calligan, J.
Carroll, Dr.
Carson, Dave.
Carter, John.
Carvone, Sigr. Francesco.
Checcacci, Enrico.
Collin, E.
Crolley, Peter.
Courtenay, Sam.
Cummings, Mrs. M.
Dakin, Mrs.
Dean, W.
Dixon, W. D.
Drummond, Fred.
Gier, Albina, Mrs.
Graham, Miss.
Gray, Mrs.
Henderson, P. D.
Howard, T.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jacobs, Messrs. A. E. & Co.
Johnston, General.
Jones, A.
Kahlenberg, F.
Loving, M., Mrs. and Miss.
Mackay, Dr.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Mann, M. Gustave.
Marsden, A.
Martin, C. A., Mr.
Martin, W.
Mooney, L. H.
Partridge, E. T.
Paxwell, E.
Phillips, E. H.
Potts, E., Genl.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Ryant, Madam Jane.
Satchell, Dr. W. A.
Sebastian, F.
Selby, P., Col.
Seton, Geo.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shine, W. L.
Simpson, H.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Thomas, C. A.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Walker, Mrs. H.
Wall, A. J.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Wilkinson, James.
Winter, J. D.
Wray, J. W. (Marine Surgeon.)

Letters markeil "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. E. P.
Bailey, F.
Bancroft, Jas. H.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bohm, C. F.
Blund, James.
Brill, Jacob.
Bullers, T.
Burn, Mrs. J.
Busch, Henry.
Comte de Augustin, M.
Day, H.
Domenico, Toquarelli.
E. F. W.
Emerson, T. B.
Evans, John.
Fernandez, I. T.
Forster, Mrs.
Friend, T.
Good, E. E.
Hazard, J.
Henty, J. C.
Hinder, J. A.
Holland, J., Capt.
Hormusjee, Bezanjee Dantill.
Humes, Thomas.
Jemmission, H. P.
Kearns, E. W. F.
Kidd, Alex.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
M. A. L.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mourity, J. J.
Munro, C. A., Major.
Myers, S., Rev.
Pierie, H. W.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Reading, B.
Ribur, D.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Smith, A. A.
Tonkin, C.
Westfield, W. F.
Wright, Arthur.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.

Registered Letters.

Braddell, L. Miss.
Grieff, Annetta.
Geier, Albina.
Horsenburg, Marie.
Law, H. C.
Williams, Thos.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th May 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	14,47,370	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,96,60,948	2 6	3,96,02,652	3	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,99,41,704	0 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	1,71,03,937	2	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,14,765	2	6
Sundries ...	...	...	8,85,305	0	7
TOTAL		...	7,91,54,030	6	3

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,65,16,827	15	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		58,67,602	0	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	49,60,622	7	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,95,60,135	9	6
Dead Stock	...	...	10,62,338	10	7
Stamps	...	...	12,201	1	10
Balances with other Banks		...	7,96,275	2	8
Sundries	...	....	3,78,221	3	2
Bullion	...	...	31,838	13	7
		Rs.	4,91,86,063	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,29,17,234	13 5	2,99,67,967	5	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,70,50,732	8 6			
TOTAL		...	7,91,54,030	6	3

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 11th May 1876.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.		Name of Claimant.
6	... B 41—77201	...	10	...	M. Ramasawmy Iyengar, Madras.
7	... B 49—49672	...	10	...	G. A. S. Thompson, Esq., Veeraparidy.
	„ —49673	...	10	...	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

377	... B 49—07526	...	10	...	Mr. J. E. Prout, Anantapore.
383	... B 39—40323	...	5	...	M. G. Dustagheer Saib, Magistrate, Triputty.
388	... B 43—08836	...	50	...	Mr. W. Taylor, Forester, Palamcottah.
392	... B 49—07910	...	10	...	Mr. H. C. Poole, D. P. W., Madaksirah.
	B 35—94845	...	20	...	
24	... B 41—87250	...	10	...	C. Sabapathy Moodellier, Villatakalam.
25	... B 39—58261	...	5	...	Camalamah Chickapettah, Bangalore.
	B 44—55585	...	100	...	
26	... B 39—49132	...	5	...	Venkata Char, Mundiga, Mysore District.
28	... B 41—90736	...	10	...	Mr. R. S. Lowry, Oossoor.
29	... B 36—63496	...	5	...	Minna Meertheen Saib and S. Soobroya Chetty, Periamett, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st May 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.		Name of Claimant.
1876-77.					
2	... C 17—23365	...	10	...	Shugunlall Bhugwandas, Catechist, Gogo.
3	... M 18—95962	...	10	...	G. W. MacGeorge, Esq., Executive Engineer, Hingunghat.
	M 19—54770	...	10	...	
	„ —26831	...	10	...	
9	... C 99—50378	...	20	...	Kuttaw Ruttonse, Musjid Bunder, Bombay.
1875-76.					
194	... M 3—80070	...	5	...	Mr. Dadabhoy Semoolje, Clerk, Post Office, Bhuj.
1876-77.					
10	... C 74—92820	...	10	...	Mr. H. B. Beaham, Meerut.
3	... C 98—88442 wrongly joined.		10	...	Krishnaje Moreshwar, Bombay.
	„ —88493				
7	... M 3—14927 ditto.	...	5	...	Kotoomul Dastamul, Bombay.
	„ —14933				
8	... K 7—18810 ditto.	...	5	...	Alibhoy Khataw, Bombay.
	M 3—80409				
9	... C 92—78983 ditto.	...	10	...	Vanayek Wasudew, Custom House, Bombay.
	„ —78991				

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd May 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.		Name of Claimant.
9	... D 4—39092	...	50	...	Mr. L. Deveria, Boolandshahr.
10	... D 10—78901 to „ —79000	...	5 each	...	Pundit Sham Narain and Inder Narain, Lucknow.
	D 7—84751 to „ —84755	...	100 each	...	
11	... L 47—20924	...	20	...	Mamdoo Khan, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

11	... L 47—21168	...	20	...	Baboo Aushootosh Mookerjee, Allahabad.
12	... L 49—83602	...	50	...	Sirdar Surat Singh, Star of India, Umritsur.
13	... D 10—35394	...	5	...	Mr. E. M. Cohen, Lucknow.
4	... L 51—17802 wrongly joined.		100	...	Quartermaster J. Sinford, 65th Regiment, Lucknow.
	„ —17803				

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 4th May 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.		Name of Claimant.
8	... E 10—26057	...	10	...	Pundit Ram Narain, Tehsildar, Mozuffergurh.
	„ —26059	...	10	...	
	„ —26060	...	10	...	
	E 12—12248	...	20	...	
9	... E 5—82469	...	20	...	Ram Saran, Head Master, School Nabha Zillah, Ambala.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

114	... E 6—99424	...	10	...	Doonee Chund, Peshawur.
121	... E 3—77007	...	100	...	Tunnoo Tal, Banker, Gwalior.
1	... E 4—81007	...	50	...	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
12	... E 4—75497	...	50	...	D. Ibbetson, Esq, C.S., Kurnal.
	„ —75499	...	50	...	
	„ —75500	...	50	...	
13	... A 18—56319	...	10	...	Mirza Nusrat Hosain, Saharunpore.
14	... E 3—86857	...	100	...	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.
15	... E 7—21177	...	5	...	Color Sergeant B. T. Binden, 81st Regiment, Jullundur.
	E 6—80183	...	10	...	
	E 10—12466	...	10	...	
	„ —13121	...	10	...	
	E 12—04060	...	20	...	
	E [illegible]—73813	...	20	...	
17	... E [illegible]—39446	...	5	...	Jagan Nath, Goods Clerk, S. P. & D. Railway, Ambala.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The [illegible] May 1876.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Akola Circle.

NOTES HALF LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.		Name of Claimant.
K 2—18880	...	20	...	Mohomed Vazir Baksh, Native Superintendent of Vaccination.
C 91—02682	...	10	...	

NOTES WRONGLY JOINED.

K 2—16089	...	20	...	Colonel J. Emerson, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore.
„ —16090				

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 9th May 1876.

Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
31	L 67—60475	50	Babu Dolegobindo Lyeck.
32	L 72—96496	10	Babu Jadub Chunder Ghose.
	„ —96497	10	
34	L 67—71788	50	Shaik Golam Alli.
	„ —71789	50	
	„ —71791	50	
	„ —71793	50	
35	A 90—54984	100	Babu Ramrutton Mozoomdar.
	L 7—93841	20	
	„ —93961	20	
	„ —93959	20	
	„ —93960	20	
	„ —93958	20	
37	L 58—47252	10	Major H. C. E. Ward.
38	L 67—23788	20	Shaik Abdool Kurreem.
39	L 70—34766	1000	Juggurnath Bhogoban Das.
	L 69—45578	100	
	„ —94778	100	
	„ —91656	100	
	„ —77719	100	
	„ —32568	100	
	„ —83486	100	
	L 51—89304	100	
	„ —87307	100	
	L 67—64410	50	
	„ —61951	50	
	„ —60044	50	
	„ —49693	50	
	„ —61152	50	
40	L 52—38055	500	Meeran Meah Din Mahomed.
	L 68—72505	100	
	„ —86442	100	
	„ —83251	100	
42	L 50—73640	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
35	L 77—06029 „ —06030	20	Shaik Bahadoor Alli.
36	L 21—97318 „ —97319	5	Babu Ananda Bhoirub Mozoomdar.
37	L 34—13031 L 35—01271	10	Babu Gooro Churn Koondoo.
38	A 78—28605 A 96—28605	10	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
39	L 59—51477 „ —51478	10	Babu Mooktaram Dey.
60	L 68—37879	100	John Batey, Esq.
61	L 71—35371	10	Babu Sreeram Chunder Mondle.
	L 63—38143	20	
	L 77—62842	20	
62	L 57—37795	10	Fuzeer Alli Khan.
63	L 39—94414	10	Captain D. M. Strong.
64	L 66—86023	50	Khorsed Hossain.
	L 22—90371	5	
	„ —90373	5	
	„ —90374	5	
	„ —90377	5	
	„ —90379	5	
	„ —90380	5	
65	L 58—26364	10	Babu Mohendra Kumar Bagchi.
66	L 77—01057	20	Mr. Marcar Abraham.
67	L 24—17180	5	Babu Mohendro Lal Ghose.
68	L 24—21404	5	Mool Chund.
69	L 59—62854	10	W. C. Smith, Esq.
70	L 66—42624	50	Babu Rampershad.
	L 69—74938	100	
71	L 40—33232	10	Babu Nundo Lal Mcokerjee.
72	L 78—19207	20	Babu Bijoy Chundra Bose.
73	L 71—28226	10	R. H. Hill, Esq.
	L 61—84165	10	
74	L 41—63870	10	E. J. Solomon, Esq.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 12th May* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 7—65687	10	Shivaram Dandoomal, Head Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Laki.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th May* 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 1st, 1876	...	36,779	3,45,231	57,75,857	...
„ 2nd „	...	...	5,60,967	57,64,731	...
„ 3rd „	...	...	5,60,967	57,65,761	...
„ 4th „	...	77,560	4,88,158	58,40,243	...
„ 5th „	...	1,67,278	3,31,007	59,98,088	...
„ 6th „	...	1,14,685	2,15,805	61,06,172	...

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 8th May* 1876. J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The District of Noakholly. (No. I.—Its Growth and Character.)—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, March 1876.—The Coinage and Currency of India.—Fall in the Price of Silver.—Registration in Bengal. (No. III.—Statistics.)—A Critical Examination of the Vital Statistics of Calcutta.—Trade Centres of Bengal. (No. III.—Monghyr.)—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Agricultural Statistics of the Narail Sub-division, in Jessore.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India. (No. IV.)—Trade Statistics of the Punjab, 1874-75.—The Soonderbuns. (No. 4.—Early Attempts at Reclamation, and Progress of Cultivation.)—Correspondence.—The Antiquities of the Soonderbuns.—The Silk Industry in Moorshedabad.—Statistics of Land Tenures in the Dacca District.—Effect of Suez Canal (1870-74) on Shipping Trade and Commerce between India and England and India and Europe.—Jail Mortality, February 1876.—Vital Statistics, Bengal, February 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, March 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, March 1876.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, district by district, during February 1876.—River-borne Traffic of the Principal Marts in Bengal during January 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during February 1876.—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. I.—Colonial and Tropical Produce.—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco.)—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. II.—Raw Materials.—Silk, Jute, Indigo.)—Indigo and Tea Prospects, 1876.—SUPPLEMENT: Irrigation in India.

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All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15*th April* 1876.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12*th April* 1876.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has appointed Mr. James Wilson, of No. 2, Upper Gloucester Street, Dublin, Ireland, Solicitor, to be a Commissioner in Ireland for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

The 16*th May* 1876.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. C. H. Reily, Barrister-at-Law (with effect from the 1st instant), to officiate as Clerk of the Crown during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth, or until further order.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15*th May* 1876.

No. 7.—Mr. P. V. Luke, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, availed himself on the 11th April 1876 of the nine months' furlough granted to him in Notification No. 55, dated 31st March 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 16th May 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday the 24th instant, in celebration of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 8th May 1876.

No. 1109*S.*—The Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make, the following promotion :—

Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Sergeant T. Tobin attached to the Mhairwarra Irrigation Division, to be Supervisor, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st September 1875.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 8th May 1876.

No. $\frac{1012}{731}$*G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 17K, dated 1st April last, Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him therein on the afternoon of the 3rd April and returned on the forenoon of the 28th April 1876.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 8th May 1876.

No. 21 *of* 1876-77.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. Abdul Hukh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in Notifications No. 137, dated 3rd December 1875, and No. 187, dated 7th March 1876, is further extended to 3rd June next.

By order,

A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Assistant Resident.

The 10th May 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. C. Prayers, appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Residency Department by Notification No. 154, dated 11th January 1876, will also carry on the duties of Treasury Assistant, under the orders of the First Assistant, with effect from the date of his appointment.

By Order,

C. B. EVAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Assistant Resident.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 12th May 1876.

Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, R. A., Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, is allowed subsidiary leave for two days, *viz.*, 11th and 12th December 1875, under Chapter V, Section 18 (b), of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin his appointment from furlough.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

***Mussooree, the 9th May* 1876.**

No. 16.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Captain A. W. Baird, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th June next, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 12th May 1876.

No. 17.—Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Captain W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 13th instant, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 15th May 1876.

No. 18.—Mr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 20th instant, or such date as his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 11th May 1876.

No. 25.—Privilege leave of absence for a period of one month is granted to Sergeant H. McGraw, Overseer attached to Lucknow Division, Military Works, from the 1st May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 26.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 20, dated the 20th ultimo, Overseer Nundoo Singh availed himself of the privilege leave of three months from the 1st instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 13th May 1876.

No. 9.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification, No. 44 of 11th March 1876, Mr. W. B. Blaikie joined the Kasauli Division to which he is posted on the 4th May 1876.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 6th May 1876.

No. 7.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Circle in Inspector General's Notification No. 26 of 16th February 1876, is posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 29th April 1876.

The 12th May 1876.

No. 8.—Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Circle in Inspector General's Notification No. 52, dated 16th March 1876, is posted to the 1st Peshawur Division, which Division he joined on the 4th May 1876.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 9th May 1876.

No. 823.—Major D. Ward, R.E., transferred to the 8th Circle, Military Works, per Inspector General Military Works' No. 53 of March 16th, is posted to the 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works. He received charge thereof on the 21st April 1876.

No. 824.—Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, made over charge of the 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, to Major Ward on the 21st April 1876.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 12th May 1876.

No. 627.—Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways in Sind, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in *Gazette of India* Notification No. 174, dated 8th April 1876, on the afternoon of the 5th May 1876.

No. 628.—Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge, under the authority of the Government of India, of the office of Deputy Consulting Engineer in Sind, from Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., on the afternoon of the 5th April 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May 1876.

No. 86.—The services of Mr. E. Williams, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, are dispensed with.

No. 87.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one day's subsidiary leave in extension of that granted him in Director's Notification No. 59 of the 29th March 1876.

The 12th May 1876.

No. 88.—Mr. A. Brereton, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' leave without allowances, with effect from the 1st May 1876.

The 13th May 1876.

No. 89.—Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in native languages on the 25th March 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th May 1876.

No. 22.—Two months' leave of absence, without pay, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. H. Halpin, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Agra Division, Rajputana State Railway, with effect from the 15th May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 13th May 1876.

No. 59.—Baboo Sheo Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Sindia State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 24th April 1876, and is posted to the Bakrala Division, which Division he joined on the forenoon of 4th May 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 9th May 1876.

No. 38.—Mr. J. E. Howe, Supervisor, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Roosia Sub-Division, Ghat Division, on the afternoon of the 17th April 1876, on the departure of Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 9 of the 20th January 1876.

The 13th May 1876.

No. 39.—Mr. T. J. Browning, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, assumed charge of the Gutta Quarry Sub-Division, Nerbudda Sub-Division, on the afternoon of the 20th April 1876, on the departure of Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 32, dated 15th April 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—Open Line.

NOTICE.

INCREASE OF GOODS RATES ON AND AFTER 1ST JUNE 1876.

An extra charge of 2 annas per maund will be made on all classes of goods passing over this Railway on and after the 1st June 1876, and booked to stations beyond the River Nerbudda which lies between Sanawad and Barwai.

Full particulars will shortly be issued as to the conditions under which goods will be conveyed across the break at the Nerbudda, but notice is given that OPIUM, LONG TIMBER, BULKY GOODS and PACKAGES WEIGHING MORE THAN ONE TON will not be conveyed after the above-mentioned date, except under special arrangements, and on the consigner undertaking to accept all the risks of conveyance from one side of the river to the other.

W. E. HARTT,
Asst. Traffic Supdt., H. S. R.

KHANDWA,
The 1st May 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 8th May 1876.

No. 22.—This Office Notification No. 318, dated 10th January 1876, granting three months' leave on medical certificate to Baboo Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is cancelled.

The 11th May 1876.

No. 27.—The following transfers have been made by the Superintending Engineers, Mooltan and Upper Sind Districts:—

* * * * * *

Mr. A. Rhodes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Reti Division to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sind District.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

NOTICE.—Wanted a Superintendent for the Oriental College, Lahore, salary up to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications. The candidate should have a knowledge of Sanscrit and Arabic, and be eminent in either one or other of the two languages. Full particulars can be learnt on application to the Registrar of the Punjab University College, Lahore, or the Honorary Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore.

ULICK RALPH BURKE,
Registrar.

WANTED

A Permanent Way Inspector for the Kotri Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Apply to Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District, Indus Valley (State) Railway, Kurrachee.

W. H. PARKER,
Supdg. Engr.

Permanent Way Inspector, Ghoteki Division, Indus Valley State Railway. The numerous applicants for the post are informed that the selection has been made.

H. HUNT,
Executive Engineer, Ghoteki Divn.

SUKKUR,
The 9th May 1876.

WANTED

A Draftsman, pay Rs. 50 to 70 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Executive Engineer, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, Parbatipur, Dinagepore District.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of George James Henry Glinn, C.E., deceased.

All persons having claims against the above Estate, or indebted thereto, or holding property belonging to the same, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab.

JOSEPH L. GALLOTT, *Supdg. Engr.*,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Sukkur, Upper Sindh.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
May 8th, 1876 ...	...	...	2,15,905	61,07,383	...
„ 9th „ ...	...	2,29,466	155	62,44,042	...
„ 10th „ ...	...	165	...	62,45,345	...
„ 11th „ ...	...	...	...	62,47,421	...
„ 12th „ ...	...	...	...	61,99,704	...
„ 13th „ ...	...	...	...	62,01,317	...

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th May 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

FOR SALE.

The under-mentioned Elephants will be put up to auction at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, on Wednesday the 7th June 1876.—*Terms Cash.*

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May 1876.

A. WEDDERBURN,
Collector.

	Name.	Sex.	Height.		Remarks as to condition.
			Ft.	In.	
1	Alice	Female ...	8	6	A noble-looking animal, perfectly quiet, and well trained.
2	Stella	Ditto ...	8	6	Ditto ditto ditto.
3	Nelly	Ditto ...	8	4	Ditto ditto ditto.
4	Champion ...	Male ...	9	5	A very strong and powerful animal, very young, and nearly trained.
5	Gipsy	Female ...	7	10	A young animal, very quiet and obedient, well trained, will make a good shikar animal.
6	Vexen	Ditto ...	8	4	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
7	Cloe	Ditto ...	8	2	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
8	Phillis	Ditto ...	7	10	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
9	Venus	Ditto ...	7	8	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
10	Mary	Ditto ...	7	7	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
11	Dido	Ditto ...	7	7	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
12	Jinny	Ditto ...	7	3	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
13	Juno	Ditto ...	6	8	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
14	Tomboy ...	Ditto ...	5	4	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
15	Sturdy	Male Tusker ...	6	6	A very strong powerful animal, well trained.
16	Scamp	Male ...	6	4	A very active animal, and quite young, and well trained.
17	Diana	Female ...	6	3	A very handsome animal, very quiet, and docile, and perfectly trained.
18	Charley... ...	Male ...	5	8	A very active animal and quite young, and well trained.
19	Leilla	Female ...	6	3	A very handsome animal, very quiet, and docile and perfectly trained.
20	Tom	Male ...	5	3	A very active animal, and quite young and well trained.
21	Tiny	Ditto ...	4	2	A very small animal.
22	Hector	Ditto ...	9	0	A magnificent animal, possesses a perfect and handsome pair of tusks.
23	Lady	Female ...	8	3	A fine large and powerful animal.
24	Bill	Male ...	7	5	A young animal, possesses a good pair of tusks.
25	Jack	Ditto ...	7	5	A young and active mukna.
26	Starlight ...	Female ...	6	4	A young and promising animal.
27	Fire-Fly ...	Ditto ...	6	4	Ditto ditto.
28	Jerry	Male ...	5	6	Ditto ditto.
29	Kitty	Female ...	5	0	Ditto ditto.

COIMBATORE,
The 1st May 1876.

C. A. MACKENZIE,
In charge of Kedda Operations.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Nagpur Circle.

MUTILATED NOTE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 13—13663 ...	5	... Pochajee Cawasjee, Shroff, New Bank of Bombay.

MISMATCHED NOTES.

	Rs.	
F 8—42926 } ...	20	... Surgeon C. F. Khody, Bombay.
„ —21926 }		

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th May 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
20	... E 6—97752 ...	10	... Mohomed Hossain, Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Rawulpindi.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 13th May 1876.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
8	... B 39—94738	...	5	...
	B 40—01809	...	5	...
	„ —13728	...	5	...
	„ —13729	...	5	... T. A. Moothoosawmy Pillay, Mettapolium.
	„ —13891	...	5	...
	„ —13892	...	5	...
	B 49—43044	...	10	...
9	... B 39—89424	...	5	... Mrs. Sloan, Kilpauk, Madras.
10	... B 42—11703	...	20	... Brigadier General W. T. Williams, Trichinopoly.
11	... B 44—55076	...	100	... Mr. J. Cross, Herecully.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
30	... B 36—62271	...	5	...
	B 49—50826	...	10	... Streenewassa Iyengar, Tinnevelly.
31	... B 39—67603	...	5	... B. Mulliajee, Bangalore.
32	... B 35—78633	...	20	... G. Rungasawmy Naidu, Madura.
33	... B 40—02170	...	5	...
	B 49—35726	...	10	... Nayanar, Caroor.
34	... B 42—02923	...	20	...
	B 43—14776	...	50	... Messrs. O. B. Dairs, Trichore.
35	... B 42—22125	...	20	... D. Samidoss Pillai, Tanjore.
4	... B 39—47460 wrongly joined.	...	5	...
	„ —47459 wrongly joined.			S. Kistnasawmy Chetty, Madras.
	B 39—56642 ditto.	...	5	...
	„ —56623 ditto.			
5	... B 40—04228 ditto.	...	5	... P. Aroonagiri Aucharry, Madras.
	„ —04229 ditto.			

FORT ST. GEORGE.
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 8th May* 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.		Rs.	
206	... C 93—54504	... 100	... Sadasew Wiswanath Baput, Poona.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
1876-77.				
6	... M 24—08763	...	100	...
	„ —25260	...	100	...
	M 5—80886	...	50	...
	„ —80887	...	50	... P. Reynolds, Esq., Maligaum.
	„ —80888	...	50	...
	„ —80889	...	50	...
1875-76.				
102	... M 5—62905 wrongly joined.		50	... Major C. F. Heatly, Pay Master, 68th Light Infantry, Nusseerabad.
	„ —62915 wrongly joined.			
1876-77.				
10	... M 2—74808 ditto	...	5	... Jairam Megji, Fort, Bombay.
	„ —74809			
11	... C 96—86314 ditto	...	10	...
	„ —86317			
	C 89—15879 ditto	...	10	... Heerje Bhanje, Kalbadeve Road, Bombay.
	C 95—44419			
	C 98—36368 ditto	...	10	...
	„ —36369			
13	... M 24—19805	...	100	...
	„ —50799	...	100	... F. W. Peterson, Esq., Mint, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 10th May* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 3—87962	... 100	... Parasoo Ramen Venaik, Cochin.
J 4—55893	... 50	... Mahomed Abdool Latif Saib, of Mangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
J 7—46493	...	5	... Naraindoss, No. 30, Coopoomootoo Moodeliar Street, Madras.
J 3—83615	...	100	... C. G. Reed, Esq., for Mrs. Reed, Ootacamund.
J 6—73765	...	10	... Chenapatnam Ananthacharry, Balagole, Astagram Taluq, Mysore.
J 6—63588	...	10	... W. G. Underwood, Esq., C. S., Vellore.
J 3—89214	...	100	... D. Aboo Mahomed Saib, Shovapet, Salem.
J 3—90044	...	100	... Poorshothum Doss Toolsidoss, Tellicherry.
J 7—39842	...	5	...
J 6—77127	...	10	... Venkata Row, Head Constable, Kulitalai Taluq, Trichinopoly.
J 5—49340	...	20	... S. Shoyanaseeamony Pandaram, of Conjeveram.
J 3—68920	...	100	...
„ —77035	...	100	...
„ —81230	...	100	... Kurthe Kerray Chenniah, of Hurryhurpoor.
„ —81822	...	100	...
„ —84999	...	100	...
J 7—48928	...	10	... Mr. C. Havelock, Ootacamund.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th May* 1876.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
43	... L 68—70745	... 100	... The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
44	... L 24—14941	... 5	... Babu Kally Prosono Gupta.
45	... L 73—83270	... 10	... Babu Jugeswar Basu.
	L 24—89776	... 5	...
46	... L 9—63677	... 5	... R. H. Hill, Esq.
47	... L 51—93101	... 100	...
	„ —93102	... 100	...
	L 69—86080	... 100	...
	„ —33257	... 100	...
	„ —84334	... 100	...
	L 78—24606	... 20	...
	„ —82250	... 20	... Moulvie Zuhoorul Hossain.
	„ —43994	... 20	...
	L 65—76501	... 20	...
	„ —29971	... 20	...
	„ —25823	... 20	...
	L 72—28892	... 10	...
	L 43—61870	... 10	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
	L 86—11434	... 20	...
	„ —11435		
	A 94—97168	... 20	...
	A 93—86218		
	A 72—78012	... 20	...
	„ —78013		
	L 64—68189	... 20	...
	„ —68186		
	A 80—58440	... 10	...
	A 96—88797		
	L 57—54762	... 10	...
	„ —00179		
	L 39—46989	... 10	...
	„ —46986		
	A 65—64376	... 10	...
	A 62—81674		
41	... L 57—37467	... 10	... H. Lonmon, Esq.
	„ —37469		
42	... L 2—48076	... 10	... Babu Anandanath Ghose.
	L 33—38590		
43	... L 46—83790	... 20	...
	L 37—80019		
	L 43—31062	... 10	... Ayab Abdoollah.
	„ —80520		
	L 57—80327	... 10	...
	L 59—05909		
44	L 71—43664	... 10	... Babu Mohendronath Ghose.
	„ —43665		
45	... L 33—66333	... 10	... Babu Tariney Churn Deb.
	L 32—17303		
75	... L 66—86021	... 50	... Khoresed Hossain.
76	... L 71—02734	... 10	... Babu Sures Chunder Chatterjee.
77	... L 69—86078	... 100	... Coomar Kanti Chundra Singh.
78	... L 16—77378	... 5	... Shaik Subaratee.
79	... L 24—74184	... 5	... C. H. Heberlet, Esq.
82	... L 78—13328	... 20	... The Proprietor of the Oriental Sporting Magazine, Calcutta.
	L 62—03367	... 10	...
83	... L 69—69110	... 100	...
	„ —91623	... 100	... The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cachar.
	„ —79821	... 100	...
84	... L 44—27203	... 10	... Babu Umes Chandra Sen.
86	... L 63—78953	... 20	... Mrs. Campbell.
87	... L 62—03283	... 10	...
	L 60—80188	... 10	... E. Hoggan, Esq.
	L 62—97533	... 10	...
88	... L 68—43828	... 100	... Mr. Mooljee Kassawjee.
89	... L 10—20601	... 5	... Babu Modhu Suden Chowdhuri.
90	... L 60—09077	... 10	...
	„ —09079	... 10	...
	„ —09086	... 10	...
	„ —09090	... 10	... Babu Chandi Prosad Das.
	L 22—90378	... 5	...
	„ —90372	... 5	...

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 19th May* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1	... D 11—45103	... 10	... H. G. Pearse, Esq., Fatehgurh.

Allahabad Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
14	... D 11—37957	...	10	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
15	... D 8—22782	...	500	... Hameed-ood-deen, Setapur.
16	... L 49—83670	...	50	... Mohomed Hayat Mohomed Hafeez, Aonla.
17	... D 11—19539	...	10	... Mrs. Campbell, Fatehpur.
18	... D 8—23280	...	500	... Jwalla Pershad, Banker, Gwalior.
6	... D 5—86434 wrongly „ —86463 joined.		20	... Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th May 1876.

F. C. BARNES,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 220.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th April 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Examiner, Central Provinces.	Feb. 1876.	Apl. 5, 1876
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „
3	Do., Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 14 „
4	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15 „
5	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
6	Do., Hyderabad.	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
	Do., Coorg. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
	Do., Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
9	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
10	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „
11	Do., Central India.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
12	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
	Do., P. N. S. Ry. for G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
14	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
15	Do., British Burmah.	Jan. 1876	Mar. 24, 1876
16	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
17	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 1, 1876
18	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 4 „
19	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 6 „
20	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Exmr., Rajpootana	Feb. 1876	Apl. 5, 1876
2	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
3	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
4	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
5	Do., Madras ...	Jan. 1876	Mar. 28, 1876
6	Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
7	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 „
8	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 7, 1876

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

1	Oudh ...	Feb. 1876	Apl. 26, 1876
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
3	Bengal ...	Jan. 1876	Mar. 22, 1876
4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Feb. 1876	Mar. 28, 1876
2	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 15, 1876
3	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
	Western Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
5	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
6	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
8	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „
9	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
	Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
11	Tirhoot ...	Jan. 1876	Mar. 27, 1876
12	Rangoon and Irrawaddy.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 „
13	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto ...	Apl. 3, 1876
14	Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4 „
15	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

1	Wurdah Valley ...	Feb. 1876	Mar. 21, 1876
2	Oomraotee ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 14, 1876
	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 14 „
4	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15 „
5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17 „
6	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „
7	Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 „
8	Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 „
9	Rajpootana ...	Jan. 1876	Do. 4 „
10	Holkar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10 „

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 10th May 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th May 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,47,160	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 2,25,49,204 12 0			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,79,20,513 8 8	4,04,69,718	4	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,66,64,695	7	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,37,326	3	1
Sundries	9,32,570	1	11
TOTAL ...	7,96,51,470	14	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,64,15,390	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	58,94,851	2	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	58,48,710	9	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,07,95,304	15	2
Dead Stock	10,61,882	0	10
Stamps	12,364	5	10
Balances with other Banks ...	8,46,593,	2	7
Sundries	3,61,647	10	8
Bullion	10,475	4	7
	5,12,47,219	10	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,22,99,498 5 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,61,04,752 13 10	2,84,04,251	3	6
TOTAL ...	7,96,51,470	14	3

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th May 1876.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April 1875 *to 31st March* 1876.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1874-75 ...	.....	31,10,195 7 9
Deposits in 1875-76	11,27,828 12 1	.....
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1875-76	1,07,557 12 6	12,35,386 8 7
		43 45,582 0 4
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1875-76 ...	13,96,579 6 2	.....
Investment in Government Loans ...	54,545 2 6	14,51,124 8 8
Balance ...	.....	28,94,457 7 8
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1875-76 ...	.....	28,94,457 7 8
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	27,86,899 11 2	.....
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1875-76	1,07,557 12 6	28,94,457 7 8

J. GORDON,
Depy. Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK;
Calcutta, 15th May 1876.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

RULES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SILIGORI TO PANCHKILA.

A carriage will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkila. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for dâks should be made, as usual, to the Post Master of Purniya.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up journey, *viz.*, from Siligori to Panchkila. There will be no horse dâk from Panchkila to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 19th May 1876.

Alla Kispettabile Direzione.	Daly, H. M., Capt.
Annesley, R., Major.	Das, B. M.
Armstrong, H. B.	Dean, W.
Arthur, William.	Drummond, Fred.
Backorse.	Gier, Mrs., Albina.
Barton, Mrs.	Gibbs, M., Lieut.
Bowie, W.	Gordon, Mrs. A. W.
Brown, E. T.	Gray, Mrs.
Calligan, J.	Howard, T.
Carroll, Dr.	Hutchings, Sydney.
Carvone, Sigr. Francesco.	Jacobs, Messrs. A. E. & Co.
Courtenay, Sam.	Johnston, General.
Crolley, Peter.	Jones, A. G.
Cummins, M., Mrs.	Joshua, J. R.
Dalton, Mrs.	
Kitto, W.	Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Kitto, W.	Rasenburghy, W. M., Messrs.
Leopold, Schiel, Signr.	Roberts, H.
Mackay, Dr.	Sayrane & Co., Messrs.
MacMahon, Master Joe.	Selby, Col. P.
Marsden, A.	Sevill, P. W.
Martin, W.	Shine, W. L.
Martin, Mrs. C. A.	Stewart, R. D.
McGowan, W.	Tait, John.
Money, C. G.	Tanquerette, D.
Oliver, C. V.	Welsby, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Paxwell, E.	Wilkinson, James.
Pay, C. M., Capt.	Winter, Mrs. P.
Phillips, E. H.	Winter, J. D.
Potts, Genl. E.	Wray, J. D. (Marine Surgeon.)
Proy, Pantaleone.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bancroft, J. H.	Hazard, J.
Barnes, T. A.	Heath, F.
Badgley, J. M.	Henty, J. C.
Bailey, F.	Holland, Capt. J.
Barrow, Rev. K. E.	Humes, Thomas.
Blund, James.	Jamarson, Wm.
Brill, Jacob.	Jemmissian, H. P.
Busch, Henry.	L. W. Miss.
Bullers, T.	Leonard, C.
Cooke, Chas.	Lintott, James.
Cooper, Henry J.	Locke, Henry.
Coulomb, Madame.	MacPherson, J. J.
Culpin, J.	McNair, J. W. A.
Day, H.	Mourity, J. J.
Dutton, B. C.	Munro, C. A., Major.
Emerson, Dr.	Myers, Rev. Salem.
Emerson, T. B.	Pashley, G.
E. F. W.	Pierie, H. W.
Forster, Mrs.	Preston, Geo.
Friend, T.	Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Gilleory, D. M.	Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Harris, Thos. J. P.	Westfield, W. F.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.	Lintott, J.
Atkinson, J. H.	Myers, Rev. Salem.
Beazley, J. L.	Perrier, A.
Gifford, H. D.	Robinson, J.
Hasura, Dr.	St. George, F.
Hindle, J. A.	

Parcels.

Chse, Dr. G. W.	Versepuy, V., Monsieur.
Money, Miss. L.	

Registered Letters.

Grieff, Annetta.	Law, H. C.
Geier, Albina.	Williams, Thos.
Horsenburg, Marie.	

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Re. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Re. 4; postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8; *postage, Re.* 1-4.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage,* 2 *annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 10; *postage, Re.* 1-2.

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas, or including postage,* 5 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8; *postage,* 11 *annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 6 *annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5; *postage,* 12 *annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8; *postage,* 6 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 7 *annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st April 1876. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 4 *annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

Report on the Food-grain supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs.* 3-8; *postage,* 11 *annas.*

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot. Part I ...	... Rs.	4 4 0
West India Pilot. Vol. I ...	... „	3 0 0

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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For Sale,

At the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee Road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of	1867	... Rs.	0	12	per Copy.
Ditto ditto	1868	... „	1	8	„
Ditto ditto	1869	... „	2	4	„
Ditto ditto	1870	... „	2	6	„
Ditto ditto	1871	... „	2	8	„
Ditto ditto	1872	... „	3	0	„
Ditto ditto	1873	... „	3	0	„
Ditto ditto	1874	... „	3	0	„
Administration Report of	1870-71..	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1871-72..	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1872-73..	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1873-74..	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1874-75..	„	0	4	„
A table of the average monthly annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India		„	0	4	„
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874		„	2	8	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th August 1876.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. VII, for May 1876.

The District of Noakholly. (No. I.—Its Growth and Character.)—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, March 1876.—The Coinage and Currency of India.—Fall in the Price of Silver.—Registration in Bengal. (No. III.—Statistics.)—A Critical Examination of the Vital Statistics of Calcutta.—Trade Centres of Bengal. (No. III.—Monghyr.)—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Agricultural Statistics of the Narail Sub-division, in Jessore.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India. (No. IV.)—Trade Statistics of the Punjab, 1874-75.—The Soonderbuns. (No. 4.—Early Attempts at Reclamation, and Progress of Cultivation.)—Correspondence.—The Antiquities of the Soonderbuns.—The Silk Industry in Moorshedabad.—Statistics of Land Tenures in the Dacca District.—Effect of Suez Canal (1870-74) on Shipping Trade and Commerce between India and England and India and Europe.—Jail Mortality, February 1876.—Vital Statistics, Bengal, February 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, March 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, March 1876.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, district by district, during February 1876.—River-borne Traffic of the Principal Marts in Bengal during January 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during February 1876.—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. I.—Colonial and Tropical Produce.—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco.)—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. II.—Raw Materials.—Silk, Jute, Indigo.)—Indigo and Tea Prospects, 1876.—SUPPLEMENT: Irrigation in India.

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All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876. {Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th April 1876.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1876.

No. 227.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee. Schedule 17 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 25th May 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday, the 1st June 1876, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Dushohurra," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

John Brown, a British subject, died at Woodford in Essex, England, on the 30th December 1875.

Joseph Rich Garrett, an assistant to the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 23rd April 1876.

William Thomas Toone, of Tyhtfield House, Marylebone Road in the County of Middlesex in England, a Member of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, died in Paris on the 27th May 1858.

James McLennan, an engine driver in the Service of the East Indian Railway Company, died at Raneegunge on the 3rd January 1876.

Charles Wilson Carpenter, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore Division, died at Nagpore on the 5th March 1876.

David Fortuna Lamouroux, sole partner of the firm of Messieurs Lamouroux and Company, Merchants, Calcutta, died at Etawah on the 14th May 1876.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 20th May* 1876. } F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1876.

No. 8.—Mr. G. M. Robinson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd May 1876.

No. 32.—Mr. F. A. Patten, Acting Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 22nd April 1876.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 13th May 1876.

No. 1187*S.*—The Officiating Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following promotion :—

Mr. James Rollo, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Nusseerabad Division, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

The 18th May 1876.

No. 1228 *S.*—Mr. J. M. Span and Mr. J. Gregory, Executive Engineers, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Erinpoora Division, on the afternoon of the 25th April 1876.

Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, availed himself of the twenty days' subsidiary leave granted him, as per Notification No. 984, dated 24th April 1876, on the 26th idem, and embarked from Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th May 1876.

By order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

ERRATUM.

In 4th line of Notification No. $\frac{32}{273}\frac{13}{34}G$, dated 11th December 1875, published in page 566 of Part II of the *Gazette of India* of 18th December 1875, "18th November 1875" should be substituted for "11th November 1875."

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 18th May 1876.

No. 507.—Captain J. R. McK. Homfray, Wing Subaltern, Bhopal Battalion, is granted one month's privilege leave from the date in May on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd May 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. Henry Charles Bradley, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th May 1876.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 22nd May 1876.

No. 19.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. W. G. Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 16th May 1876.

No. 23.—Captain J. FitzGerald, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bassim District, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd May 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
C. B. EVAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1876.

No. 71.—Baboo Mata Pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works.

No. 72.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 35, dated 25th February 1876, Mr. E. Lund, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the 4th May 1876, before noon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 19th May 1876.

No. 27.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. Beale, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, 2nd Allahabad Special Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 18th May 1876.

No. 20.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 13 of 9th March 1876, Barrack Sergeant J. S. Old, of the Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of three months' privilege leave, on the forenoon of 9th May 1876.

The 20th May 1876.

No. 21.—With reference to Notification No. 43 of 11th March 1876, by Inspector General, Military Works, Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Agra Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 12th instant.

The 22nd May 1876.

No. 22.—Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Mr. O. Hœrnle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 19th May 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 5 of 20th March 1876, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 15th May 1876.

No. 1144.—Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Dugshaie Division to the Chukrata Road Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 30th April 1876.

G. P. DEP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd May 1876.

No. 90.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 196, dated 27th April 1876, Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is re-posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 19th May 1876.

No. 39.—Mr. A. Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Darbhanga Division, is transferred to the Samastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway.

The 25th May 1876.

No. 40.—Fifteen days' leave is granted to Captain C. E. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Somastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board.

No. 41.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 83 of 6th May 1876, Mr. W. Quarry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 22nd instant, and is posted to the Somastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 18th May 1876.

No. 172.—Baboo Jadub Chunder Dey, Overseer, 1st Grade, No. 4 Haldibari Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 21st March 1876, afternoon. This cancels Notifications No. 93, dated 23rd September 1875, and No. 165, dated 11th April 1876.

No. 173.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 64, dated 3rd April 1876, Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Kushtea on 3rd May 1876, forenoon.

No. 174.—With reference to Notification No. 158, dated 17th March 1876, Mr. G. Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, made over and Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, received charge of the Store Department of this Railway on 5th May 1876, forenoon.

No. 175.—Mr. E. J. Hamer, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, No. 1 Nator Division, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 1st May 1876, forenoon.

No. 176.—With reference to Notification No. 169, dated 28th April 1876, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, Porada Section, reported his arrival on the afternoon of 8th May 1876.

No. 177.—One month's privilege leave has been granted to Mr. R. White, Accountant, 1st Grade, by the Examiner of Accounts, under Public Works Code, Chapter III, section 7, para. 23A.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 22nd May 1876.

No. 60.—Mr. S. Williams, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from 8th May 1876.

No. 61.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 6th May 1876, and joined the latter on the same date.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th May 1876.

No. 28.—Mr. J. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Lower Sind District, was granted leave on medical certificate from 7th September 1875 to 7th December 1875 (both days inclusive).

The 19th May 1876.

No. 31.—Baboo Neerut Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Lower Sind District to the Mooltan District.

No. 32.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer :—

Mr. H. C. Knox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

* * * * * *

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 20th May 1876.

No. 40.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Barnagar Division, has been allowed to avail himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 35, dated 22nd April 1876, from 15th May 1876 instead of 1st June 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY—Open Line.

NOTICE.

INCREASE OF GOODS RATES ON AND AFTER 1ST JUNE 1876.

An extra charge of 2 annas per maund will be made on all classes of goods passing over this Railway on and after the 1st June 1876, and booked to stations beyond the River Nerbudda which lies between Sanawad and Barwai.

Full particulars will shortly be issued as to the conditions under which goods will be conveyed across the break at the Nerbudda, but notice is given that OPIUM, LONG TIMBER, BULKY GOODS and PACKAGES WEIGHING MORE THAN ONE TON will not be conveyed after the above-mentioned date, except under special arrangements, and on the consignee undertaking to accept all the risks of conveyance from one side of the river to the other.

W. E. HARTT,
Asst. Traffic Supdt., H. S. R.

KHANDWA,
The 1st May 1876.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

NOTICE.—Wanted a Superintendent for the Oriental College, Lahore, salary up to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications. The candidate should have a knowledge of Sanscrit and Arabic, and be eminent in either one or other of the two languages. Full particulars can be learnt on application to the Registrar of the Punjab University College, Lahore, or the Honorary Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore.

ULICK RALPH BURKE,
Registrar.

WANTED

A Permanent Way Inspector for the Kotri Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Apply to Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District, Indus Valley (State) Railway, Kurrachee.

W. H. PARKER,
Supdg. Engr.

Permanent Way Inspector, Ghoteki Division, Indus Valley State Railway. The numerous applicants for the post are informed that the selection has been made.

H. HUNT,
Executive Engineer, Ghoteki Divn.

SUKKUR,
The 9th May 1876.

WANTED

A Locomotive Foreman, salary Rs. 230 per month. No applications will be entertained unless from men who have a knowledge of the duties, are fitters by trade, and thoroughly understand Locomotive Engines. Undeniable certificates as to sobriety and general good character must be produced. Original testimonials must not be sent.

Apply to
H. HUNT,
Executive Engineer,
Ghoteki Divn., I. V. S. Ry., Sukkur.

SUKKUR,
The 17th May 1876.

WANTED

A Draftsman, pay Rs. 50 to 70 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Executive Engineer, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, Parbatipur, Dinagepore District.

Commissariat Notice No. 23.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR.

Sealed tenders for the supply of country malt liquor to the troops at the stations noted in the margin will be received at the Office of the Commissary General, No. 6, Park Street, Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. of the 30th June 1876, and will be opened at noon on the following day, in the presence of such tenderers or their authorized agent, as may attend.

	Estimated annual requirements.
* Ferozepore	... 814 Hhds.
Mooltan	... 500 „
Naini Tal, Ranikhet	... 600 „
Meerut, Landour, Roorkee, Delhi	... 1,650 „
Agra, Muttra	.. 1,000 „
Kasauli, Subathu, Dugshai, Salon, Jutogh, Simla	... 1,300 „
Umballa	... 1,250 „
Chukratta	... 300 „
Jullundur	

2nd.—The cover of each tender should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country malt liquor", and be addressed to the Commissary General.

3rd.—Each tender should be accompanied by a Government Promissory Note, endorsed to the Commissary General, or Bank of Bengal, or Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, as earnest money, to be confiscated in case the tenderer withdraws from the tender, or fails to give security, or execute contract deed.

4th.—The contract will be for two years from 1st January 1877; the quantity of country malt liquor that will be required annually is equal to half the probable consumption of malt liquor by the troops, and deliveries will be made monthly at the canteens of the several stations in such quantities as the local Commissariat Officers may direct. The estimated annual consumption of country malt liquor at the respective Commissariat Divisions to which the several stations belong is noted against them, *vide* para. 1.

5th.—A tender may be for the supply at any one, two, three, four, five, six or at all the stations named, but the terms of each contract must be two years, and the rate an average for the whole period. The rate should be per cask of 54 Imperial Gallons, free of all charges and expenses, casks excluded, which will be returned when empty; but any excise customs, or local tax, which may be leviable the contractor will not be required to pay.

6th.—The security for the due performance of a contract shall be ten per cent. on the estimated total cost of the supply, the maximum amount in any one contract not exceeding 20,000 Rupees (twenty thousand).

7th.—Further information regarding the stipulations to be entered into by the contractor, or contractors, can be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, at Umballa; Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle, at Lucknow, or Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle, at 6, Park Street, Calcutta.

J. BIGGS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Asst. Commissary General.

CALCUTTA,
EXE. COMMST. OFFICE,
The 22nd May 1876.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-25*th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fyzabad, this* 19*th day of May* 1876.

Number, Rank and Name,—
$\frac{6B}{546}$, Private Jeremiah Cotter.
Age,—25 years, 2 months.
Size,—6 feet 3 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Parish and County in which born,—Dunmanway, Cork.
Marks,—Slightly pitted with small-pox.
Trade,—Farrier.
Coat or Jacket,—White Coat.
Breeches or Trousers,—White Trousers.
Date of Desertion,—17th May 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Fyzabad.
Date of Enlistment,—29th March 1875.
Place of Enlistment,—Buterant, Cork
REMARKS—Is inclined to be in-kneed, turns out his feet considerably in walking. Supposed to have about Rs. 70 in possession.
Under 2 years' service.

J. RUDDELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding 1-25*th K. O. B.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2-22*nd Regiment of Foot, dated at Shahjahanpore, this* 22*nd day of May* 1876.

Number, Rank and Name,—
136, Private George Halloud.
Age,—37 years, 6 months.
Height,—5 feet, 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, hazel.

J. DEERING, *Lieut.,*
Adjutant, Half-Battalion, 2-22*nd Regt.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment of Royal Rifles, dated at Fatehgarh, this 22nd day of May 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—
No. 1358, Private John Warmock.
Age,—28 years and 3 months.
Size,—5 feet and 5¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—2nd May 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Fatehgarh.
Date of Enlistment,—31st January 1867.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which born,—Saint Michaus, Dublin.
Trade,—Stone Polisher.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } White Clothing.

R. CHALMER, *Captain,*
60th Royal Rifles, Comdg. Detachment 2nd Battalion.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1876.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
	of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	10 years.	15 years.	
												Repayable, June 1877.	Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 30th April 1876	33,173	2,346	14,86,100	31,79,800	55,600	1,67,06,100	1,09,22,900	1,59,92,400	37,04,960	37,01,900	3,11,48,300	30,00,000	22,95,000	13,74,80,115
Add—														
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1876 ...	...	...	...	500	...	46,400	31,400	25,500	...	...	18,900	...	...	1,21,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000	...	10,24,000	...	...	78,500	...	...	11,34,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1876 ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	16,600	2,000	14,800	...	...	10,000	...	...	1,31,700
	33,173	2,346	14,86,100	31,79,300	55,600	1,67,06,100	1,09,33,400	1,63,33,400	37,04,960	37,01,900	3,19,56,400	30,00,000	22,95,000	14,13,18,319
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	15,571	14,400	...	79,900	24,700	3,77,000	...	...	8,08,100	1,700	...	38,37,771
Balance on 15th May 1876	33,173	2,346	14,70,529	31,64,900	55,600	1,66,26,200	1,09,22,900	1,59,56,400	37,04,960	37,01,900	3,11,48,300	30,00,000	22,95,000	13,74,80,115

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th March 1876, enfaced from India, 2,285 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,192 lakhs.

„	16th March 1876 to 31st	„	3	„ „ „ 8 „
„	1st April „ to 15th April	„	2	„ „ „ 14 „
„	16th „ „ to 30th „	„	11	„ „ „ 24 „
„	1st May „ to 15th May	„	13	„ „ „ 38 „
				2,314
				2,276
Balance against India				... 38 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th May 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd May 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		...	14,47,160	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,16,07,490	10 0	3,92,52,172	15	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,76,44,682	5 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		...	1,84,24,183	13	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.		...	2,16,648	7	1
Sundries		...	9,60,267	15	4
TOTAL		...	8,03,00,434	0	2

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		...	1,64,36,186	11	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	57,76,437	14	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		...	59,49,424	10	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		...	2,04,97,389	7	8
Dead Stock		...	10,60,415	12	8
Stamps		...	12,066	6	10
Balances with other Banks		...	9,62,603	2	0
Sundries		...	3,55,702	3	8
Bullion		...	24,517	10	7
			5,10,74,743	15	6
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,36,06,157	11 8	2,92,25,690	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,56,19,532	5 0			
TOTAL		...	8,03,00,434	0	2

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 25th May 1876.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Fort Saint George.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
12	B 44—00538	100	Cundasawmy Chetty, Madras.
	B 38—33334	100	
13	B 49—58039	10	E. Rule, Esq., Madras.
	B 41—66963	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

387	B 34—79343	10	Coosaldoss Camdoss, Madras.	
36	B 39—96449	5	Miss J. G. Marsden, Bangalore.	
	B 44—54174	100		
37	B 34—47406	10	Messrs. Oakes & Co., Madras.	
	B 42—17818	20		
38	B 41—92768	10	Moothoo Caumatchy Pillay, Nellacotta.	
368	B 35—76079 / J 5—56832	wrongly joined.	20	C. Agatheeswara Moodelliar, Madras.
6	B 39—60064 / „ —60061	ditto	5	N. A. Lutchmiah, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th May 1876.

D. KISSEN SING,
Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1875-76.			
189	M 18—66713	10	Mr. Santana Luna, Igatpoora.
1876-77.			
5	C 99—67733	20	Lieutenant H. H. Smallpiece, 66th Regiment, Poona.
	„ —67734	20	
	„ —67735	20	
	„ —67736	20	
12	M 1—54355	5	Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.
12	C 76—57006 / „ —57003	wrongly joined.	10	Hormusje Merwanje Ghaswalla Mody Khana, Bombay.
17	C 98—15515	10	Dharsey Ramje, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th May 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
46	L 59—67511 „ —67515	10	Mrs. J. Cullen.
47	L 69—34920 „ —21120	100	Babu Gopaul Chundra Paul.
50	L 39—73040	10	Dr. J. M. Comley.
	L 35—37106		
51	L 35—90632 „ —92632	10	Babu Hurry Ram Khettry.
	L 41—43338 „ —43339	10	
52	L 21—31614 „ —31613	5	Babu Radhabullabh Sarkhel.
53	L 40—24943 „ —24942	10	Babu Kader Nath Gangooly.
	L 24—54911 „ —54914	5	
91	L 68—79588	100	Babu Behari Lal Dutt.
	L 66—90886	50	
	L 65—44306	20	
92	L 63—73389	20	Babu Radhika Prosad Banerjee.
	L 65—90894	20	
93	L 78—52013	20	Messrs. Fornaro Brothers.
	L 64—92529	20	
94	L 22—88664	5	Mr. E. M. Cohen.
95	L 69—64267	100	Officer Commanding C. Battery, 11th Brigade, R.A., Dinapore.
96	L 35—89127	10	Mahomed Hayat and Mahomed Hafez.
97	L 64—31017	20	G. C. M. Smith, Esq.
	L 23—77862	5	
98	L 5—85731	10	Babu Kally Prosono Chatterjee,
	A 97—40323	10	
	L 2—17314	10	
99	L 72—08768	10	Shaik Mathor.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
49	L 52—37394	500	Acting Post Master General, Madras.
50	L 77—08345	20	R. W. Harding, Esq.
	„ —55858	20	
51	L 24—68821	5	Sergeant S. Gray.
53	L 68—95964	100	Babu Hurry Das Dutt.
55	L 68—79697	100	J. C. McDonell, Esq.
56	L 69—14420	100	Messrs. Kheter Mohun Bysack & Sons.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office; *The 26th May* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
19	D 4—52304	50	Baboo Vishwambhara Nath Mookerjee, Benares.
20	D 10—40690	5	Ahsan Ally, Banda.
21	„ —77761	5	Bijai Narain, Allahabad.
	D 11—35871	10	
22	L 47—21053	20	Nanik Ram, Jhansi.
	„ —21054	20	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 18th May* 1876.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
10	E 4—75581	50	Hurya Singh and Saran Singh, Uttar, near Bowli, Lahore.
11	„ —75230	50	Hurjus Rai Moonshee, Office of the Inspector General of Police, Lahore.
12	E 6—17159	10	Goormokh Rai, Jail Teacher, Dera Ghazi Khan.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

25	E 7—07862	5	Mohomed Hayat Mohomed Hafiz, Kutra Pukhta Aoula, Zilla Burdwan.
7	E 7—45338 „ —45337	5	Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., on Special duty, Cashmere.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 20th May* 1876.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
F 10—33532	100	Mr. Abdul Hameed, Inspector of Police, Betul, C. P.

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; *The 22nd May* 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTES WRONGLY JOINED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
C 91—00673 „ —01715	10	Messrs. H. F. Soares & Co., Bombay.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 17th May* 1876.

Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—21894	20	Mr. Seeroomul, Clerk, Post Office, Shikarpore.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 10th May* 1876.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

FOR SALE.

The under-mentioned Elephants will be put up to auction at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, on Wednesday the 7th June 1876.—*Terms Cash.*

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *The 3rd May* 1876.

A. WEDDERBURN,
Collector.

	Name.	Sex.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Remarks as to condition.
1	Alice ...	Female ...	8	6	A noble-looking animal, perfectly quiet, and well trained.
2	Stella ...	Ditto ...	8	6	Ditto ditto ditto.
3	Nelly ...	Ditto ...	8	4	Ditto ditto ditto.
4	Champion	Male ...	9	5	A very strong and powerful animal, very young, and nearly trained.
5	Gipsy ...	Female ...	7	10	A young animal, very quiet and obedient, well trained, will make a good shikar animal.
6	Vexen ...	Ditto ...	8	4	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
7	Cloe ...	Ditto ...	8	2	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
8	Phillis ...	Ditto ...	7	10	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
9	Venus ...	Ditto ...	7	8	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
10	Mary ...	Ditto ...	7	7	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
11	Dido ...	Ditto ...	7	7	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
12	Jinny ...	Ditto ...	7	3	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
13	Juno ...	Ditto ...	6	8	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
14	Tomboy	Ditto ...	5	4	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
15	Sturdy ...	Male Tusker ...	6	6	A very strong powerful animal, well trained.
16	Scamp ...	Male ...	6	4	A very active animal, and quite young, and well trained.
17	Diana ...	Female ...	6	3	A very handsome animal, very quiet, and docile, and perfectly trained.
18	Charley ...	Male ...	5	8	A very active animal and quite young, and well trained.
19	Leilla ...	Female ...	6	3	A very handsome animal, very quiet, and docile and perfectly trained.
20	Tom ...	Male ...	5	3	A very active animal, and quite young and well trained.
21	Tiny ...	Ditto ...	4	2	A very small animal.
22	Hector ...	Ditto ...	9	0	A magnificent animal, possesses a perfect and handsome pair of tusks.
23	Lady ...	Female ...	8	3	A fine large and powerful animal.
24	Bill ...	Male ...	7	5	A young animal, possesses a good pair of tusks.
25	Jack ...	Ditto ...	7	5	A young and active mukna.
26	Starlight	Female ...	6	4	A young and promising animal.
27	Fire-Fly	Ditto ...	6	4	Ditto ditto.
28	Jerry ...	Male ...	5	6	Ditto ditto.
29	Kitty ...	Female ...	5	0	Ditto ditto.

COIMBATORE, *The 1st May* 1876.

C. A. MACKENZIE,
In charge of Kedda Operations.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1876.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 30th May 1876, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 29th instant.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore, and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd June 1876, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th May 1876.

Alexander, P.	Hall.
Arglee, P. V.	Jennings, P. G.
Ashworth, J. H.	Kitto, W.
Baney Madhob Roy.	Laurie, Mrs. A. B.
Beazley, A.	Lawrie, H. J.
Blakier, Mrs. E.	Leopold, Signr. Tchiel.
Blaquiere, C. R., Messrs. & Co.	Lontit, William.
Cohn Harry.	Martin, Mrs. C. A.
Cooke, T. H.	Morrell, W. E.
Crolley, Peter.	O'Neile, Mrs.
Das, B. M.	Oliver, C. V.
Davies, C. L.	Pollingy, J.
Douglas, J. S.	Sevill, G. W.
Dyer, W. A.	Shine, W. L.
Ewing, Mrs. and Miss.	Smith, A. E.
Fraser, G. G.	Soyrane, Messrs. & Co.
Gibbons, H.	Stewart, G., Mrs.
Gibbs, M. Lieut.	Stewart, R. D.
Gier, Mrs. Albina	Tait, John.
Gordon, Mrs. A. W.	Tanquerette, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Barnes, T. A.	Kidd, A.
Badgley, J. M.	Leonard, C.
Blund, James.	Lintott, James.
Brill, Jacob.	Locke, Henry.
Bullers, T.	Luff, J. M.
Busch, Henry.	McCabe, J. J.
Carr, G. H. W.	MacIntyre, A., Mrs.
Coleman, Geo.	Mackey, James.
Corke, G. W.	MacPherson, J. J.
Culpin, J.	Munro, Major C. A.
Deane, Rev. C. H.	Parsick, John.
Dutton, B. C.	Patton, A. P.
E. F. W.	Peters, W.
Harris, J. P.	Pierie, H. W.
Hazard, John.	Preston, Geo.
Heath, F.	Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Henry, P. J.	Rean, T. R.
Henty, J. C.	Richardson, J. W.
Hisder, J. A.	Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Holland, Capt. J.	Sutherland, J., Miss.
Howard, F. P.	Tietgens, Herm.
Humes, Thomas.	Westfield, W. F.
Jamarson, Wm.	

Papers.

Atkinson, J. H.	Lintott, J.
Beazley, J. L.	Perrier, A.
Hasura, Dr.	Robinson, J.
Hindle, J. A.	St. George, F.

Parcels.

Chae, Dr. G. W.	Versepuy, V. Monsieur.

Registered Letters.

Corbett, Dr.	Jones, Thomas.
Geier, Albina.	S. Hyman.
Grieff, Annetta.	Williams, Thos.
Horsenburg, Marie.	

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 15th, 1876 ...	...	...	...	61,50,549	...
„ 16th „ ...	...	...	...	61,50,453	...
„ 17th „ ...	...	...	...	61,00,419	...
„ 18th „ ...	...	...	...	61,00,381	...
„ 19th „ ...	...	...	...	60,50,344	...
„ 20th „ ...	...	...	...	60,50,305	...

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 22nd May* 1876. } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*, *Offg. Mint Master.*

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

No. 57, PARK STREET.

	Rs.	As.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, 4 fasci. ...	...	2 0
Uttra Naishadha, 12 fasci. ...	...	7 0
Chitanyá Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci.	...	1 14
Márkandeya Purána, 7 fasci. ...	...	4 6
Kámandaki, 3 fasci.	...	1 14
Srauta sutra, Asvaláyanna, 11 fasci. ...	...	6 14
——— Látyána, fasci. 9 ...	...	5 10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci, ...	...	1 14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci. ...	...	3 2
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Tándya Bráhmana, 19 fasci. ...	...	11 14
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Sáma Veda Sanhitá, 15 fasci. ...	...	9 6
Gopála Tápani, 1 fasci.	...	0 10
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Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 5 fasci. ...	...	3 2
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Taittiriya Prátisakhiya, 3 fasci. ...	...	1 14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 2 fasci.	...	1 4
Rájatarangini	...	4 0
Mahábhárata, vols. 3rd and 4th ...	...	40 0
Purána Sangraha	...	1 0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci.	...	1 4
Brihadáranyaka Upanishad, English, 3 fasci.	...	1 14
Chhándogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci.	...	1 4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci.	...	1 4
Sánkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci.	...	1 4
Sáhitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci. ...	...	2 8
Brahma Sutra, English	...	1 0
Kátantra Vyákarana, 4 fasci. ...	...	4 0
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Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci.	...	3 0
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Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci., with index... ...	8	2
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Akbarnamah, 4 fasci.	5	0
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Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han, by J. Francis Davis	1	8
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Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1876. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Just published—revised edition.

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs.* 2; *with map, Rs.* 3-4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs.* 4-8; *postage,* 14 *annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage* 2 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4; *postage,* 10 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8; *postage, Re.* 1-4.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage,* 2 *annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 10; *postage, Re.* 1-2.

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

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A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 6 *annas.*

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Report on the Food-grain supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs.* 3-8; *postage,* 11 *annas.*

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot. Part I ...	... Rs.	4 4 0
West India Pilot. Vol. I ...	... „	3 0 0

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. VII, for May 1876.

The District of Noakholly. (No. I.—Its Growth and Character:)—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, March 1876.—The Coinage and Currency of India.—Fall in the Price of Silver.—Registration in Bengal. (No. III.—Statistics.)—A Critical Examination of the Vital Statistics of Calcutta.—Trade Centres of Bengal. (No. III.—Monghyr.)—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Agricultural Statistics of the Narail Sub-division, in Jessore.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India. (No. IV.)—Trade Statistics of the Punjab, 1874-75.—The Soonderbuns. (No. 4.—Early Attempts at Reclamation, and Progress of Cultivation.)—Correspondence.—The Antiquities of the Soonderbuns.—The Silk Industry in Moorshedabad.—Statistics of Land Tenures in the Dacca District.—Effect of Suez Canal (1870-74) on Shipping Trade and Commerce between India and England and India and Europe.—Jail Mortality, February 1876.—Vital Statistics, Bengal, February 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, March 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, March 1876.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, district by district, during February 1876.—River-borne Traffic of the Principal Marts in Bengal during January 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during February 1876.—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. I.—Colonial and Tropical Produce.—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco.)—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. II.—Raw Materials.—Silk, Jute, Indigo.)—Indigo and Tea Prospects, 1876.—SUPPLEMENT: Irrigation in India.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

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All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th April 1876.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 26th May 1876.

No. 545.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent in Bhopal, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 9th April 1876, of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 6559, dated 22nd March 1876, and made over charge of the current duties of the Bhopal Political Agency to Captain E. Dalrymple.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 22nd May 1876.

No. 25.—Major D. W. Laughton, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Akola District, from the afternoon of the 1st to the forenoon of the 21st April 1876.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Assistant Resident.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 29th May 1876.

No. 21.—Mr. W. C. Price, Surveyor, 4th Grade, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th instant, the unexpired portion of the

privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 13, dated 18th ultimo, is cancelled.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 23rd May 1876.

No. 28.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 204 of the 1st instant, Mr. Revett, Sub-Engineer, Saugor Division, Military Works, made over charge on the afternoon of the 15th instant and availed himself of the permission to resign the service.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

Commissariat Notice No. 23.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR.

Sealed tenders for the supply of country malt liquor to the troops at the stations noted in the margin will be received at the Office of the Commissary General, No. 6, Park Street, Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. of the 30th June 1876, and will be opened at noon on the following day, in the presence of such tenderers or their authorized agent, as may attend.

	Estimated annual requirements.
* Ferozepore	... 814 Hhds.
Mooltan	... 500 „
Naini Tal, Ranikhet	... 600 „
Meerut, Landour, Boorkee, Delhi, Agra, Muttra	... 1,650 „ ... 1,000 „
Kasauli, Subathu, Dugshai, Salon, Jutogh, Simla	... 1,300 „
Umballa, Chukratta	... 1,250 „
Jullunder	... 300 „

2nd.—The cover of each tender should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country malt liquor", and be addressed to the Commissary General.

3rd.—Each tender should be accompanied by a Government Promissory Note, endorsed to the Commissary General, or Bank of Bengal, or Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, as earnest money, to be confiscated in case the tenderer withdraws from the tender, or fails to give security, or execute contract deed.

4th.—The contract will be for two years from 1st January 1877; the quantity of country malt liquor that will be required annually is equal to half the probable consumption of malt liquor by the troops, and deliveries will be made monthly at the canteens of the several stations in such quantities as the local Commissariat Officers may direct. The estimated annual consumption of country malt liquor at the respective Commissariat Divisions to which the several stations belong is noted against them, *vide* para. 1.

5th.—A tender may be for the supply at any one, two, three, four, five, six or at all the stations named, but the terms of each contract must be two years, and the rate an average for the whole period. The rate should be per cask of 54 Imperial Gallons, free of all charges and expenses, casks included, which will be returned when empty; but any excise customs, or local tax, which may be leviable the contractor will not be required to pay.

6th.—The security for the due performance of a contract shall be ten per cent. on the estimated total cost of the supply, the maximum amount in any one contract not exceeding 20,000 Rupees (twenty thousand).

7th.—Further information regarding the stipulations to be entered into by the contractor, or contractors, can be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, at Umballa; Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle, at Lucknow, or Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle, at 6, Park Street, Calcutta.

J. BIGGS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Asst. Commissary General.

CALCUTTA;
EXE. COMMST. OFFICE,
The 22nd May 1876.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 24th May 1876.

No. 23.—Two months' privilege leave of absence, in extension of three months' special leave given under Notification No. 20, dated 6th May 1876, is granted to Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st September next.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd May 1876.

No. 33.—Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of 15th May 1876, and is posted to the Sehwan Division.

No. 34.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sehwan to the Ghotki Division.

The 25th May 1876.

No. 36.—Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Khanpur to the Bahawalpur Division.

No. 37.—Mr. R. Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 15th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 38.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sindh District:—

Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sehwan to the Mehur Division.

Sergeant William Cargill, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Mehur to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

Appointment of Draftsman in Executive Engineer's Office, No. 3 Rungpore Branch Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, has been filled up.

WANTED

A Locomotive Foreman, salary Rs. 230 per month. No applications will be entertained unless from men who have a knowledge of the duties, are fitters by trade, and thoroughly understand Locomotive Engines. Undeniable certificates as to sobriety and general good character must be produced. Original testimonials must not be sent.

Apply to
H. HUNT,
Executive Engineer,
Ghoteki Divn., I. V. S. Ry., Sukkur.

SUKKUR,
The 17th May 1876.

WANTED

A Permanent Way Inspector for the Kotri Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Apply to Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District, Indus Valley State Railway, Kurrachee.

W. H. PARKER,
Supdg. Engr.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

NOTICE.—Wanted a Superintendent for the Oriental College, Lahore, salary up to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications. The candidate should have a knowledge of Sanscrit and Arabic, and be eminent in either one or other of the two languages. Full particulars can be learnt on application to the Registrar of the Punjab University College, Lahore, or the Honorary Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore.

ULICK RALPH BURKE,
Registrar.

FOR SALE.

The under-mentioned Elephants will be put up to auction at Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, on Wednesday the 7th June 1876.—*Terms Cash.*

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May 1876.

A. WEDDERBURN,
Collector.

	Name.	Sex.	Height.	Remarks as to condition.
			Ft. In.	
1	Alice	Female ...	8 6	A noble-looking animal, perfectly quiet, and well trained.
2	Stella	Ditto ...	8 6	Ditto ditto ditto.
3	Nelly	Ditto ...	8 4	Ditto ditto ditto.
4	Champion ...	Male ...	9 5	A very strong and powerful animal, very young, and nearly trained.
5	Gipsy	Female ...	7 10	A young animal, very quiet and obedient, well trained, will make a good shikar animal.
6	Vixen	Ditto ...	8 4	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
7	Cloe	Ditto ...	8 2	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
8	Phillis	Ditto ...	7 10	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
9	Venus	Ditto ...	7 8	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
10	Mary	Ditto ...	7 7	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
11	Dido	Ditto ...	7 7	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
12	Jinny	Ditto ...	7 3	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
13	Juno	Ditto ...	6 8	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
14	Tomboy ...	Ditto ...	5 4	Very handsome animal, very young, very quiet, and almost trained.
15	Sturdy	Male Tusker ...	6 6	A very strong powerful animal, well trained.
16	Scamp	Male ...	6 4	A very active animal, and quite young, and well trained.
17	Diana	Female ...	6 3	A very handsome animal, very quiet, and docile, and perfectly trained.
18	Charley	Male ...	5 8	A very active animal and quite young, and well trained.
19	Lelia	Female ...	6 3	A very handsome animal, very quiet, and docile and perfectly trained.
20	Tom	Male ...	5 3	A very active animal, and quite young and well trained.
21	Tiny	Ditto ...	4 2	A very small animal.
22	Hector	Ditto ...	9 0	A magnificent animal, possesses a perfect and handsome pair of tusks.
23	Lady	Female ...	8 3	A fine large and powerful animal.
24	Bill	Male ...	7 5	A young animal, possesses a good pair of tusks.
25	Jack	Ditto ...	7 5	A young and active mukna.
26	Starlight ...	Female ...	6 4	A young and promising animal.
27	Fire-Fly ...	Ditto ...	6 4	Ditto ditto.
28	Jerry	Male ...	5 6	Ditto ditto.
29	Kitty	Female ...	5 0	Ditto ditto.

COIMBATORE,
The 1st May 1876.

C. A. MACKENZIE,
In charge of Kedda Operations.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th May 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	14,47,140	13	1
	Rs. A. P.				
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...2,30,64,579 11 3	}	4,12,35,053	0	8
General Treasury Balance at Branches	...1,81,70,473 5 5				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,72,39,634	9	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,11,309	15	3
Sundries	... ...	...	10,15,283	10	0
TOTAL		...	8,11,48,422	0	0

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,62,99,161	11	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		55,13,091	14	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	68,97,821	11	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,98,63,835	11	0
Dead Stock	...	...	10,60,522	0	8
Stamps	...	...	11,881	1	10
Balances with other Banks	...	...	11,49,322	9	1
Sundries	...	...	3,60,206	3	5
Bullion	...	...	21,442	9	7
			5,11,77,285	8	10
	Rs. A. P.				
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,54,23,327 13 8	}	2,99,71,136	7	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,45,47,808 9 6				
TOTAL		...	8,11,48,422	0	0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL: *Calcutta, 31st May 1876.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
15	... B 38—65550	... 100	... Oosman Hussain, Bombay.
	„ —66335	... 100	...
	„ —73769	... 100	...
	„ —97787	... 100	...
16	... B 28—82425	... 500	... Y. Ramiah Chetty, Cuddapah.
	B 29—62255	... 1,000	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
393	... B 49—14142	... 10	... C. Varada Charry, Darampury.
397	... B 39—63587	... 5	... V. Sundera Row, Cuddapah.
351	... B 43—02586	... 50	... Captain W. H. M. Francklyn.
	„ —02587	... 50	...
39	... B 44—37957	... 100	... G. Sashiah Triputty.
40	... B 44—13281	... 100	... C. Chenna Veera Gowd, Bangalore.
	„ —41157	... 100	...
41	... B 43—32572	... 50	... Hussain Saib, Thavarayapettah.
42	... B 39—47180	... 5	... Munnarsawmy Naidu, Madura.
	„ —67286	... 5	...
43	... B 49—18966	... 10	... A. Sam Christian Pillay, Cuddalore.
44	... B 44—76605	... 100	... Mr. H. Waddington, Azimgurh.

FORT ST. GEORGE. Acct. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 22nd May* 1876.

D. KISSEN SING, *Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No. 1876-77.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
6	... M 24—36311	... 100	... Mr. Shawguth Hoossein, Jannij Jaune Khan Street Triplicane, Madras.
	„ —36312	... 100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1876-77. 4	... M 2—11398	... 5	... J. C. S. Lawrence, Esq., B.A., B.L., of Davengerie, of the Chitaldroog District, Mysore Province.
15	... M 1—93089 } wrongly joined.	5	... Wittoba Sookaram, Fruit-seller, Crawford Bazar, Bombay.
	M 3—42804 }		
16	... C 95—96075 } ditto	... 10	... Bhowanishunker Jeewanram, Bombay.
	„ —96076 }		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 23rd May* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
60	... L 38—80329	... 100	... Nabab Ameer Ally.
61	... L 51—96770 to „ —96800	... 100 each ...	... C. J. Panioty, Esq.
	„ —97601 to „ —97628	... 100 each ...	
	L 67—75375	... 50	...
	L 79—01837 to „ —01900	... 20 each ...	
	„ —02601 to „ —02700	... 20 each ...	
	„ —02701 to „ —02736	... 20 each ...	
	L 74—40414	...	
	„ —40500	...	
	„ —40701	...	
	„ —40800	... 10 each ...	
	„ —40801	...	
	„ —40803	...	
	L 48—80279	... 20	...
	„ —80280	... 20	...
62	... L 46—58715	... 20	... M. Bullub Roy.
	„ —50379	... 20	...
63	... L 78—91136	... 20	... A. C. Campbell, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Goalparah.
	„ —91138	... 20	...
	L 44—84932	... 10	...
	„ —84939	... 10	...
	„ —84940	... 10	...
64	... L 45—95578	... 20	... Babu Banimadhub Mookerjee.
65	... L 73—81165	... 10	... R. Spence, Esq.
	L 72—89416	... 10	...
	L 60—46408	... 10	...
	L 58—02941	... 10	...
	L 73—28332	... 10	...
66	... L 61—17226	... 10	
	L 71—99580	... 10	... Babu Kasub Chundra Mookerjee.
	L 72—79955	... 10	...
	L 73—55572	... 10	...
	L 71—56014	... 10	...
	L 72—83654	... 10	...
67	... L 67—29962	... 50	... Babu Nitanundo Mallacar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
54	... L 24—62346 „ —62345	... 5	... Babu Sreenath Chuckerbutty.
55	... L 22—33353 „ —33358	... 5	... Babu Shumbhoo Chandra Dhole.
56	... L 66—99991	... 50	... Mr. Grinfelt.
	L 66—44717		
	L 59—75785	... 10	...
	L 58—2[illegible]338		
57	L 35—80329	... 10	... Sodagur Mull Nanickram.
	L 42—34546		
	L 15—96836	... 5	...
	„ —96835		
58	L 4—20840	... 10	... Babu Luckhun Chandra Mullick.
	„ —76118		
	L 11—59252	... 5	...
	„ —59300		
59	L 67—10191	... 50	... Gokul.
	„ —10201		
60	L 17—12505	... 5	... Babu Sribash Chandra Das.
	„ —12510		
61	L 17—99171	... 5	... J. Balfour, Esq.
	„ —99172		
100	... L 23—88346	... 5	... Babu Modhusooden Chowdhuri.
101	... A 10—10509	... 20	... Babu Khetter Mohun Banerjee.
	A 6—86876	... 10	...
102	... L 59—87629	... 10	... Babu Nund Coomar Mookerjee.
103	... L 22—16518	... 5	... Babu Borodaprosad Chackerbutty.
104	... L 60—88014	... 10	... Babu Poorna Chandra Ghosal.
105	... L 70—15096	... 1,000	... Bind Raj Tarachand.
	L 53—89716	... 1,000	...
106	... L 10—06958	... 5	... Babu Kally Churn Sing.
107	... L 52—37394	... 500	... Damodara Viass.
108	... L 58—80262	... 10	... Dooman Dass.
109	... L 44—43283	... 10	... J. Parsick, Esq.
110	... A 92—56232	... 50	... Captain S. E. Pemberton, R.A.
111	... L 89—23891	... 100	... Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
112	... L 23—47045	... 5	... Babu Luckhun Chandra Mallick.
	L 24—04259	... 5	...
113	... A 50—05212	... 10	... Munsi Abdul Nyeem.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office; *The 2nd June* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON. *Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
13	... D 8—25616	...	500	... The District Superintendent of Police, Fatehpur.
	„ —25617	...	500	...
	„ —25969	...	500	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
23	... L 49—91597	...	50	... Mr. W. C. Earle, Agra.
24	... D 4—54446	...	50	... Durga Churn Neogy, Delhi.
25	... L 51—25584	...	100	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
	D 7—77501	...	100	...
7	... E 6—00878 wrongly joined.		10	... The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
	D 6—41031			
	D 10—04683 ditto.	...	5	...
	L 9—53915			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th May* 1876.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Rs.	
13	... E 3—92766	...	100	... W. M. Young, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Sadikabad.
	„ —92767	...	100	...
14	... E 7—36865	...	5	... The Proprietor, "Kohinoor Press," Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
8	... E 12—04527	...	20	... Kaylas Chunder Chatterji, Accountant, Executive Engineer's, Office, Meean Meer.
18	... E 12—03632	...	20	... Seroo Mull, 2nd Clerk, Post Office, Shikarpore.
9	E 4—52595 „ —82597	...	50	... W. Newton, Esq., North-Western Hotel, Allahabad.
24	... L 19—91844	...	50	... Lieutenant P. G. Henderson, Fort Adjutant, Attock.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 26th May* 1876.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTES.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
F 8—39785 „ —39786	...	20	... Balwant Sakharam, 1st Assistant Master, Zillah School, Burhanpur.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 25th May* 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
G 7—67798 „ —67796	wrongly joined.	10	... Mr. Mahadeo Gopal, Clerk, General Traffic Manager's Office Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Bombay.
G 7—60076 „ —60077	ditto ...	10	... Mr. D. J. Byrne, Post Master, Umballa.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 22nd May* 1876.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Report of a Deserter from the 59th Regiment of Foot, dated at Agra, Bengal, this 25th day of May 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 590, Private Patrick Leonard.
Age,—24 years and 5 months.
Size,—5 feet, 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—20th May 1876.
Place of Desertion,—Agra, Bengal.
Date of Enlistment,—8th December 1863.

At what Place enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which born,—Athlone, Roscommon.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—None.
Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimental White Clothing and Helmet.
REMARKS,—None.

JAMES LAWSON, *Major*,
Comdg. 59th Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd June 1876.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Singapore, Batavia and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Socotra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 5th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on Monday, the 5th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd June 1876.

Abercrombie, Lieut.
Addie, M., Miss.
Argles, P. V.
Ashworth, J. H.
Baney Madhub Roy.
Beazley, A.
Butler, John.
Byron, A. E.
Cohn, Harry.
Crolley, Peter.
Davies, G. L.
Douglas, J. S.
Dyer, Mark W. A.
Fairley, Chas.
Fraser, G. G.
Gibbons, H.
Gibbs, Lieut. M.
Gier, Mrs. Albina.
Gordon, Mrs. A. W.
Hall, Mr.
Innes, J.
Kitto, W
Lawrie, H. J.
Leopold, Signr. Tchiel.
Madge, S.
Mitchell, T. C. (M.A.)
Moberly, O. H.
Moran, J. W. (M.D.)
Pollingy, J.
Russell, R. S,
Selby, Col. P.
Sevill, G. W.
Sullivan, M.
Tait, John.
Tanquerette, D.
Winning Confederacy.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Badgley, J. M.
Barnes, T. A.
Blund, James.
Brill, Jacob.
Bullers, T.
Busch, Henry.
Campbell, W. J.
Coleman, George.
Comte de Augerstin, M.
Corke, T. W.
Culpin, J.
Datton, B. C.
E. F. W.
Eliot, G. L.
Ewing, Mrs. and Miss.
G. L.
Harris, T. J. P.
Hazard, John.
Heath, F.
Henry, P. J.
Henty, J. C.
Hinder, J. A,
Hindmarsh, William.
Holland, Capt. J.
Hollingsworth.
Honowitz, J.
Houghton, Thomas.
Howey, E. W.
Humes, Thomas.
Jamarson, Wm.
Jones, A. G.
Kearns, E. W. F.
Kidd, Alex.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
Locke, Henry.
MacIntyre, A.
Mackey, James B.
MacPherson, J. J.
Munro, Major C. A.
Myers, Rev. J. G.
Parsick, John.
Peters, W.
Pierie, H. W.
Phillips, James.
Preston, Geo.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Rean, T. R.
Reice, J. W.
Robinson, J.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Shine, W. L.
Tietgens, Herm.
Westfield, W. F.

Papers.

Atkinson, J. H.
Beazley, J. L.
Hasura, Dr.
Hindle, J. A.
Perrier, A.
Robinson, J.
St. George, F.

Parcels.

Anderson, John.
Versepuy, V. Monsieur.

Registered Letters.

Grieff, Annetta.
Geier, Albina.
Horsenburg, Marie.
Williams, Thos.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 22nd, 1876 ...	...	...	...	60,00,265	...
„ 23rd „ ...	...	...	...	60,00,168	...
„ 24th „ ...	Holiday.				
„ 25th „ ...	...	...	...	59,50,104	...
„ 26th „ ...	3,60,454	...	3,60,454	59,00,102	...
„ 27th „ ...	...	...	3,60,454	58,98,361	...

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 29th May* 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*, *Offg. Mint Master.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs.* 2; *with map, Rs.* 3-4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs.* 4-8; *postage,* 14 *annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage* 2 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4; *postage,* 10 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8; *postage, Re.* 1-4.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage,* 2 *annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 10; *postage, Re.* 1-2.

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy, or including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands.
Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 11 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 6 annas.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price Re. 1; postage 3 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 12 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 7 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st April 1876. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 5 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 11 annas.*

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot. Part I ...	... Rs.	4	4 0
West India Pilot. Vol. I ...	... „	3	0 0

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—bound copies	... Rs.	45	0 0
„ unbound copies	... „	35	0 0

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee Road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of 1867	... Rs.	0	12 per Copy.
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Ditto ditto 1869	... „	2	4 „
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Ditto ditto 1872	... „	3	0 „
Ditto ditto 1873	... „	3	0 „
Ditto ditto 1874	... „	3	0 „
Administration Report of 1870-71...	„	0	4 „
Ditto ditto 1871-72...	„	0	4 „
Ditto ditto 1872-73...	„	0	4 „
Ditto ditto 1873-74...	„	0	4 „
Ditto ditto 1874-75...	„	0	4 „
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northen India ...	... „	0	4 „
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874 ...	... „	2	8 „

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

JOHN ELLIOTT. M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th August 1875.

NOW READY.

Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,
No. VII, for May 1876.

The District of Noakholly. (No. I.—Its Growth and Character.)—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, March 1876.—The Coinage and Currency of India.—Fall in the Price of Silver.—Registration in Bengal. (No. III.—Statistics.)—A Critical Examination of the Vital Statistics of Calcutta.—Trade Centres of Bengal. (No. III.—Monghyr.)—The Proportion of Rice to Paddy.—Agricultural Statistics of the Narail Sub-division, in Jessore.—Statistical Abstract relating to British India. (No. IV.)—Trade Statistics of the Punjab, 1874-75.—The Soonderbuns. (No. 4.—Early Attempts at Reclamation, and Progress of Cultivation.)—Correspondence.—The Antiquities of the Soonderbuns.—The Silk Industry in Moorshedabad.—Statistics of Land Tenures in the Dacca District.—Effect of Suez Canal (1870-74) on Shipping Trade and Commerce between India and England and India and Europe.—Jail Mortality, February 1876.—Vital Statistics, Bengal, February 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, March 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, March 1876.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, district by district, during February 1876.—River-borne Traffic of the Principal Marts in Bengal during January 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during February 1876.—Commercial Review of 1875. (No. I.—Colonial and Tropical Produce.—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco); (No. II.—Raw Materials.—Silk, Jute, Indigo.)—Indigo and Tea Prospects, 1876.—SUPPLEMENT: Irrigation in India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876. {Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th April 1876.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd June 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, availed himself, on the 21st May 1876, of the eighteen months' furlough granted to him in Notification No. [illegible] dated 29th February 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th June 1876.

No. 33.—Mr. A. M. J. Lucas, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for [illegible] months, under Section 12 of Supplement [illegible] of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st June 1876.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1876.

No. 10.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Robert Barclay, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for eighteen months, to Europe, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 7, dated 2nd March 1876.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 291.—Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first ten months of the year 1875-76, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1874-75.

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April 1874 to Jan. 1875.	April 1875 to Jan. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,370,000	15,771,343	15,921,039	149,696	...
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	559,716	678,918	19,202	...
III.—Forest ...	672,000	366,273	409,575	43,302	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,370,000	1,929,150	2,039,868	1,10,718	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,594	311	...	2,283
VI.—Customs ...	2,670,000	2,079,211	2,127,803	48,592	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,208,000	5,058,742	5,093,227	34,485	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,050,000	7,108,694	6,847,710	...	260,984
IX.—Stamps ...	2,784,000	2,302,264	2,335,201	32,937	...
X.—Mint ...	72,000	211,003	85,998	...	125,005
XI.—Post Office ...	735,000	613,215	632,717	19,502	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	268,400	154,350	147,820	...	6,530
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	319,000	270,209	262,570	...	7,639
XIV.—Marine ...	197,000	142,548	146,868	4,320	...
XV.—Interest ...	552,000	372,865	431,450	58,585	...
XVI.—Pension ...	542,400	159,682	168,713	9,031	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	325,000	274,069	268,435	...	5,634
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	172,000	156,389	203,948	47,559	...
TOTAL ...	47,915,800	37,532,317	37,702,171	169,854	...
Army Receipts ...	880,000	679,768.	737,582	57,814	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	75,200	35,797	39,716	3,919	...
Irrigation Receipts ...	532,000	317,312	339,561	22,249	...
State Railways up to December ...	230,000	78,719	195,918	117,199	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) ...	7,449,900	6,200,028	5,921,030	...	278,998
TOTAL ...	57,082,900	44,843,941	44,935,978	92,037	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	187,000	276,335	253,174	...	23,161
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,269,900	45,120,276	45,189,152	68,876	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1875-76.	April 1874 to Jan. 1875.	April 1875 to Jan. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,045,200	2,193,931	2,344,994	151,063	...	151,063	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	376,000	302,560	308,606	6,046	...	6,046	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	257,383	230,932	...	26,451	...	26,451
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,477,700	1,939,734	1,975,773	36,039	...	36,039	...
5.—Forest ...	402,800	313,447	299,681	...	13,766	...	13,766
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	86,000	68,154	68,612	458	...	458	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
8.—Customs ...	179,000	145,110	154,858	9,748	...	9,748	...
9.—Salt ...	498,000	422,083	410,564	...	11,519	...	11,519
10.—Opium ...	2,300,000	2,231,577	2,076,602	...	154,975	...	154,975
11.—Stamps ...	74,000	54,906	58,573	3,667	...	3,667	...
12.—Mint ...	73,600	160,457	69,003	...	91,454	...	91,454
13.—Post Office ...	752,500	515,227	641,137	125,910	...	125,910	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	395,000	220,492	230,655	10,163	...	10,163	...
15.—Administration of Justice ...	1,247,400	977,547	1,023,503	45,956	...	45,956	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	278,000	215,012	201,079	...	13,933	...	13,933
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,337,500	1,888,670	1,915,020	26,350	...	...	...
18.—Marine ...	402,600	319,229	316,579	...	2,650	...	2,650
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	160,100	131,169	129,522	...	1,647	...	1,647
20.—Medical ...	180,200	153,848	150,581	...	3,267	...	3,267
21.—Political ...	303,000	262,619	321,272	58,653	...	58,653	...
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,600	1,063,604	1,038,790	...	24,934	...	24,934
24.—Superannuation ...	695,500	561,704	547,091	...	14,613	...	14,613
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,300,000	635,329	1,268,397	633,068	...	...	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	43,800	76,619	59,677	...	16,942	...	16,942
27.—Allotments ...	5,058,400	4,230,570	4,240,816	10,246	...	...	...
28.—Famine Relief ...	...	2,387,637	269	...	2,387,368	...	2,387,368
TOTAL ...	24,731,900	21,728,709	20,082,556	...	1,646,153	...	1,646,153
Army Charges ...	11,930,400	9,526,230	9,479,599	...	46,631	...	46,631
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,570,200	1,663,924	1,877,688	213,764	...	...	...
Ditto, Extraordinary (including Railways)...	3,600,200	2,140,498	2,266,786	67,288	...	...	...
Land and Supervision ...	91,000	58,218	60,794	2,576	...	...	...
Guaranteed Interest in India ...	35,000	35,040	32,382	...	2,658	...	2,658
State Railways up to December ...	180,000	74,931	153,842	78,911	...	...	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), including Surplus Profits ...	4,307,900	2,783,728	2,726,251	...	57,474	...	57,474
TOTAL ...	47,446,600	38,070,278	36,679,901	...	1,390,377	...	1,390,377
England, including Army, Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary	13,617,300	12,363,248	11,739,595	...	623,653	...	623,653
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,063,900	50,433,526	48,419,496	...	2,014,030	...	2,014,030

* Telegraph accounts received up to November.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GEN.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 6th June 1876.

R. TAYLOR,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 31*st May* 1876.

No. 30.—With reference to Notification No. 13, dated 24th April 1876, granting privilege leave for one month to Major R. H. Hudleston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 13th instant:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Captain H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Major D. W. Laughton, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. Tajadin Hussain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

By Order,

A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Assistant Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 31*st May* 1876.

No. $\frac{2126}{840}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Major O. St. John, R.E., Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th May 1876.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd June 1876.

No. 17.—Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No. 15, dated 21st April 1876, on the forenoon of the 5th May 1876.

No. 18.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 12, dated 20th April last, on the 8th May 1876.

No. 19.—Mr. F. S. Meik, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred, in Notification No. 13, dated 21st April last, from the Northern Road to the Mhow Division, joined the latter on the forenoon of the 8th May 1876.

No. 20.—In Notification No. 9, dated 25th March last, read the date of return of Overseer Hari Ram Chunder Agashe from fifteen days' privilege leave, as "28th," instead of 13th March 1876.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Aboo, the 29*th May* 1876.

No. 1302*S.*—The Officiating Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, Rajputana, with effect from Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Williams, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra's proceeding on furlough for two years, *viz.*, 2nd November 1874:—

Captain H. Y. Murray, from 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.
Captain H. J. Nuthall, from 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.
Mr. C. E. Gael, from 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.
Mr. D. Joscelyne, from Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. James Rollo, from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 2nd November 1875.

The Officiating Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, is further pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from the date on which Captain H. Y. Murray availed himself of sixteen months' furlough:—

Captain Nuthall, from 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.
Mr. W. W. Culcheth, from 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.
Mr. D. Joscelyne, from 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.
Mr. James Rollo, from 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.
Mr. Bhugutsingh, from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

No. 1310*S.*—The Officiating Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to grant two months' privilege leave of absence to Major J. M. McNeile, Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, from 1st June 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 30*th May* 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for twelve days, with effect from 5th proximo.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May 1876.

No. 73.—Lieutenant A. G. Clayton, R.E., temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in the vernacular, as required by Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para. 22, on the 8th May 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 2nd June 1876.

No. 1579.—Privilege leave for two weeks has been granted to 1st Grade Supervisor Baboo Noyan Chund Chatterjea, attached to the Fort William Division, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of 12th ultimo.

The Supervisor returned to duty on the forenoon of 26th idem.

The 8th June 1876.

No 1677.—Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer Baboo Cally Puddo Sein, attached to the Fort William Division, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 5th June 1876.

No. 29.—Privilege leave for a month in extension of that given in this Office Notification No. 25, dated the 11th ultimo, is hereby granted to Sergeant McGraw, Overseer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

Umballa, the 1st June 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 5th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 2nd June 1876.

No. 9.—Mr. James Barry, Overseer, 1st Grade, is granted sick leave for three months and seventeen days with effect from 31st December 1875, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Barry returned to duty on the 18th April 1876.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

Commissariat Notice No. 23.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR.

Sealed tenders for the supply of country malt liquor to the troops at the stations noted in the margin will be received at the Office of the Commissary General, No. 6, Park Street, Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. of the 30th June 1876, and will be opened at noon on the following day, in the presence of such tenderers or their authorized agent, as may attend.

	Estimated annual requirements.
* Ferozepore	... 814 Hhds.
Mooltan	... 500 „
Naini Tal, Ranikhet	... 600 „
Meerut, Landour, Roorkee, Delhi	... 1,650 „
Agra, Muttra	.. 1,000 „
Kasauli, Subathu, Dugshai, Salon, Jutogh, Simla	... 1,300 „
Umballa, Chukratta	... 1,250 „
Jullunder	... 300 „

2nd.—The cover of each tender should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country malt liquor", and be addressed to the Commissary General.

3rd.—Each tender should be accompanied by a Government Promissory Note, endorsed to the Commissary General, or Bank of Bengal, or Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, as earnest money, to be confiscated in case the tenderer withdraws from the tender, or fails to give security, or execute contract deed.

4th.—The contract will be for two years from 1st January 1877; the quantity of country malt liquor that will be required annually is equal to half the probable consumption of malt liquor by the troops, and deliveries will be made monthly at the canteens of the several stations in such quantities as the local Commissariat Officers may direct. The estimated annual consumption of country malt liquor at the respective Commissariat Divisions to which the several stations belong is noted against them, *vide* para. 1.

5th.—A tender may be for the supply at any one, two, three, four, five, six or at all the stations named, but the terms of each contract must be two years, and the rate an average for the whole period. The rate should be per cask of 54 Imperial Gallons, free of all charges and expenses, casks excluded, which will be returned when empty; but any excise customs, or local tax, which may be leviable the contractor will not be required to pay.

6th.—The security for the due performance of a contract shall be ten per cent. on the estimated total cost of the supply, the maximum amount in any one contract not exceeding 20,000 Rupees (twenty thousand).

7th.—Further information regarding the stipulations to be entered into by the contractor, or contractors, can be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, at Umballa; Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle, at Lucknow, or Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle, at 6, Park Street, Calcutta.

J. BIGGS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Asst. Commissary General.

CALCUTTA,
EXE. COMMST. OFFICE,
The 22nd May 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May 1876.

No. 91.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 8th May 1876.

No. 92.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted one month's subsidiary leave on full pay from the 2nd May 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of it, in view to his appearing before a Medical Board at Calcutta.

No. 93.—Captain K. C. Pye, R. E., Manager, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 29th May 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of the same. During Captain Pye's absence, Mr. Horace Bell, Superintendent of Way and Works, will perform the duties of Manager in addition to his own.

No. 94.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 207, dated 3rd May 1876, Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted subsidiary leave from the 23rd March to the 17th April 1876.

The 29th May 1876.

No. 95.—Mr. W. C. Hennessy, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

No. 96.—Mr. G. F. Ruddell is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 31st May 1876.

No. 97.—Mr. E. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

The 1st June 1876.

No. 98.—Mr. N. Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway, with effect from the 15th August 1876, or such date as his services can be made available from the former Railway.

The 3rd June 1876.

No. 99.—Sergeant G. Preece, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 5th June 1876.

No. 100.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 93 of the 25th May 1876, Mr. H. Bell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Superintendent of Way and Works, took over charge of the Rajputana State Railway from Captain K. C. Pye, R. E., Manager of the line, on the forenoon of the 29th idem.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 31st May 1876.

No. 42.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 237 of 20th instant, on the afternoon of 30th April 1876.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 237 of 20th instant, Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of 2nd May, and assumed charge of the Accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway on the same day.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 30th May 1876.

No. 24.—Babu Mehtab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 8 of 23rd February last, on the afternoon of the 27th May 1876, and is posted to the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway.

The 3rd June 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. P. D. Barclay, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Callaghan, on three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Barclay assumed the charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 14th April 1876.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 1st June 1876.

No. 41.—Gunput Crishna, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to Survey Division, is transferred to the Barnagar Division, where he is to be employed from 1st June 1876, until further orders.

The 3rd June 1876.

No. 42.—Babu Jogendro Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Fatehabad Division, who availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 24 of 24th March 1876, on the forenoon of the 24th March 1876, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 24th May 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 30th May 1876.

No. 39.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 209, dated 5th May 1876, Mr. A. H. Ten-Brocke, Accountant, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 25th May 1876.

The 2nd June 1876.

No. 41.—Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is transferred to the Upper Sindh District, and posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 30th May 1876.

No. 178.—Erratum in Notification No. 162 of 11th April 1876—

For 3rd Grade, *read* 2nd Grade.

No. 179.—Baboo Kally Kristo Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from No. 2 Jaipur Division, to the Central Office of Accounts. He was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 4th, and joined the Central Office on the forenoon of the 22nd May 1876.

No. 180.—Baboo Debendra Chandra Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Office of Accounts to No. 2 Jaipur Division. He was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 22nd May 1876.

No. 181.—Erratum in Notification No. 167 of 18th April 1876—

For privilege leave, *read* leave on medical certificate.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd June 1876.

No. 62.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Chenab Division, is allowed eighty days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 16th May 1876.

No. 63.—Baboo Ishan Chunder Chatterji, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Chenab Division, is allowed privilege leave for one and half month, with effect from the forenoon of 18th May 1876.

No. 64.—Mr. G. S. Henry, Overseer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty from the leave granted by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 4, dated 6th January 1876, on the forenoon of 1st June 1876.

No. 65.—Mr. T. Russell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon of 22nd May 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

A Permanent Way Inspector for the Kotri Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Apply to Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District, Indus Valley State Railway, Kurrachee.

W. H. PARKER,
Supdg. Engr.

NOTICE.

Locomotive Foreman required for Ghotkee Division has been provided.

W. HUNT,
Executive Engineer,
Ghotkee Division.

SUKKUR,
The 31st May 1876.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-11*th Regiment of Foot, dated at Jubbulpore, this 5th day of June* 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—2011, Private Charles Stewart.	Parish and County in which born,—Salford, Manchester, Lancaster.
Age,—29 years and 4 months.	Marks,—Ship on breast, flower-pots on both arms, anchor on right forearm, English Coat-of-Arms on left forearm.
Size,—5 feet, 10 inches.	Trade,—Cook.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimental.
Date of Desertion,—1st June 1876.	REMARKS,—None.
Place of Desertion,—Jubbulpore.	
Date of Enlistment,—14th February 1871.	
At what Place enlisted,—Dublin.	

G. T. OSBORNE, *Major,*
Comdg. 1-11*th Regiment.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 29th, 1876 ...	13,48,000	...	17,08,454	58,48,275	...
„ 30th „ ...	...	...	17,08,454	58,48,379	...
„ 31st „ ...	...	...	17,08,454	58,47,901	...
June 1st „ ...	Holiday.				
„ 2nd „ ...	...	86,094	16,27,666	59,28,555	...
„ 3rd „ ...	...	1,94,763	14,44,895	61,11,295	...

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th June 1876.

W. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1829-30.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-70.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th May 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,70,896	31,69,400	1,66,25,200	1,09,22,900	1,59,92,400	37,04,900	2,57,000	3,11,48,300	82,900	4,77,12,600	30,06,000	32,95,000	13,74,80,445
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,900	16,700	...	...	17,500	...	1,000	...	...	44,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	2,500	15,000	2,700	11,300	...	...	6,000	...	81,500	...	...	1,18,000
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,70,896	31,70,900	1,66,43,200	1,09,34,400	1,60,50,400	37,04,900	2,57,000	3,11,71,800	82,900	4,77,95,100	30,06,000	32,95,000	13,76,73,445
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,000	11,300	3,44,000	1,51,300	...	3,80,400	...	15,29,700	12,000	1,000	25,90,600
Balance on 31st May 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,70,896	31,69,900	1,64,99,300	1,09,23,100	1,57,06,400	35,53,600	2,57,000	3,07,91,400	82,900	4,62,65,400	29,94,000	32,94,000	13,50,82,845

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st March 1876, enfaced from India, 2,288 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,200 lakhs.

„ 1st April	„ to 15th April	„	„	14 „
„ 16th „	„ to 30th „	„	„	24 „
„ 1st May	„ to 15th May	„	„	38 „
„ 16th „	„ to 31st „	„	„	26 „
				2,302 lakhs.
				2,316
				2,302
				14 lakhs.

Balance against India ... 14 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd June 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th June 1876.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	14,47,090	13	1
	Rs.	A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,23,23,771	5 7			
General Treasury Balance at Branches	1,94,14,940	7 11	4,17,38,711	13	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	...	...	1,66,26,379	3	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	1,50.772	0	7
Sundries	...	...	10,53,364	10	3
TOTAL		...	8,10,16,318	8	8

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	...	...	1,62,74,413	9	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...		56,76,580	14	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	67,36,886	10	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,94,63,786	5	3
Dead Stock	...	...	10.59,661	1	1
Stamps	...	...	11.568	2	10
Balances with other Banks		...	7.66,804	9	2
Sundries	...	...	3,52,994	10	4
Bullion	...	...	19,569	0	7
			5,03,62,264	15	7
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,34,85,960	5 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,71,68,093	3 6	3,06,54,053	9	1
TOTAL		...	8,10,16,318	8	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 8th June* 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Accit. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE. *Secy. & Treasurer.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 252.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 31*st May* 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Examiner, Central Provinces.	Mar. 1876.	May 15, 1876	1	Exmr., Rajpootana	Mar. 1876	May 18, 1876	1	Wurdah Valley State Ry.	Mar. 1876	May 10, 1876
2	Do., Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 ,,	2	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,	2	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10 ,,
3	Do., Coorg. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 ,,	3	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31 ,,	3	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
4	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 26 ,,	4	Do., B. Burmah	Feb. 1876	Apl. 24 ,,	4	Punjab Northern State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,
	Do., Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 ,,	5	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	May 1 ,,	5	Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 ,,
	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,		Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 1 ,,	6	Neemuch State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 30 ,,
	Do., Central India.		Do. 29 ,,	7	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 2 ,,		Rangoon and Sittang Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 30 ,,
	Do., Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,	8	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8 ,,	8	Western Rajpootana	Feb. 1876	Apl. 17 ,,
6	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,					9	Sindia State Ry. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 ,,
	Do., P. N. S. Ry. for G. T. Road, Lahore to Jhelum.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 ,,		GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.			10	Indus Valley State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,
	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31 ,,	1	Exmr., Punjab ...	Mar. 1876	May 29, 1876	11	Holkar State Ry....	Ditto ...	Do. 28 ,,
11	Do., Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 ,,	2	Do., Oudh ...	Feb. ,,	Apl. 26 ,,	12	Hublic and Karwar	Ditto ...	May 1 ,,
13	Do., Oudh ...	Feb. 1876	Apl. 24 ,,	3	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	May 1 ,,		Tirhoot State Ry....	Ditto ...	Do. 1 ,,
14	Do., Indian Telegraph Dept.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,	4	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 ,,	14	Northern Bengal State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 3 ,,
	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	May 1 ,,		Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9 ,,	15	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 8 ,,
15	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 1 ,,					16	Rajpootana State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 9 ,,
17	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3 ,,						STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
18	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 6 ,,					1	Wurdah Valley ...	Mar. 1876	May 1, 1876
19	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8 ,,					2	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 8 ,,
20	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 10 ,,					3	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11 ,,
									Oomractee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 11 ,,
								5	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 24 ,,
								6	Punjab Northern State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,
								7	Tirhoot State Ry....	Feb. 1876	Apl. 17 ,,
								8	Nulhatee State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 ,,
								9	Holkar State Ry....	Ditto ...	May 1 ,,
								10	Rajpootana State Ry.	Ditto ...	Do. 10 ,,

Simla, the 3*rd June* 1876.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
17	B 43—31419	50	Loganatha Chetty, Chingleput.
	B 44—67355	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

45	B 32—79447	50	Vasappa, of Hassangady.
	,, —96700	50	
46	B 49—48766	10	Moothoosawmy Chetty, Chingleput.
47	B 40—13570	5	T. Moonesawmy Chetty, Coimbatore.
7	B 39—81298 wrongly joined. J 7—39688	5	M. Moonesawmy Chetty, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Accott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 29th May* 1876.

D. KISSEN SING, *Offg. Asst. Accott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1876-77.			
11	M 18—51589	10	Sadasive Kasinath Wakonker, Dapuli.
15	M 24—33665	100	Captain W. H. Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Nassick.
	C 99—72622	20	
	M 5—93440	50	
	M 16—44280	10	
	C 99—72623	20	
	M 5—93441	50	
20	C 77—81345	10	Motee Punna, Bhaliar Wara, No. 34, Bombay.
21	M 3—15848	5	Syabje Nathoobhoy, Bombay.
17	M 19—38488 wrongly joined. C 89—02361	10	Messrs. Sorabje, Pestonje & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 30th May* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D., *Assistant Commissioner.*

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W14	D 11—25373	10	The Assistant Director General of Post Offices in India, Simla.
15	D 4—42377	50	The Magistrate of Mainpurie.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

H26	D 7—48233	100	Mr. P. Niblett, Benares.
M8	D 5—56345 wrongly joined. ,, —56346	20	Ameerkhan, Almorah.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 1st June* 1876.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asst. Accti. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
8	E 4—82349 ,, —82346	50	T. L. Edwards, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Kurnal.
10	E 6—06012 ,, —06014	10	Sowdagur, through the Assistant Commissioner, Dalhousie.
19	E 4—85249	50	Colonel P. G. Soot, 36th Native Infantry, Agra.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 3rd June* 1876.

I. C. BOSE, *Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 7—37790 wrongly joined ,, —37791	10	Mr. Hormusjee Heerajee Madun, of Bombay.
G 7—35421	10	Mr. Futtehchund Mungunmul, Clerk, Contractor's Office, Mahjund.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 31st May* 1876.

W. A. INGLE, *Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
69	L 77—08653	20	C. F. Worsley, Esq., C.S.
70	L 67—75715	50	The Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore.
71	L 78—67573	20	
	„ —47388	20	
	„ —54510	20	
	„ —67936	20	
	„ —50519	20	
	„ —59801	20	
	„ —57734	20	
	„ —57733	20	
	„ —69268	20	
	„ —01093	20	
	„ —09127	20	
	„ —57718	20	
	L 73—62154	10	
	„ —32942	10	
	„ —48817	10	Babu Koilas Chandra Mookerjee.
	„ —81846	10	
	„ —25676	10	
	„ —73477	10	
	„ —30937	10	
	„ —30938	10	
	„ —54127	10	
	„ —86626	10	
	„ —52514	10	
	„ —68206	10	
	„ —90092	10	
	„ —63991	10	
	„ —12471	10	
	„ —12470	10	
	„ —11700	10	
72	L 52—43067	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Calcutta.
	„ —38488	500	
73	L 78—29445	20	Babu Tacoordas Sandle.
75	L 69—24987	100	Dun Mull Kanieram.
77	L 67—65017	50	
	L 78—84025	20	
	„ —57627	20	
	„ —91065	20	
	„ —91066	20	
	„ —16233	20	R. Brown, Esq.
	„ —56703	20	
	„ —93752	20	
	„ —93943	20	
	„ —40742	20	
	„ —14345	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
63	L 69—33704 / „ —33703	100	Ally Mahomed.
64	A 94—33562 / „ —33592	20	Luchmon Prosad.
65	A 93—65243 / „ —65244	20	M. Ponnangani Chetty.
66	L 12—90922 / „ —34720	20	Babu Soobul Das Mullick.
67	L 43—84006 / „ —84009	10	Messrs. Dutt, Bhur & Co.
	L 61—84392 / „ —84393	10	
68	L 15—69636 / „ —69635	5	Babu Kailas Chandra Das.
69	L 58—22528 / „ —22522	10	Messrs. Abdool Rohaman & Abdool Kurreem.
	L 40—20158 / L 43—27246	10	
114	L 43—67329	10	Mrs. Wilson.
115	L 67—62109	50	A. McD. Salmon, Esq.
116	L 78—98203	20	Ameer Bux.
	L 24—50075	5	
117	L 72—96565	10	Babu Prosanna Chandra Bose.
118	A 54—30561	20	Babu Dwarkanath Pundit.
119	L 69—27558	100	Babu Biressur Das.
120	L 53—30455	1,000	Hamudoodeen.
121	L 64—46876	20	R. E. Flawell, Esq.
122	L 40—92011	10	Babu Mohavarut Dey.
	L 45—95580	20	
123	L 14—73454	20	Babu Prankristo Chowdhuri.
	L 36—78843	20	
	A 99—63980	20	
124	L 71—45189	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Mitter.
	L 24—68701	5	

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th June* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1876.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Nizam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 12th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th June 1876.

Boissaye, Monsr. Albert.
Brown, Rev. J.
Carr, O.
Champain, Major Bateman.
Cohn, Harry.
Crolley, Peter.
Douglas, J. S.
Duran, S. J.
Fairley, Chas.
Fawcett, J. B.
Fox, Mr.
Fraser, G. G.
Freedwald, Fanny, Miss.
Furnas, Sarah E.
Gordon, F. A.
Gordon, Major W.
Gouvie, S.
Haley, S.
Hall, Mr.
Innes, J.
Jacob, J.
Kruger, W. J.
Lawrie, H. J.
Madge, S.
Merrawitch, S.
Pay, Captain C. M.
Rubie, W. G.
Senior & Co., Messrs.
Sturgeon, W. R.
Walker, J.
Wilson, Mrs. A. M.
Winning Confederacy.
Woodbridge, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. E. P.
Barnes, T. A.
Blund, James.
Bullers, T.
Burn, J. Mrs.
Busch, Henry,
Coleman, George.
Comte de Augerstin, M.
Croghan, W. J.
Culpin, J.
Davis, Mrs.
Dinshaw, Hirjbhoy.
E. F. W.
Eliot, G. L.
G. L.
Harris, T. J. P.
Hazard, John.
Heath, F.
Henry, P. J.
Henty, J. C.
Holland, Capt. J.
Hollingsworth.
Houghton, Thomas.
Howey, E. W.
Humes, Thomas.
Jamarson, Wm.
Jones, A. G.
Jones, Miss.
Kearns, E. W. F.
L. W., Miss.
Larkins, Mrs. B.
Lee, Anne Jane, Mrs.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
Locke, Henry.
MacPherson, J. J.
Munro, Major C. A.
Myers, Rev. J. G.
Parsick, John.
Peters, W.
Phelan, T. W.
Phillips, James.
Pierie, H. W.
Preston, Geo.
Rangoni, Marihese.
Rean, T. R.
Reice, J. W.
Roberts, Rev. A. G. A.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Shine, W. L.
Sutherland, Miss J.
Tanquarette, D.
Tietgens, Herm.

Papers.

Crogan, W. J.
Davis, F. A.
Hindle, J. A.
Lintott, J.
Ring, J. B.
Perrier, A.
St. George, F.

Parcels.

Anderson, John.
Versepuy, V., Monsieur.

Registered Letters.

Green, V., Mrs.
Horsenburgh, Marie.
Phillips, A. S.
Williams, Thos.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1876.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. James William Waterhouse, of Draper's Hall, Austin Friars, London, Solicitor, to be a Commissioner in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of Deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

The 13th June 1876.

Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Original Side, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 22nd of May last.

The two months' privilege leave obtained by Mr. Fink, on the 8th of May last, has been commuted to 14 days' subsidiary leave.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th June 1876.

Office opened during the month of May 1876.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Matalle ...	Ceylon ...	4th ...	3rd Class.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1876.

No. 10.—Mr. H. R. Rich, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months and sixteen days under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th May 1876.

ALBERT CAPPEL,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 6th June 1876.

No. 1409*S.*—Captain H. Y. Murray and Captain H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineers, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, on the 13th May 1876.

Captain H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Bhugut Singh, Assistant Engineer, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, on the forenoon of the 13th May 1876.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 31st May 1876.

No. 555.—Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the date in June on which he may avail himself thereof.

The 2nd June 1876.

No. 574.—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer, and Political Assistant in Bhopal, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself thereof in July.

The 3rd June 1876.

No. 582.—Notification No. 197, dated 2nd March 1876, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Surgeon W. E. Allan, in medical charge Bhopal Battalion and Sehore Political Agency, availed himself of the leave granted in this Office Notification No. 113, dated 11th February 1876, on the afternoon of 18th February, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 29th February 1876.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th June 1876.

No. 21.—Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned to his duties on the afternoon of the 4th instant, from one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No. 15, dated 21st April 1876.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June 1876.

No. 74.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 178, dated 7th April 1876, Captain A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 14th June 1876.

No. 30.—Mr. Alfred Penny, Executive Engineer, Saugor Division, returned on the 10th instant from the two months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 10, dated the 23rd February 1876.

No. 31.—Consequent on the return of Mr. Penny from privilege leave, Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Lucknow Division, Military Works.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 10th June 1876.

No. 23.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 22 of 22nd May 1876, Mr. O. Hoernle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of six weeks' privilege leave, on the forenoon of 3rd June 1876.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Mily. Works.

5th Circle.

The 10th June 1876.

No. 10.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred :—

Name and Grade.	Division. Present.	To which transferred.
Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, H. Bolton ...	Lahore ...	1st Rawalpinpee.
Supervisor Sergeant A. Algar	1st Rawalpindee	Lahore.
Overseer, 1st Grade, Gobind Lall ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Sergeant G. Delaney	1st Peshawur ...	1st Rawalpindee.
Supervisor, 2nd Grade, W. Brown ...	Lahore ...	1st Peshawur.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 8th June 1876.

No. 1336.—Privilege leave for eighteen days is granted to Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Ranikhet Division, with effect from the 9th May last.

G. P. DEP. FALCONNET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 9th June 1876.

No. 994.—Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieutenant Thurburn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Peshawar Division, Military Works, from the 12th July, or such date subsequent thereto as he may avail himself thereof.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 8th June 1876.

No. 764.—ERRATUM.—In the last line of Notification No. 628, dated 12th May 1876, published in page 257 of Part II of the *Gazette of India* of 20th idem, "*5th April* 1876" should be read as "afternoon of the 5th May 1876."

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 13th June 1876.

No. 182.—With reference to Notification No. 169 of 28th April 1876, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left Jaipur Division on the forenoon of 1st May and joined the Porada Section on the afternoon of 7th idem.

No. 183.—In amendment of Notification No. 175 of 18th May 1876, Mr. E. J. Hamer, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, No. 1, Nator Division, availed himself of the 15 days' privilege leave on the afternoon of 1st, and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 16th May 1876.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 13th June 1876.

No. 44.—Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 40, dated the 25th May 1876, granting fifteen days' leave to Captain C. E. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, is hereby cancelled.

No. 45.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 41, dated the 25th May 1876, Captain C. E. Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, made over, and Mr. W. Quarry, Executive Engineer, received charge of the Somastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 9th June 1876.

No. 26.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of five months' leave granted to him in Notifications Nos. 20 and 23 of 6th and 24th May last, respectively, on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

No. 27.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, and Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, made over charge of the 3rd Sub-Division of the Delhi Division on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 28.—Baboo Mehtab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, and Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the 2nd Sub-Division of the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 10th June 1876.

No. 43.—Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from 17th July 1876.

No. 44.—The following transfers of Accountants have been made by the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, in the interests of public service :—

Mr. V. Moothoovera Chetty, from the Quarry to the Fatehabad Division,

Pundit Gopal Chunder, from the Fatehabad to the Quarry Division.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th June 1876.

No. 66.—Mr. J. Lenehan, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of 19th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 67.—Lalla Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Jhelum Division. Lalla Jumna Dass was relieved of his duties in the former office on the afternoon of 26th May 1876, and joined the Jhelum Division on the forenoon of 30th idem.

No. 68.—Mr. F. Russell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon of 22nd May 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 23rd idem.

No. 69.—Mr. S. Williams, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 60, dated 22nd May 1876, on the forenoon of the 8th June 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th June 1876.

No. 42.—Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bahawalpur Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages from 3rd July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 231, dated 18th May 1876, Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 5th May 1876.

The 7th June 1876.

No. 44.—Baboo Jogendro Nath Sircar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Bahawalpur Division, is granted three months' leave without allowances from 15th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 45.—Mr. H. A. Olliver, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Reti Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 20th May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

The 8th June 1876.

No. 46.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 86, dated 11th May 1876, Mr. E. Williams, late temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 13th May 1876.

No. 47.—Mr. T. Nelson, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Mehur Division, was granted 25 days' leave without allowances, with effect from 21st April 1876.

The 9th June 1876.

No. 48.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 240, dated 25th May 1876, Mr. W. H. Hampton, Engineer Apprentice, was relieved of his duties on this line on the 26th April 1876.

No. 49.—Mr. J. Spence, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, posted to this line by Director of State Railways, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 29th May 1876, and is posted to the Upper Sind District.

No. 50.—The following transfer and posting have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sind District:—

* * * * *

Mr. J. Spence, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Commissariat Notice No. 23.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR.

Sealed tenders for the supply of country malt liquor to the troops at the stations noted in the margin will be received at the Office of the Commissary General, No. 6, Park Street, Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. of the 30th June 1876, and will be opened at noon on the following day, in the presence of such tenderers or their authorized agent, as may attend.

	Estimated annual requirements.
* Ferozepore	814 Hhds.
Mooltan	500 „
Naini Tal, Ranikhet	600 „
Meerut, Landour, Roorkee, Delhi	1,650 „
Agra, Muttra	1,000 „
Kasauli, Subathu, Dugshai, Salon, Jutogh, Simla	1,300 „
Umballa, Chukratta	1,250 „
Jullunder	300 „

2nd.—The cover of each tender should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country malt liquor", and be addressed to the Commissary General.

3rd.—Each tender should be accompanied by a Government Promissory Note, endorsed to the Commissary General, or Bank of Bengal, or Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, as earnest money, to be confiscated in case the tenderer withdraws from the tender, or fails to give security, or execute contract deed.

4th.—The contract will be for two years from 1st January 1877; the quantity of country malt liquor that will be required annually is equal to half the probable consumption of malt liquor by the troops, except at Kasauli, Subathu, Dagshai, Solon, Jutogh and Simla, where the whole supply will be in country malt liquor, and deliveries will be made monthly at the canteens of the several stations in such quantities as the local Commissariat Officers may direct. The estimated annual consumption of country malt liquor at the respective Commissariat Divisions to which the several stations belong is noted against them, *vide* para. 1.

5th.—A tender may be for the supply at any one, two, three, four, five, six or at all the stations named, but the terms of each contract must be two years. The rate should be per cask of 54 Imperial Gallons, free of all charges and expenses, casks excluded, which will be returned when empty; but any excise customs, or local tax, which may be leviable the contractor will not be required to pay.

6th.—The security for the due performance of a contract shall be ten per cent. on the estimated total cost of the supply, the maximum amount in any one contract not exceeding 20,000 Rupees (twenty thousand).

7th.—Further information regarding the stipulations to be entered into by the contractor, or contractors, can be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, at Umballa; Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle, at Lucknow, or Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle, at 6, Park Street, Calcutta.

J. BIGGS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Asst. Commissary General.

CALCUTTA,
EXE. COMMST. OFFICE,
The 22nd May 1876.

WANTED

A Store-keeper for the 1st Division, Military Works, Rawalpindi. Salary to commence at Rs. 30, and to rise to Rs. 40 per mensem. Rs. 200 cash security is required on appointment. Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be furnished to the Executive Engineer, 1st Military Works Division, Rawalpindi.

J. H. CROWDY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Exe. Engr., 1st Rawalpindi Dirn., Mily. Works.

RAWALPINDI,
The 7th June 1876.

WANTED

A Permanent Way Inspector for the Kotri Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Apply to Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District, Indus Valley State Railway, Kurrachee.

W. H. PARKER,
Supdg. Engr.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th June 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,46,890	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 2,16,76,158 5 8	4,05,26,161	5	0
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,88,50,002 15 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,76,45,900	11	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	99,212	8	10
Sundries	10,96,024	12	9
TOTAL ...	8,08,14,190	3	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,62,12,804	13	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	55,46,495	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	52,40,256	7	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,11,86,322	9	0
Dead Stock	10,57,549	13	0
Stamps	12,056	8	4
Balances with other Banks ...	8,31,422	6	10
Sundries	3,42,858	12	7
Bullion	18,941	4	7
	5,04,48,708	6	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,36,95,715 3 8	3,03,65,481	12	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,66,69,766 8 9			
TOTAL ...	8,08,14,190	3	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th June 1876.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accott. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
48	B 40—05906	5	M. C. Manicka Moodelliar, Madras.
	B 42—14338	20	
49	B 44—63789	100	Maya Charry, Mahadeopett, Mercara.
50	B 44—06371	5	Sub-Conductor W. Norris, Trichinopoly.
	B 49—49301	10	
51	B 44—48563	100	Captain E. G. D. Beagin, Palamcottah.
52	B 39—43570	5	Goolam Mohamed, Chenroyapatam.
	„ —43572	5	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th June 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Accott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—10459 wrongly joined.	5	R. Giles, Esq., Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sukkur.
„ —10456 wrongly joined.		

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd June 1876.

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
15	E 10—29431	10	Chundoo Lall, Agent of Surdar Bhugwan Singh, Amritsur.
	„ —29432	10	
16	E 12—16306	20	The Director General of Post Offices of India, Calcutta.
	„ —16307	20	
	„ —16308	20	
	„ —16309	20	
	„ —16310	20	
	„ —16311	20	
	„ —16312	20	
	„ —16313	20	
17	E 3—97934	100	Radha Ram, Mookhtar of H. H. the Maharajah of Putiala, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th June 1876.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
80	... L 67—52289	... 50	... E. A. Gubboy, Esq.
81	... L 69—50184	... 100	... Babu Ram Sagor Sinha.
82	... L 64—77719	... 20	... The District Superintendent of Police, Fatehpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
70	... L 16—40308 } „ —40309 }	... 5	... J. Mascurine, Esq.
72	L 42—24718 } „ —24719 }	... 10	... Bhogowandeen.
74	L 15—93779 } L 16—53478 }	... 5	... The District Superintendent of Police, Etawah.
75	L 65—88131 } L 78—15958 }	... 20	... Babu Lal Behari Mullick.
76	L 57—38846 } „ —38849 }	... 10	... } Babu Kumada Chandra Das.
	L 9—91361 } „ —91631 }	... 5	... }
77	L 58—43798 } „ —43797 }	... 10	... Mrs. Robertson.
79	A 98—10563 } „ —10564 }	... 10	... Abdool Sukool.
80	A 83—09779 } „ —09776 }	... 50	... Babu Holodhur Dutt.
81	L 61—82768 } „ —82767 }	... 10	... The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
125	... L 63—62198	... 20	... The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
126	... L 65—88333	... 20	... Moti Chand.
127	... L 41—68807	... 10	... } Rev. J. J. Hill.
	„ —68806	... 10	... }
128	... L 60—07859	... 10	... R. Christian, Esq.
129	... L 51—39921	... 100	... Babu Aushootosh Mookerjee.
130	... L 20—38414	... 5	... Babu Gopaul Chandra Bhutto.
131	... A 31—78616	... 10	... Babu Punchanun Banerjee.
132	... L 65—26956	... 20	... }
	L 63—41669	... 20	... }
	L 78—43578	... 20	... } Babu Gour Mohun Chuckerbutty.
	L 42—93860	... 10	... }
	L 57—27506	... 10	... }
133	... L 69—67009	... 100	... N. E. Kelly, Esq.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office; *The 16th June* 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1876-77.		Rs.	
8	... G 90—60807	... 1,000	... }
	„ —68744	... 1,000	... }
	„ —68629	... 1,000	... }
	„ —68630	... 1,000	... } Inderje Naranje, Hornby Row, Bombay.
	„ —66888	... 1,000	... }
	„ —67732	... 1,000	... }

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1875-76.		Rs.	
135	... M 5—56080	... 50	... } Mr. Pestonje Bhicaje, Kurjut.
	„ —64917	... 50	... }
22	... C 99—76131	... 20	... Heerje Dharsee Khuduck, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 6th June* 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 9—63519	... 50	... C. D. Fletcher & Co., Nagpur.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

	Rs.	
F 9—64691 } „ —64692 }	50	... T. W. Fernandez, Telegraph Master, Bhosawul.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th June* 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 5th, 1876 ...	...	75,040	13,74,492	61,81,722	...
„ 6th „ ...	...	2,06,127	11,80,906	63,75,276	...
„ 7th „ ...	...	2,08,709	9 84,815	65,71,315	...
„ 8th „ ...	...	1,03,795	8,87 308	65,69,219	...
„ 9th „ ...	...	2,05,457	6,94,384	67,62,110	...
„ 10th „ ...	...	2,09,707	4,97,503	69,58,958	...

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 12th June* 1876. J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Offg. Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th June 1876.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Penguin* and *A. Apcar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 19th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Hong-Kong and the Straits, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th June 1876.

Baily, Rev.
Balfour, Miss.
Bidhlor, J.
Boissaye, Monsr. Albert.
Burgess, F. F. R., Lieut.
Carroll, G.
Carr, O.
Champain, Major Bateman.
Collins, P.
Crolley, Peter.
Downing, S. F.
Duran, S. J.
Fairley, Chas.
Fox, Mr.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Geddes, Clarke & Patterson & Co.
Gibbs, Lieut.
Gibney, T.
Goldenberg, L.
Gordon, Major W.
Gouvie, S.
Haley, S.
Harnovitz, M. B.
Jacob, J.
Jane, Miss A.
Kruger, W. J.
Lawrie, H. J.
Leslie, J., Mrs.
Maddox, Mrs. V. G.
Merrawitch, S.
Pay, Captain C. M.
Ruckotihl, A.
Senior, Messrs., & Co.
Seyers, Miss.
Stewart, C. T., Col.
Sartorius, Mrs.
Wilson, James.
Wilson, Mrs. A. M.
Winnig Confederacy.
Woodbridge, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Affonso, A. B.
A. E. P.
Beagley, Miss M. A.
Blund, James.
Boulter, R. F.
Bullers, T.
Burn, Mrs. J.
Busch, Henry.
Coleman, George.
Comte de Augerstin, M.
Croghan, W. J.
Culpin, J.
Davis, Mrs.
Dinshaw, Hirjbhoy.
Dutton, B. C.
E. F. W.
G. L.
Harris, T. J. P.
Hazard, John.
Heath, F.
Henry, P. J.
Henty, J. C.
Hinder, J. A.
Holland, Capt. J.
Hollingsworth.
Houghton, Thomas.
Howey, E. W.
Humes, Thomas.
Jamarson, Wm.
Jones, A. G.
Kearns, E. W. F.
Larkins, Mrs. B.
Lambert, Mrs. R.
Lee, Mrs. A. J.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
Locke, Henry.
MacPherson, J. J.
McDonald, D.
Mendes, V. E.
Munro, Major C. A.
Myers, Rev. J. G.
Orr, T. C.
Peters, W.
Pearce, G. S.
Phelan, T. W.
Phillips, James.
Pierie, H. W.
Preston, Geo.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Rean, T. R.
Rice, J. W.
Robinson, J.
Salomone, Philirdelph6.
Shine, W. L.
Simpson, W.
Sutherland, Miss J.
Tanner, H. T.
Tanquarette, D.
Tietgens, Herm.

Papers.

Beazley, J. L.
Croghan, W. J.
Davis, F. A.
Hindle, J. A.
Lintott, J. A.
Mackay, J. B.
Perrier, A.
Ring, J. B.
St. George, F.

Parcels.

Anderson, John.
Verscpuy, Monsieur V.

Registered Letters.

Boulton, R. F.
Christie, Geo.
Horsenburg, Marie.
Williams, Thos.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

No. 57, PARK STREET.

	Rs.	As.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, 4 fasci.	2	0
Uttra Naishadha, 12 fasci.	7	0
Chitanyá Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Márkandeya Purána, 7 fasci.	4	6
Kámandaki, 3 fasci.	1	14
Srauta sutra, Asvaláyanna, 11 fasci.	6	14
——— Látyána, fasci. 9	5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci, ...	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana, 5 fasci.	3	2
Nyáya Darsana, 3 fasci.	1	14
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci.	1	14
Nárada Pancharátra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Kaushitaki Brahmana Upanishad, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Kávyádarsa, 5 fasci.	3	2
Sánkhyysára, 1 fasciculus	0	10
Brihat Sanhitá, 7 fasci.	4	6
Lalitavistara, 5 fasci.	3	2
Taittiriya Bráhman, 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittiriya Sanhitá, 28 fasci.	17	8
Taittiriya Aranyaka, 11 fasci.	6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci.	1	14
Asvalayana Grihys Sutra, 4 fasci.	2	8
Mimánsá Drasana, 12 fasci.	7	8
Tándya Bráhmana, 19 fasci.	11	14
Gopatha Bráhmana, 2 fasci.	1	10
Atharvana Upanishad, 5 fasci.	3	2
Agni Purána, 8 fasci.	5	0
Sáma Veda Sanhitá, 15 fasci.	9	6
Gopála Tápani, 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisinha Tápani, 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintámani, 13 fasci.	8	2
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 5 fasci.	3	2
Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci.	1	14
Taittiriya Prátisakhiya, 3 fasci.	1	14
Prithiráj Rásu by Chand Bardai, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Rájatarangini	4	0
Mahábhárata, vols. 3rd and 4th	40	0
Purána Sangraha	1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci.	1	4
Brihadáranyaka Upanishad, English, 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Chhándogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sánkhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Sáhitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci.	2	8
Brahma Sutra, English	1	0
Kátantra Vyákarana, 4 fasci.	4	0
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci. ...	25	0
Risala-i-Shamshiyah	1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci.	3	0

	Rs.	A.
Nukhbat-ul Fikr	0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi, 9 fasci.	5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Ismail, 4 fasci.	2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci.	3	2
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Tarikh-i-Baihaki, 9 fasci.	5	10
Muntakhab-ul Tawarikh, vols. 1, 2 and 3 fasci.	5	9	6
Maasir-i-Alamgiri, 6 fasci.	3	12
Wis-o-Ramin, 5 fasci.	3	2
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, 5 fasci.	3	2
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, 3 fasci.	1	14
Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci., with index	8	2
Padishahnamah, 18 fasci., with index ...	11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, 19 fasci., with index ...	11	14
Ain-i-Akbari, 16 fasci.	20	0
Farhang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci.	17	8
Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, 2 fasci.	2	0
Fatawa-i-Alamgiri, vols. 2, 3	16	0
Ain Akbari, vol. I, English	12	4
Akbarnamah, 4 fasci.	5	0
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, English, fasci. 6	6	0
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII for 1842 to vol. XXXVI, 1867, except vols. 23, 24 and 29, prices as per title page.		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols. XVII to XX each	10	6
Ditto ditto index ...	5	0
Catalogue of Mammalia	3	0
——— of Fossil Vertebrata	2	0
——— of Reptiles	3	0
——— of Sanskrit manuscripts	1	0
——— of Arabic and Persian manuscripts ...	1	0
Tibetan Dictionary	10	0
——— Grammar	8	0
Ross' Annals of Oman	2	0
Notices of Sanskrit manuscripts, 10 fasci. ...	10	0
Blochmann's Persian Prosody	5	0
The Aitarea Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Istilahet-i-Súfiyah. Edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, 8vo.	1	0
Jawámi'ul'ilm-ir-Riází, 168 pages, with 17 plates, 4to.	2	0
Corcoran's Chinese Empire in Urdu, vols. I and II, per vol.	20	0
Wise's Hindu System of Medicine	9	0
The Pilgrimage of Fa Hian	5	0
Aboriginies of India, by B. H. Hodgson ...	3	0
History of the Afghans, Part I, by Dorn ...	5	0
Examination and Analysis of Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor	2	1
Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han, by J. Francis Davis	1	8
Inayah, a Commentary on the Hidayah, vols. II, III and IV	24	0
Analysis of the Sher Chin, by Alexander Cosma de Koros	1	0

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st April 1876. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

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Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; postage,* 1 *anna.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15*th April* 1876.

From the 29th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India,* and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 22nd instant, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

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HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Rule passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is published for general information.

By order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

20*th June* 1876.

It is ordered that the following rule be read and passed as a rule of the High Court, to take effect from the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:—

Every Advocate of the High Court who, after having his name removed from the roll of Advocates, has served for three years as an articled clerk to an Attorney, and has complied with all the rules relating to the service of articled clerks to Attorneys [except those as to the Intermediate and Final Examinations] shall be admitted to practice as an Attorney.

RICHARD GARTH. CHARLES PONTIFEX.
F. B. KEMP. W. AINSLIE.
LOUIS S. JACKSON. E. G. BIRCH.
A. G. MACPHERSON. G. G. MORRIS.
W. MARKBY. R. C. MITTER.
F. A. GLOVER. W. F. McDONELL.

Dated 31*st May* 1876.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said Estates, are requested

to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

W. B. Peppin, District Superintendent of Police at Jaunpore, in the North-Western Provinces, died at Jaunpore, on the 26th March 1876.

Harriet Virtue of Cawnpore in the North-Western Provinces of India, widow, died at Cawnpore, on the 26th February 1875.

Revd. James Edmond of Calcutta, died at Calcutta, about the year 1833.

Henry Lumsden Hawkins, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Perak, on the 4th January 1876.

George Brown Roberts, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, died at Saugor, on the 1st February 1876.

Wardlan Manderson, a Major in the Royal (late Madras) Artillery, died at Madras, on the 3rd February 1876.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 17th June* 1876. F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator Genl.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1876.

No. 1865.—Privilege leave for five weeks is granted to 1st Grade Overseer Serjeant J. Thomas, attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 15th June 1876.

No. 32.—Mr. E. LeLievre, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for a period of three months, from the 15th July 1876, or from such subsequent date as it may be availed of.

No. 33.—Mr. W. E. Eckstein, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Division, during the absence of Mr. E. LeLievre on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 34.—Captain Peacocke, R.E., is transferred from Lucknow Division to 2nd Allahabad Division, during the absence of Mr. Eckstein transferred to Fyzabad Division, Military Works, or till further orders.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 14th June 1876.

No. 12.—With reference to Notification No. 50 of the 16th March last by the Inspector General, Military Works, Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, made over, and Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received over charge of the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo.

The 16th June 1876.

No. 13.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 11 of the 1st June, Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, availed himself on the 5th idem of the two months' privilege leave granted to him therein.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 17th June 1876.

No. 1039.—Lieutenant F. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, is transferred to the 2nd Rawul Pindee Division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 19th June 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. James Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on private affairs for four months under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th July next, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Capt., R. E.,*
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 14th June 1876.

No. $\frac{2253}{919}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Referring to this office Notification No. 1342—944*G*, dated 22nd May 1875, Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him therein on the 1st July 1875, and returned to duty on the 26th August 1875.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 13th June 1876.

No. 623.—With reference to Notification No. 507, dated 18th May 1876, Captain J. R. McK. Homfray, Wing Subaltern, Bhopal Battalion, availed himself on the 20th May of the privilege leave therein granted, and resumed charge of his duties on the 6th June 1876.

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 19th June 1876.

No. 22.—Mr. A. Porter, Sub-Engineer, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the 18th ultimo.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 12th June 1876.

No. 32.—Surgeon-Major R. T. Abbott, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th July 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 33.—The privilege leave for six weeks, granted in Notification in Residency Orders No. 205, dated 31st March 1876, to Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner, Paper Currency, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is extended by five days.

The 13th June 1876.

No. 34.—With reference to Notification No. 23, dated 16th May 1876, granting privilege leave for one month to Captain J. FitzGerald, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Basim District, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 28th May 1876:—

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

The 14th June 1876.

No. 35.—Captain H. deP. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 10th May 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

By Order,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Offg. 2nd Assistant Resident.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 20th June 1876.

No. 832.—Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., resumed charge of the duties of Deputy Consulting Engineer, Sind, from Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, on the forenoon of the 17th April 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June 1876.

No. 101.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 17, dated 14th January 1876, the under-mentioned Apprentice Engineers, passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are posted as follows:—

Siva Dutta Pande ...
Mr. W. Morries ...
Mr. J. A. Greenwood ...
Mr. A. T. Chiodetti ...
Dharm Singh Soin ...
Sabdha Rama Sahui ... } Indus Valley State Railway.

Hr. T. Concannon,—Tirhoot State Railway.

This cancels Director's Notification No. 22 of the 3rd February 1876.

No. 102.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 101, dated 12th June 1876, the undermentioned Apprentice Engineers are transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the State Railways opposite their respective names:—

Dharm Singh Soin ... } Punjab Northern
Sabdha Rama Sahui ... } State Railway.
Mr. A. T. Chiodetti,—Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 103.—Major C. J. Mead, temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd July 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 15th June 1876.

No. 104.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted nine months' leave on medical certificate.

No. 105.—Mr. W. J. McInerny is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 19th June 1876.

No. 106.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 160 of the 4th April 1876, Mr. A. Johnstone, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th June 1876.

No. 70.—Baboo Benwaree Lall Bose, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted one month and fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 18th May 1876.

No. 71.—Mirza Tahir Hussain, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division of the Jhelum Section, to the Ravi Division of Punjab Northern State Railway. He left the former on the forenoon of the 13th June 1876, and joined the latter division on the afternoon of the same day.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th June 1876.

No. 15.—Assistant Engineer Mr. D. A. Duns is transferred from the Chumbul to the Agra Division of this line as a temporary arrangement.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 16th June 1876.

No. 184.—Mr. F. A. Hawkes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, is transferred temporarily to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief from 3rd July 1876.

No. 185.—With reference to Notification No. 177 of 8th May 1876, Mr. R. White, Accountant, 1st Grade, Central Office of Accounts, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of 8th May, and returned to his duty on the forenoon of 7th June 1876.

No. 186.—With reference to Notification No. 180 of 30th May 1876, Baboo Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival and joined No. 2, Jaipur Division, at Apailpoorana, on the forenoon of the 8th June 1876.

No. 187.—Mr. S. Finney, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native language, under Chapter II, Section IV, para. 28, of the P. W. Code, from the 17th June 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th June 1876.

No. 52.—Mr. T. George, Accountant, 4th Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 12th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 53.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 96 of 29th May 1876, Mr. G. F. Ruddell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the 5th May 1876, and was posted to the Upper Sind District.

The 16th June 1876.

No. 54.—Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from July 15th, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 55.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, Mehur Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, from 15th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 56.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers, Mooltan and Upper Sind Districts:—

Mr. A. B. Thomson, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Adamwahan Workshops.

Mr. G. Winmill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Adamwahan Workshops.

Mr. M. McInerny, Sub Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Adamwahan Workshops.

Mr. G. F. Ruddell, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Commissariat Notice No. 23.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR.

Sealed tenders for the supply of country malt liquor to the troops at the stations noted in the margin will be received at the Office of the Commissary General, No. 6, Park Street, Calcutta, up to 4 P. M. of the 30th June 1876, and will be opened at noon on the following day, in the presence of such tenderers or their authorized agent, as may attend.

	Estimated annual requirements.
* Ferozepore	... 814 Hhds.
Mooltan	... 500 „
Naini Tal, Ramkhet	... 600 „
Meerut, Landour, Roorkee, Delhi	... 1,650 „
Agra, Muttra	.. 1,000 „
Kasauli, Subathu, Dugshai, Solon, Jutogh, Simla	... 1,300 „
Umballa, Chukratta	... 1,250 „
Jullunder	... 300 „

2nd.—The cover of each tender should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country malt liquor", and be addressed to the Commissary General.

3rd.—Each tender should be accompanied by a Government Promissory Note, endorsed to the Commissary General, or Bank of Bengal, or Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, as earnest money, to be confiscated in case the tenderer withdraws from the tender, or fails to give security, or execute contract deed.

4th.—The contract will be for two years from 1st January 1877; the quantity of country malt liquor that will be required annually is equal to half the probable consumption of malt liquor by the troops, except at Kasauli, Subathu, Dagshai, Solon, Jutogh and Simla, where the whole supply will be in country malt liquor, and deliveries will be made monthly at the canteens of the several stations in such quantities as the local Commissariat Officers may direct. The estimated annual consumption of country malt liquor at the respective Commissariat Divisions to which the several stations belong is noted against them, *vide* para. 1.

5th.—A tender may be for the supply at any one, two, three, four, five, six or at all the stations named, but the terms of each contract must be two years. The rate should be per cask of 54 Imperial Gallons, free of all charges and expenses, casks excluded, which will be returned when empty; but any excise customs, or local tax, which may be leviable the contractor will not be required to pay.

6th.—The security for the due performance of a contract shall be ten per cent. on the estimated total cost of the supply, the maximum amount in any one contract not exceeding 20,000 Rupees (twenty thousand).

7th.—Further information regarding the stipulations to be entered into by the contractor, or contractors, can be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, at Umballa; Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle, at Lucknow, or Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle, at 6, Park Street, Calcutta.

J. BIGGS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Asst. Commissary General.

CALCUTTA,
EXE. COMMST. OFFICE,
The 22nd May 1876.

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Barrackpore, this 17th day of June 1876.

Number, Rank and Name,—1997, Private Charles Johnson.	At what Place Enlisted,—Westminster.
Age,—26 years.	Parish and County in which born,—St. Mary, Liverpool, Lancashire.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Marks,—Mole on left wrist and scar on left shoulder blade.
Color of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Trade,—Groom.
Date of Desertion,—Off Pass 12 P. M., 13th June 1876.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Off Pass Dum-Dum.	
Date of Enlistment,—10th July 1872.	

T. KELLY, *Captain,*
Comdg. Detachment, 40th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Barrackpore, this 17th day of June 1876.

Number, Rank, and Name,—1967, Private James Langford.	Date of Enlistment,—19th July 1872.
Age,—24 years.	At what Place Enlisted,—Westminster.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Parish and County in which born,—Croydon, Surrey.
Color of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion,—Off Pass 12 P. M., 13th June 1876.	Trade,—None.
Place of Desertion,—Off Pass Dum-Dum.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers. } Regimentals.

T. KELLY, *Captain,*
Comdg. Detachment, 40th Regiment.

WANTED

A Store-keeper for the 1st Division, Military Works, Rawalpindi. Salary to commence at Rs. 30, and to rise to Rs. 40 per mensem. Rs. 200 cash security is required on appointment. Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be furnished to the Executive Engineer, 1st Military Works Division, Rawalpindi.

J. H. CROWDY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Exe. Engr., 1st Rawalpindi Divn.,
Mily. Works.

RAWALPINDI,
The 7th June 1876.

WANTED

A Permanent Way Inspector for the Kotri Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

Apply to Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District, Indus Valley State Railway, Kurrachee.

W. H. PARKER,
Supdg. Engr.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th June 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,46,730	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 2,61,80,324 8 4			
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,75,64,955 15 1	4,37,45,280	7	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,73,83,668	3	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,68,126	8	4
Sundries	11,62,664	14	4
TOTAL ...	8,39,06,470	14	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,67,29,688	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	51,70,793	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,51,767	4	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	2,26,57,256	15	10
Dead Stock	10,56,635	12	5
Stamps	11,687	15	4
Balances with other Banks ...	7,55,206	9	6
Sundries	3,66,248	7	7
Bullion	17,854	0	7
	5,30,17,139	8	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,40,43,838 13 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,68,45,492 9 1	3,08,89,331	6	1
TOTAL ...	8,39,06,470	14	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 22nd June 1876.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1858-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1854-55.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years.	15 years.	
														Repayable, June 1877.	Repayable, June 1882.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance of 31st May 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,70,526	31,53,900	1,64,80,300	1,57,06,400	1,09,23,100	35,53,600	2,57,000	3,07,91,400	82,800	4,62,65,400	29,94,000	32,94,000	13,50,82,845
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,23,000	...	...	4,24,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	500	47,000	55,500	9,000	11,000	...	7,000	...	5,000	...	...	1,36,000
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,70,526	31,54,400	1,65,47,800	1,57,81,900	1,09,35,100	35,67,600	2,57,000	3,07,98,400	82,800	4,66,91,400	29,94,000	32,94,000	13,53,43,845
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	1,000	68,500	1,87,300	12,800	...	...	1,27,700	...	11,80,600	...	...	15,78,300
Balance on 15th June 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,05,160	31,53,400	1,64,80,300	1,55,94,600	1,09,22,300	35,67,600	2,57,000	3,06,70,700	82,800	4,55,03,400	29,94,000	32,94,000	13,37,65,545

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1876, enfaced from India, 2,290 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,214 lakhs.

„	16th April 1876	to 30th	„	„	24 „
„	1st May	„ to 15th	May	„	38 „
„	16th „	„ to 31st	„	„	26 „
„	1st June	„ to 15th	June	„	10 „
					2,312 lakhs.
					2,321
					2,312
					9 lakhs.

Balance against India ... 9 lakhs.

J. HECTOR,
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th June 1876.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
85	L 37—56102	20	Captain R. H. F. Renwick.
87	L 67—55965	50	Babu Prollad Chander Sicdar.
	L 69—45507	100	
90	L 69—59504	100	Babu Jaggernath Sahye.
	„ —59505	100	
92	L 70—33941	1,000	Lall Chund Buldio Das.
	„ —33762	1,000	
93	L 40—94461	10	Babu Gopiballabh Roy.
95	L 67—01541	50	Babu Rakhal Das Roy.
	„ —01543	50	
96	L 46—07457	20	Mr. Vardon.
97	L 64—55363	20	Babu Obhya Churn Das.
	L 47—80538	20	
	L 46—77664	20	
	L 65—50571	20	
	L 35—48895	10	
	L 43—55626	10	
	L 42—37130	10	
	L 58—49067	10	
	L 59—93127	10	
	L 60—78381	10	
	L 59—00570	10	
	L 3—11775	10	
	L 32—48811	10	
	L 35—34317	10	
	L 32—37015	10	
	L 24—31087	5	
	„ —31088	5	
	„ —31089	5	
	„ —31090	5	
98	L 82—01631	100	Bepin Nobo Coomar Shaw.
	„ —08607	100	
100	L 68—19424	100	Jameelooddeen Ahmed.
62	L 46—58715	20	Babu Gopiballabh Roy.
	„ —50379	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
82	L 60—45237 L 59—69855	10	Messrs. H. Dear and Co.
83	L 22—86685 „ —86684	5	Babu Odoito Churn Sarcar.
84	L 61—87883 „ —87884	10	Babu Rakhal Dass Kuar.
85	L 65—63468 „ —63458	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
87	L 58—15101 „ —95328	10	Babu Doorga Churn Shaw.
88	L 43—84316 „ —84314	10	T. E. Estinger, Esq.
89	L 64—06906 „ —06909	20	Babu Bani Madhub Dutt.
	A 80—06655 D 6—54364	10	
	L 9—62763 „ —61592	5	
62	L 66—53500 „ —53499	50	The Honorable W. F. McDonell.
90	L 65—47956 „ —47954	20	Messrs. Ewing and Co.
91	L 58—82650 „ —82649	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
134	L 9—35907	5	Syed Abdool Alli.
135	L 34—96198	10	Babu Nuffer Chandra Mannah.
136	L 77—16156	20	The Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.
	L 61—51516	10	
137	L 2—08744	10	Babu Mohendro Nath Sen.
138	L 78—73320	20	Babu Prosanna Kamar Sen.
139	L 20—85731	5	M. E. Durup de Dombal, Esq.
140	L 69—32131	100	The Executive Engineer, Prome Division.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 23rd June 1876.

R. E. HAMILTON.
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
16	... B 28—82187 ...	500	... Y. Ramiah Chetty, Cuddapah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
53	... B 28—72348 ...	500	... Marawady Manceramjee Heerajee, Shemogah.
	„ —74121 ...	500	...
	„ —77284 ...	500	...
	„ —77304 ...	500	...
54	... B 39—95054 ...	5	... H. Hanoomiah, Bangalore.
	B 49—43013 ...	10	...
55	... B 49—07126 ...	10	... Rungiah Chetty, Aloor.
56	... B 49—07285 ...	10	... Can Sing, Shemogah.
	B 43—28199 ...	50	...
	B 44—46419 ...	100	...
57	... B 44—71655 ...	100	... Mr. F. B. Lovery, Bangalore.
58	... B 35—57833 ...	20	... V. Thandavaraya Moodaliar, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accts. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th June 1876.

W. DONALD,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value.	Name of Claimant.
1876-77.			Rs.	
23	... M 24—36712 ...		100	... Toolsidas Cursandas, Wadni Gaddy, Bombay.
	M 17—00214 ...		10	...
	M 20—31483 ...		10	...
27	... C 67—55500 ...		20	... Apaje Bapaje Yardi, Native Missionary, C. M. Society, Bombay.
13	... C 95—84804	wrongly joined.	10	... Sewram Bhao, Bombay.
	„ —45161			...
	C 95—44458	ditto ...	10	...
	„ —44459			...
19	... C 98—35894	ditto ...	10	... Lulloobhoy Gungadas, Bombay.
	M 16—55222			
20	... C 84—74557	ditto ...	20	... Jesraj Nowrungraj, Bombay.
	„ —74657			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th June 1876.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
16	... D 10—68657 ...	5	... Lalla Jwalla Pershad, Barrabunkee.
17	... D 7—68533 ...	100	... Mr. W. Macleane, Dehra Dun.
	„ —84008 ...	100	...
	„ —81729 ...	100	...
	„ —39893 ...	100	...
18	... D 7—82156 ...	100	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
19	... L 49—91150 ...	50	... Major H. R. Osborn, Nowgong.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
27	... D 7—82950 ...		100	... The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
28	... D 5—67054 ...		20	... Mr. A. Wood, Goruckpur.
29	... D 4—26953 ...		50	... Ram Din Pattuck, Calcutta.
30	... L 49—90421 ...		50	... Umbica Churn, Muthra.
9	... D 7—66272	wrongly joined.	100	... Mr. G. Olliver, Mussoorie.
	„ —66273			
10	... D 7—69960	ditto ...	100	... Budree Das, Debra Dun.
	„ —69958			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th June 1876.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
18	... E 3—73150 ...	100	... The District Superintendent of Police, Mainpuri.
19	... E 2—20581 ...	500	... Jewan Lall, Banker, Sudder Bazar, Camp Meerut.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
3	... E 10—10971 ...	10	... Ram Sahay, Sculptor, Dehli.
	E 12—03747 ...	20	...
	„ —03585 ...	20	...
26	... E 4—84006 ...	50	... The Proprietor, "Kohinoor Press," Lahore.
27	... E 6—84352 ...	10	... Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore.
	E 12—18632 ...	20	...
	E 4—87429 ...	50	...
30	... E 7—13771 ...	5	... Mr. C. W. Angas, Inland Customs Department, Pind Dadan Khan.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th June 1876.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTES.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 8—42926 „ —21926 ...	20	... Surgeon C. F. Khory, Bombay.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th May 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 10—55607 ...	100	... Meer Aulad Hossain, Assistant Commissioner, Chanda.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 14th June 1876.

H. KEENE,
Asst. to Acct. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 8—12477 ...	5	... Gudeer Venkatarow, Supervisor, D. P. W., Ganjam District.
I 5—06895 ...	20	...

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th June 1876.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr. in charge of Paper Currency.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 12th, 1876 ...	10,15,000	2,07,966	18,17,333	71,54,653	...
„ 13th „ ...	...	2,03,297	11,06,281	74,23,026	...
„ 14th „ ...	...	86,319	10,25,233	74,60,139	...
„ 15th „ ...	...	645	10,25,233	74,64,493	...
„ 16th „ ...	...	...	10,24,627	74,15,034	...
„ 17th „ ...	...	...	10,24,627	74,14,973	...

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th June 1876.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1876.

No. 5C.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office.

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Sorabji Khursedji has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Deccan Division.

Mr. Babaji Suddoba has been appointed to be Supernumerary Inspector of Post Office, attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Mr. Chundulal Mathuradass has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Cutch Division.

Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Kanara Division.

Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Ahmednagar Division.

Mr. F. B. O'Shea has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Konkan Division.

Mr. Chundulall Mathuradass has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Office, Khandish Division.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Office, Khandish Division.

JOHN DILLON,
for *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 23rd June 1876.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Hydaspes*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 27th June 1876, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 26th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and the Straits, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd June 1876.

Alexander, Bose & Co., Messrs.
Anderson, Alex.
Atkins, T. D., Dr.
Atkinson, J. W., Mrs.
Banerjee, Samuel.
Biss, J. B.
Boyd, Mrs. C. A.
Brown, Miss Fanny.
Brown, Rev. J.
Carroll, G.
Cooper, J. B.
Crolley, Peter.
Downing, S. F.
Dwarka Nath Bose & Co., Messrs.
Fairley, Chas.
Foster and Sons, Messrs.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Geddes, Clarke, and Patterson, Messrs.
Gibbs, Lieut.
Gibny, T.
Gilmore, Jas. T.
Goldenberg, L.
Guest, W. E.
Haronovitz, M. B.
Hastings, G. F.
Hoisbrunner & Co., Messrs.
Jane, Miss A.
King, Hamilton.
Kruger, W. J.
Kynoch, Geo.
Lawrie, H. J.
Leslie, Mrs. Isabella.
Manley, C.
Martin, F. A.
McBean, Donald, Major.
McGovern, W.
Mercer, J. W.
Merrawitch, S.
Mullane, R. O.
Mullick, J. A. L. and Co., Messrs.
Octriano, P.
Parker, G. E.
Pay, Captain C. M.
Philpott, O.
Richardson, A.
Rowe, Mrs. P.
Ruckstuhl, A.
Sartorius, Mrs.
Smith, C., Capt.
Spear J.
Stuart, A. D.
Tawney, Revd. Jas. Jos.
Vandyk & Co.
Walker & Co., Messrs.
Woodbridge, A.
Wren, M. A., Mrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Affonso, A. B.
A. E. P.
Beagley, Miss M. A.
Boulter, R. F.
Bullers, T.
Burn, Mrs. J.
Busch, Henry.
Comte de Augerstin, M.
Croghan, W. J.
Davis, Mrs.
Dutton, B. C.
E. F. W.
Fernandez, J. T.
Haley, S.
Harris, T. J. P.
Hazard, John.
Heath, F.
Henry, P. J.
Henty, J. C.
Hollaud, Capt. J.
Hollingsworth, J. B.
Howey, E. W.
Humes, Thomas.
Jamarson, Wm.
Jones, A. G.
Kearns, E. W. F.
King, Capt. Duncan.
Larkins, Mrs. B.
Lee, Mrs. A. J.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
Locke, Henry.
MacIntyre, A.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mendes, V. E.
Munro, Major C. A.
Munsie, Mrs.
Myers, Rev. J. G.
Peters, W.
Pearce, G. S.
Phelan, T. W.
Phillips, James.
Phunk, Major Genl.
Pierie, H. W.
Preston, Geo.
Rean, T. R.
Robinson, J.
Ryall, Henry,
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Shine, W. L.
Simpson, W.
Sutherland, Miss J.
T. B., Mrs.
Tanquarette, D.
Tietgens, Herm.
Tritsoh, J.
Webb, A.
Wistenhouse, Henry.

Papers.

Beazley, J. L.
Croghan, W. J.
Davis, F. A.
Hindle, J. A.
Lintott, J. A.
Mackay, J. B.
Perrier, J.
Ring, J. B.
St. George, F.

Parcels.

Versepuy, Monsieur V.

Registered Letters.

Boulter, R. F.
Christie, Geo.
Gill, Geo. (Apothy.)
Horsenburg, Marie.
Jones, W.
Paxwell, E.
Shidd and Co.
Whish, Mr.
Williams, Thos.

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Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between Ferdinand Schlaepfer and the undersigned, carried on under the name and style of Schlaepfer Putz & Co., expired this day through effluxion of time. The undersigned will continue to carry on business under the same style and firm of Schlaepfer Putz & Co.

OTTO WEYLANDT.

CALCUTTA, 31*st December* 1875.

Mr. Gustav Zielfelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day.

SCHLAEPFER PUTZ & Co.

CALCUTTA, 1*st January* 1876.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Donald William Dundas, late of Berhampore, in the District of Moorsheedabad, Superintendent of Police, deceased, were on the 4th day of December 1875, granted to his widow Hariet Salinia Dundas, by the Judge's Court of Moorsheedabad. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make the same known to the said administratrix to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

H. S. DUNDAS,
Administratrix, Berhampore.

ESTATE OF THE LATE M. J. HALLEN.

All persons having claims against the above Estate and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

J. V. DOUGLAS DEWET,
Counsel of the Executor of the Will of the late M. J. Hallen.

5, STRAND ROAD, RANGOON, *The 3rd December* 1875.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Caution.

Notice is hereby given that the following four per cent. Government Securities belonging to me were deposited with one Umesh Chandra Banerjee, since deceased, late of Kalighât, for safe custody; any one purchasing these papers from the heirs of the deceased or any other person will do so at his own risk and peril:—

4 per cent. No. 22601 of 1854-55, Rs. 1,000.
„ „ 17062 „ „ 500.
„ „ 014261 „ „ 500.

UNNA PURNA DEVI.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{014415}{368}$ of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of Goolab Shunker Dobay, and last endorsed to Goolab Shunker Dobay, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOOLAB SHUNKER DOBAY,
Bank of Bengal, Benares.

Lost.

Lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 9815 of $L^{0\,8\,8}_{\ 6}$ of the four per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of Rally Brothers, and last endorsed to Tarakisor Mookerjee, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

TARAKISOR MOOKERJEE,
Berhampore.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. { Register No. 75.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Mr. Gustav Zieifelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day.

SCHLAEPFER PUTZ & Co.

CALCUTTA, }
1st January 1876. }

NOTICE.

Mr. Ernst Seebeck has been admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st January 1876.

SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Donald William Dundas, late of Berhampore, in the District of Moorsheedabad, Superintendent of Police, deceased, were on the 4th day of December 1875, granted to his widow Hariet Salinia Dundas, by the Judge's Court of Moorsheedabad. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make the same known to the said administratrix to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

H. S. DUNDAS,
Administratrix, Berhampore.

ESTATE OF THE LATE M. J. HALLEN.

All persons having claims against the above Estate and all persons indebted thereto, are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

J. V. DOUGLAS DEWET,
Counsel of the Executor of the Will of the late M. J. Hallen.

5, STRAND ROAD, RANGOON, }
The 3rd December 1875. }

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. { Register No. 75.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn; carrying on business as Merchants, at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon, under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved, so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.

ROBERT GLADSTONE.

JOHN F. OGILVY.

WILLIAM McADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.

G. F. MEWBURN.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,100, originally standing in my name, and with a view of changing it to the loan of 1842-43, simply transferred it to Byjnath, who has turned bankrupt on the 22nd December 1875, without receiving any consideration, for which the undersigned has sufficient proof and holds a written document to that effect. The Note has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and the public is hereby warned not to deal with the said Note, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate of the same :—

No. 45614, 4049 of 1865, for Rs. 2,100.

BUDDEROONISSA BEGUM.

NOTICE.

Mr. Gustav Zielfelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day.

SCHLAEPFER PUTZ & Co.

CALCUTTA,
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UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 1st Quarter ending 31st July 1875, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1874.

PARTICULARS.	In the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1875.	In the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books at the end of the previous quarter ...	49,62,451 4 7	46,16,593 12 2	3,45,857 8 5	
ADD RECEIPTS.				
Subscription from May to July in the Widows' Fund	90,000 3 7	84,654 14 0	5,345 5 7	
Subscription from May to July in the Children's Fund	61,406 6 3	57,209 7 3	4,196 15 0	
Fees, &c., from May to July in the Children's Fund	928 8 0	503 9 4	424 14 8	
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Reserve Fund (W. F.)	1,62,003 0 0	1,19,659 0 0	42,344 0 0	
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Interest Reserve Fund	62,774 0 0	56,059 8 0	6,714 8 0	
Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Reserve Fund (C. F.)	1,41,293 0 0	1,05,221 0 0	36,072 0 0	
Amount transferred from Children's Fund to Interest Reserve Fund	43,645 0 0	36,368 0 0	7,277 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (W. F.) to Divisible Surplus (W. F.)	53,400 0 0	50,080 0 0	3,320 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (C. F.) to Divisible Surplus (C. F.)	31,202 0 0	20,022 0 0	11,180 0 0	
TOTAL ...	6,46,652 1 10	5,29,777 6 7	1,16,874 11 3	
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	56,09,103 6 5	51,46,371 2 9	4,62,732 3 8	
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund...	49,754 5 10	41,821 6 11	7,932 14 11	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	33,522 10 3	34,494 6 7	.....	971 12 4
Cost of Office Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies, &c.	13,928 10 1	10,950 13 7	2,977 12 6	
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing on the W. F. ...	64,038 0 0	57,097 8 0	6,940 8 0	
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing in the C. F. ...	41,309 4 0	37,310 4 0	3,999 0 0	
Amount of Divisible Surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing in the W. F.	53,167 8 0	49,300 8 0	3,867 0 0	
Amount of Divisible Surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing in the C. F.	29,230 8 0	21,543 0 0	7,687 8 0	
Amount transferred from W. F. to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (W. F.) ...	2,24,777 0 0	1,75,718 8 0	49,058 8 0	
Amount transferred from C. F. to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (C. F.)	1,84,938 0 0	1,41,589 0 0	43,349 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (W. F.) to Divisible Surplus (W. F.)	53,400 0 0	50,080 0 0	3,320 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (C. F.) to Divisible Surplus (C. F.)	31,202 0 0	20,022 0 0	11,180 0 0	
TOTAL PAYMENTS ...	7,79,267 14 2	6,39,927 7 1	1,40,312 3 5*a*	971 12 4
Net balance in favor of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	48,29,835 8 3	45,06,443 11 8	3,22,420 0 3*b*	
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers over 5 years' standing	26,336 13 0	23,601 15 0	2,734 14 0	
Proportion of interest on Divisible Surplus as per votes of subscribers	20,599 8 0	17,710 14 0	2,888 10 0	
TOTAL ...	46,936 5 0	41,312 13 0	5,623 8 0	

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,162	777	1,085	717	77	60		
Ditto incumbents	255	372	234	339	21	33		
Ditto subscribers sharing on interest on Reserve Fund	635	423	586	421	49	2		
Ditto subscribers sharing on interest on Divisible Surplus	823	657	747	519	76	138		

a Net increase Rs. 1,39,340-7-1.
b Net increase Rs. 3,23,391-12-7.

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

E. E.
E. W. KELLNER, } *Auditors.*
G. W. MACLEOD, }

FUND OFFICE,
The 29th December 1875.

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants, at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon, under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved, so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT GLADSTONE.
JOHN F. OGILVY.
WILLIAM McADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.
G. F. MEWBURN.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,100, originally standing in my name, and with a view of changing it to the loan of 1842-43, simply transferred it to Byjnath, who has turned bankrupt on the 22nd December 1875, without receiving any consideration, for which the undersigned has sufficient proof and holds a written document to that effect. The Note has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and the public is hereby warned not to deal with the said Note, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate of the same :—

No. 45614, 4049 of 1865, for Rs. 2,100.

BUDDEROONISSA BEGUM.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. { Register No. 75.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 26th February 1876, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted. The usual date of the meeting having been postponed owing to the late receipt of the Actuary's report.

The meeting will also be made special for the consideration of the following propositions to be brought forward on a written requisition made to the Directors by certain Subscribers at Lahore in accordance with the provisions of Rule 60:—

1. That all subscriptions cease entirely on the subscriber's attaining the age of 55.
2. That, in the event of a subscription being discontinued, the nominee may, on the death of the subscriber, be allowed a pension calculated on the amount paid up by the subscriber.
3. That, on a subscriber going to England, or other temperate climate, a reduction of 10 per cent. be made in the rate of subscription.

The Directors are of opinion that the acceptance of these propositions as they stand would involve a material revision of the tables with higher rates of premium.

By order of the Directors,

U. S. F. P. F. OFFICE, 14, Kyd Street, *Calcutta, 26th Jan.* 1876. } W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants, at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy, Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon, under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved, so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT GLADSTONE.
JOHN F. OGILVY.
WILLIAM McADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.
G. F. MEWBURN.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Security for Rs. 5,000, No. 11275, 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter, Janey Bibee, is applying for a renewed note.

M. T. PEARSON.

Lost

Four Government Securities for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55, of the Public Works Loan 5 per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee, who is applying for a renewal of it.

M. T. PEARSON.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,100, originally standing in my name, and with a view of changing it to the loan of 1842-43, simply transferred it to Byjnath, who has turned bankrupt on the 22nd December 1875,

without receiving any consideration, for which the undersigned has sufficient proof and holds a written document to that effect. The Note has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and the public is hereby warned not to deal with the said Note, and an application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate of the same :—

No. 45614, 4049 of 1865, for Rs. 2,100.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Security for Rs. 5,000, No. 11275, 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter, Janey Bibee, is applying for a renewed note.

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M. T. PEARSON.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 008000 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Juggoprosad Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGGOPROSAD MOOKERJEE,
Buddercally, Zillah Hooghly.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 037506 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally purchased by the Bank of Bengal, Akyab, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

COMUL CHURN ENDRO.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE COMPANY, "LIMITED."

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 3rd day of February 1876, on the petition of Richard Harris Ramsay, William Samuel Wakefield, and Lewis Richards, who carry on business in partnership at Government Place, in the City of Calcutta, as Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and Outfitters, under the firm of Francis Ramsay and Company, it was ordered that the said Corinthian Theatre Company, "Limited," should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

ORR AND HARRISS,
Attorneys for Messieurs Francis Ramsay & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Security for Rs. 5,000, No. 11275, 5 per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter, Janey Bibee, is applying for a renewed note.

M. T. PEARSON.

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Four Government Securities for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55, of the Public Works Loan 5 per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee, who is applying for a renewal of it.

M. T. PEARSON.

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The Government Promissory Note No. 008000 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Juggoprosad Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGGOPROSAD MOOKERJEE,
Buddercally, Zillah Hooghly.

Lost

In the Sub-Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan five Government Securities belonging to me:—

1	Note	No. 033134 / 325379	of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 2,000.
1	Ditto	032989	of do. do. for Rs. 500.
1	Ditto	035850 / 3105	of the 4 per cent loan of 1st February 1843, for Rs. 500.
1	Ditto	035851 / 13612	of do. do. for Rs. 1,000.
1	Ditto	029381 / 27855	of the 4 per cent. loan of 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000.

DEJOPROSUNNO SIRKER.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 037506 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally purchased by the Bank of Bengal, Akyab, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

COMUL CHURN ENDRO.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 066870, of the India 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Esther Male, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Note, and the Interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and Bank of England, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1876. } COLVIN, COWIE & Co.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 26th January 1876.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier; The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; The Hon'ble H. Bell; R. Taylor, Esq.; T. J. C. Grant, Esq.; A. P. Howell, Esq.; D. Fitzpatrick, Esq.; J. O'Kinealy, Esq.; A. Mackenzie, Esq.; W. H. Grimley, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; A. P. MacDonnell, Esq.; J. G. Charles, Esq.; C. J. Lyall, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; and J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.

The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, in the chair.

Read the following report submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

I. The Managers submit their Proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting. Subject to the approval of subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Mrs. Wauchope Two daughters	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. S. Wauchope, who died in England on the 23rd July last.
Mrs. Young Two children	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two children (one daughter and one son) of the late Mr. William Gordon Young (an annuitant of 1869), who died on the 22nd August last.
Mrs. Montagu Less ⅓ under Rule 7	... £ 300 ... „ 50 £ 250	The widow of the late Mr. E. Montagu, who died at Allygurh on the 31st August last.
Lady Currie Two children	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two children (one daughter and one son) of the late Sir F. Currie (an annuitant of 1853), who died in England on the 10th September last.
Mrs. Brown ...	... £ 300	The widow of the late Mr. S. S. Brown (an annuitant of 1854), who died by falling overboard on a night passage to Boulogne on the 19th October last.
Mrs. Tucker ... Three daughters	... £ 300 ... „ 300 £ 600	The widow and three daughters of the late Mr. H. C. Tucker (an annuitant of 1861), who died in England on the 9th November last.
Mrs. Money ... Two daughters	... £ 300 ... „ 200 £ 500	The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. W. J. H. Money (an annuitant of 1853), who died in England on the 6th December last.

II. The Managers also submit to this Meeting the following statement in connection with the application of Mrs. Belli for pension:—Mr. Belli was a subscriber to the Fund under the old Rules, and at the time of his decease, 29th July last, left property worth £ 21,727, out of which he was bound, under Article 26 of the old Rules, to make a proper provision for his wife. That Article is as follows:—

"In case it shall be proved to the conviction of a General Meeting of Subscribers that a deceased member of this Fund has during his life-time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the Fund, who would not have been so supported by the Fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expense of the Fund, then the widow or offspring of such a member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made. * * * * * * *

"It is hereby declared that a General Meeting of the latter (*i. e.*, subscribers), duly held according to the Rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the Fund in any instance in which it may appear that a subscriber having property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family."

The Managers in administering the affairs of the Fund have invariably considered all private income left by a subscriber at death as available for the support of his family without reference to appropriations by testament or otherwise. In the present case Mr. Belli made such a disposition of his property in his life-time, namely, a trust in favour of his children by his first wife, that but for Article 26 his widow would be chargeable on the Fund. Under these circumstances the Managers consider the widow not entitled to the Fund allowance, and they now submit the case to the General Meeting, and recommend that Mrs. Belli's application be disallowed.

III. The Managers, in accordance with Mr. Trafford's request, submit, for the consideration of this Meeting, his reasons for not reporting the birth of his daughter within the month prescribed in Article 5 of the Rules. He says that the reason why the birth of the child at Dalhousie was not reported earlier was that on a former occasion he was told to communicate the child's name, and that in the present instance, the child, though born on the 29th July 1875, was not baptized till the 8th September and till then he was not able to give the name. As he was misled by a former letter of the Secretary and by anxiety to conform to his instruction, he hopes that the fine of Rs. 50 will not be imposed. The Managers think that there was no good reason for Mr. Trafford being misled. In the previous case the Secretary in acknowledging the report of the child's birth asked in the usual way for the Christian name. They would recommend that the fine be not remitted.

IV. The Managers have notified that the case of Mrs. Morris, formerly Mrs. Drew, will be brought forward for discussion at this Meeting. Mrs. Morris, on applying to the Managers to be allowed to bequeath £ 50 per annum to her sole surviving daughter by her husband, the late Mr. Drew, without entailing a reduction in the pension of £ 100 allowed to her daughter from the Fund, a special ground for the application being her daughter's unsoundness of mind, was informed that under the old Rules Article 24 was a bar to her request being granted; but that if a satisfactory medical certificate of her daughter's mental infirmity were supplied, the Managers, under the special circumstances of the case, would be prepared to recommend her petition to a General Meeting. Mrs. Morris has submitted the certificate of the family medical attendant, showing that her daughter was placed 30 years ago in an asylum, and has since that time and until recently been under restraint; that she is still suffering from mental infirmity, which renders her unable to maintain herself; and that the expense of her care and maintenance are necessarily great.

V. The Managers have received the following answer to their letter addressed to the Secretary, Home Department, regarding the admission of natives in India to appointments hitherto held by subscribers to the Fund:—

No. 1238.

FROM

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ.,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department,

TO

THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Simla, the 27th July 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 9th ultimo, No. 213, I am directed to forward the papers marginally noted for the information of the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund.

Letter from Messrs J. O'Kinealy, W. M. Souttar and W. Verner, dated 12th March 1875, and enclosed memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 68, dated 27th May 1875.
Letter to Messrs. J. O'Kinealy, W. M. Souttar and W. Verner, No. 1162, dated 14th July 1875.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) T. C. PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 68.

India Office, London A, 27th May 1875.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

1. The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated the 25th of March, No. 19 of 1875, transmitting a memorial by certain Members of the Bengal Civil Service, on the subject of the proposed admission, under Section 6 of the 33 Vic., Chapter 3, of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council.

2. On this memorial I have to observe that when the pleasure of Parliament has once been declared on a matter of Indian administration, the action of the Indian Government in both its branches becomes simply ministerial, and thus an imperative duty has been thrown on the Secretary of State in Council and on the Government of India to frame rules under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3; at the same time I have no reason whatever to suppose, and I should myself be sorry to think, that Parliament intended by these provisions to inflict any material injury on the interests of the distinguished Service to which the memorialists belong. On the contrary, the enactment to which they call my attention may have the effect of putting an end to much cavil and complaint.

3. The memorialists must be aware that great and remarkable as have been the service rendered to the State by the privileged body of which they are Members, yet there has always existed a feeling that the position of that body was in some degree antagonistic to what many regarded as the just claims of natives of proved merit. I trust that they will, on reflection, consider that the measure passed by Parliament was as little hostile to their interests as a due appreciation of conflicting claims could permit, and that in effect their position will be strengthened by its enactment. The Rules which have received my sanction secure that position by sufficient safe-guards, and I believe the practical result will be that the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, otherwise than by competition, will not affect in any material degree the interests of the existing Members of the Bengal Civil Service. The interests of future Members may be further guarded by a proper adjustment of the number of appointments thrown open to public competition.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

VI. The Managers have received a communication No. 4377, dated 28th October 1875, from the Government of India, Financial Department, and with it a despatch No. 391, dated 28th October 1875, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

It will be seen—

First.—That the Government announce they have only undertaken to subsidise, or, in other words, to grant a favorable rate of interest to that portion of the assets which is said to represent the liabilities of the original Fund.

Second.—That a favorable rate of exchange will be given to the privileged branch of the Fund only.

Third.—That the support of Government to the Fund is during pleasure.

In reply, the Managers have addressed the Government of India, and requested that the Secretary of State's final decision on the despatch of Government be deferred so as to allow the Managers to forward an expression of their views on the subject. The correspondence has been circulated to the Service.

VII. Having regard to the notification which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th November last, No. 2519, exempting travelling allowance generally from deduction towards annuity, the Managers desire to exempt the travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per day from contribution to the Civil Fund.

VIII. The Managers have heard from the Agents that the first portion of the statistical tables prepared by the Actuary has been despatched, and that the second instalment will speedily follow, and after that the report. They will, on receipt of the whole, cause printed copies to be sent to all subscribers.

IX. The accounts of the past year 1874-75 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1874-75.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Balance, 1st April 1874	30,27,805 10 9	28,93,765 5 9
„ Interest	2,75,312 15 1	1,50,594 1 11
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,65,603 11 7	2,07,365 4 10
„ Payment by an Annuitant in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 12,500	226 6 4	.....
„ Ditto ditto in England ditto ditto ditto	3,991 0 8	.....
„ Composition payment by three Annuitants in India	4,047 14 8	1,164 10 2
„ Ditto ditto by four in England	.....	2,258 0 8
„ Contributions by Annuitants in India	7,787 15 10	7,515 0 5
„ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough	11,738 1 5	9,969 5 11
„ Fine from 10 Subscribers including 6 for unequal age at marriage... ...	.....	3,256 7 0
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	16,850 15 7	4,752 13 6
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those Subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny	28,213 8 8	7,957 10 8
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,404 0 0	396 0 0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000 0 0	.....
	36,67,982 4 7	32,88,994 12 10
DEDUCT—		
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds—		
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. B. Taylor, widow and one daughter of B. Taylor (Annuitant)	23,912 7 4	8,242 9 4
„ Ditto of four daughters and one son of F. J. Alexander ...	34,998 2 1	12,877 5 2
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. LeP. Wynne and one daughter	28,971 8 8	11,211 11 8
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. J. Rivett-Carnac and two sons	31,458 0 5	11,120 15 4
„ Ditto of Mrs. D. J. McNeile, one daughter and two sons ...	40,922 3 8	15,449 9 5
„ Ditto of Mrs. C. H. Lushington, widow, four daughters and one son of C. H. Lushington (Annuitant)	53,526 5 3	18,984 4 2
„ Ditto of Mrs. J. Ward and one daughter	30,925 7 0	11,774 0 5
„ Ditto of Mrs. E. Macnaghten, two daughters and three sons ...	52,010 5 2	18,745 8 3
„ Interest thereon...	13,091 12 2	2,994 13 7
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,213 8 8	7,957 10 8
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions	2,244 14 9	1,627 8 2
„ Establishment, &c.	8,337 10 8	2,351 9 7
„ Printing charges	512 13 7	144 10 5
	3,49,125 3 5	1,23,482 4 2
Balance, 31st March 1875, Rs. ...	33,18,857 1 2	31,65,512 8 8
APPROPIATED FUNDS.		
By Balance, 1st April 1874	46,49,095 3 6	12,61,758 1 0
„ Interest	3,59,947 4 4	63,281 4 0
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above eight families within the year	2,96,724 7 7	1,08,805 15 9
„ Interest thereon	13,091 12 2	2,994 13 7
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,213 8 8	7,957 10 8
	53,47,072 4 3	14,44,397 13 0
DEDUCT—		
To Pensions paid in England under old Rules	1,86,200 0 0	.....
„ Ditto ditto under new Rules	4,32,325 0 10	1,41,631 7 10
„ Ditto in India under new Rules	18,326 3 3	5,168 14 9
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	16,850 15 7	4,752 13 6
	6,53,702 3 8	1,51,553 4 1
Balance, 31st March 1875, Rs. ...	46,93,370 0 7	12,92,844 8 11
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1865, Rs. ...	80,12,227 1 9	44,58,357 1 7

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. ...	70,80,880	12	3
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested) ...	9,31,346	5	6
Ditto at 5 per cent.	44,58,357	1	7
TOTAL, Rs. ...	1,24,70,584	3	4

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1874 ...	... 1,18,32,424	5	0
Balance, 31st March 1875 ...	... 1,24,70,584	3	4
INCREASE, Rs. ...	6,38,159	14	4

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
26th January 1876.

E. E.
W. H. VERNER,
Offg. Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by *Mr. R. Taylor*, seconded by *Mr. C. J. Lyall*, and carried "that the proceedings of the Managers in admitting to the benefits of the Fund the families of the late Mr. S. Wauchope, Mr. W. G. Young, Mr. E. Montagu, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. S. S. Brown, Mr. H. C. Tucker and Mr. W. J. H. Money, be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. D. Fitzpatrick*, seconded by *Mr. R. Taylor*, and carried "that the Managers' recommendation in the case of Mrs. Belli's application be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. H. Bell*, and carried "that the fine imposed upon Mr. Trafford be not remitted."

Proposed by *Mr. W. M. Souttar*, seconded by *Mr. A. P. MacDonnell*, and carried "that Mrs. Morris, formerly Mrs. Drew, be allowed on special ground to bequeath to her daughter £50 per annum without entailing a reduction in the pension allowed from the Fund."

Proposed by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, seconded by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, and carried "that the Managers be desired to prepare and circulate in a popular form, a complete note explaining the facts of the case under discussion, and showing how far the Managers differ from the opinions expressed by the Government of India in the despatch of the 28th October 1875, "and that at the time of circulation the Managers shall call a Special General Meeting to consider the plan of action to be adopted."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. W. H. Grimley*, and carried "that this meeting approve of the travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per day being exempted from contribution to the Civil Fund."

The accounts were approved.

The following gentlemen were appointed Managers for the ensuing year :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. C. T. Buckland, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDonell, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, and Mr. W. M. Souttar.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

W. F. McDONELL,
Chairman.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 26th January 1876.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In the Sub-Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan five Government Securities belonging to me :—

1 Note No. 033134 } of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May
325379 } 1865, for Rs. 2,000.
1 Ditto 032989 of do. do. for Rs. 500.
1 Ditto 035850 } of the 4 per cent loan of 1st Feb-
3105 } ruary 1843, for Rs. 500.
1 Ditto 035851 } of do. do. for Rs. 1,000.
13612 }
1 Ditto 029381 } of the 4 per cent. loan of 30th June
27855 } 1854, for Rs. 1,000.

DEJOPROSUNNO SIRKER.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 037506 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally purchased by the Bank of Bengal, Akyab, and last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

COMUL CHURN ENDRO.

Stolen

At Morar, in February 1867, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, Compt. No. 10927 of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Rs. 500.

M. JOHNSTONE.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

KURSEONG AND TERAI TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 4th March 1876, at one o'clock P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Saturday, the 4th March, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the same day, to consider the financial position of the Company, and to pass such resolutions as may be necessary to authorize the Directors to borrow money for working expenses against a mortgage of the Estates or to voluntarily wind up the Company.

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co.,

Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1876.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

In the Sub-Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan five Government Securities belonging to me:—

1 Note No. 033134 / 325379 } of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 2,000.
1 Ditto 032989 of do. do. for Rs. 500.
1 Ditto 035850 / 3105 } of the 4 per cent loan of 1st February 1843, for Rs. 500.
1 Ditto 035851 / 13612 } of do. do. for Rs. 1,000.
1 Ditto 029381 / 27855 } of the 4 per cent. loan of 30th June 1854, for Rs. 1,000.

DEJOPROSUNNO SIRKER.

Stolen

At Morar, in February 1867, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, Compt. No. 10927 of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Rs. 500.

M. JOHNSTONE.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

For Sale, to the highest bidder, on the 12*th April* 1876, *at the Office of the* BURMAH COMPANY "LIMITED", *unless previously disposed of by private contract—*

The following valuable properties on account of the Burmah Company "Limited", in liquidation:—

At Dawbong, Poozondoung Creek.

1*st.*—The *Rice* and *Timber* yard, situated on Extra Suburban Allotment, 1st class, No. 4, measuring 7 acres, 12 annas and 8 pie or thereby, having commodious rice sheds and other buildings, possessing several tanks, a creek and dock for timber.

2*nd.*—Six cargo boats, a gig, in complete order. A number of winnowing machines, cutch presses, anchors and buoys, teak boards for cutch boxes, measuring baskets, iron tanks, wooden oil vats and tubs, tarpaulins, &c., &c., &c., as per inventory to be seen at the Office of the Burmah Company "Limited."

At Dallah.

The ship-building and timber yard, allotment No. 2, measuring 12 acres and 12 annas or thereby, well suited for timber, having a large creek and dock.

In the Syriam township, on the Eastern Bank of the Rangoon River, opposite the Bassein Creek—

Two adjoining parcels of land held under the Waste Lands Rule, No. 154 of the 30th March 1865, class No. 2, *viz.*—

1*st.*—Grant dated 15th November 1866, for 2,103 acres, 8 annas, 4 pie or thereby, of land situated near the village of Phalan, Yoon Circle.

2*nd.*—Grant dated 15th November 1866, for 433 acres, 7 annas, 4 pie or thereby, of land situated near the village of Theelawah, Thamlyin Circle.

The lands are partially under cultivation by Burmans paying Rs. 1-12 per acre. The rent-roll for the season 1875-76 amounted to 256 acres, 15 annas 1 pie, paying Rs. 449-10-0.

In the Circle of Pegu, township of Pegu, on both banks of the Kayazoo Canal—

Three parcels of land held under the Waste Lands Rule, No. 154 of the 30th March 1865, class No. 4, namely—

1*st.*—Grant dated 7th September 1866 for 5,182 acres, 6 annas or thereby, of land situated in and near the village of Thataynah, having three lines of sheds sufficient to accommodate 500 coolies, two raised sheds for 1,000 head of cattle, cart shed, six houses for overseers, &c., a large bungalow for the manager, stabling, godowns, out-offices, servants' houses, &c., &c., possessing several tanks and wells, carts, agricultural implements, &c., sufficient for 500 men, cattle, ponies, &c., as per inventory to be seen at the Office of the Burmah Company "Limited".

This Grant is leased for 5 years at the following rates:—

For 1876-77	...	Rs. 6,000
„ 1877-78	...	„ 8,000
„ 1878-79	...	„ 10,000
„ 1879-80	...	„ 12,000
„ 1880-81	...	„ 14,000

2*nd.*—Grant dated 7th September 1866, for 1,117 acres, 2 annas and 4 pie, or thereby, of land situated in and near the village of *Kaylatha*, having two lines of sheds sufficient to accommodate 50 coolies and 80 head of cattle, a manager's bungalow, and possessing several good tanks.

The lands are partially under cultivation by Burmans, paying Rs. 2-8 per acre. The rent-roll for the season 1875-76 amounted to 160 acres, paying Rs. 400.

3*rd.*—Grant dated 7th September 1866, for 1,531 acres, 8 annas 4 pie, or thereby, of land situated in and near the village of *Minhua*. The lands are partially under cultivation by

Burmans, paying Rs. 1-8 per acre. The rent-roll for the season 1875-76 amounted to 333 acres, 15 annas 4 pie, paying Rs. 499-10-9.

In the circle of Zanganeing, township of Zanganeing, on the western bank of the Pegu River —Two adjoining parcels of land held under the Waste Lands Rule No. 154 of the 30th March 1865, class No. 1, namely—

1*st.*—Grant dated 6th September 1866, for 9,543 acres, 1 annas or thereby, situated in and near the village of *Kyick Dagon*, with the crops now growing, and of which details will be found at the Office of the Burmah Company, Limited; several lines of sheds sufficient to accommodate 100 coolies, two large sheds for curing tobacco with materials for the construction of two more houses for overseers and a bungalow for the manager. Agricultural implements for 100 men, as per inventory to be seen at the Office of the Burmah Company, Limited. The lands have been partially cultivated by the Company, and there is besides some cultivated by Burmans, as per rent-roll for 1876, to be seen on application.

2*nd.*—Grant dated 7th September 1866, for 9,775 acres, 15 annas and 1 pie, or thereby, situated in and near the village of *Letpanghoon*. A small portion of this grant is being cultivated by Burmans, as per rent-roll for 1876, to be seen on application.

Possession to be given on execution of conveyance, and cost of transfer to be borne by purchaser as customary.

The Waste Lands Rules referred to above are as follows:—

Revised Rules.

The Waste Lands in the Province of British Burmah shall be classed as follows, and being the property of the State, the local Revenue Officers are, subject to the confirmation and orders of the Governor General in Council, hereby authorized to give grants of the same to all persons rent-free, and liable to future assessment for the periods and at the rates specified underneath. No deduction will be made on account of sites of houses, water-courses, roads, and so forth.

Class.	Description of jungle land.	Duration of tenure free.	Rates of future assessment and duration thereof.			
			4 annas per acre.	8 annas per acre.	12 annas per acre.	Total.
		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1	Forest jungle on hills ...	32	8	8	16	64
2	Forest on plains, including mangrove and other trees, jungle in swamp	24	6	6	12	48
3	Bush jungle, all kinds, every where ...	16	4	4	8	32
4	Reed and long grass jungle	8	2	2	4	16
5	Short grass jungle and fallow land ...	4	1	1	2	8

On the expiration of the complete term of years of each grant, as above set forth, it shall be at the option of the grantee to demand a settlement of the land revenue of his grant in perpetuity at the rate of one rupee and a half for each acre, per annum, payable to Government, and such payment shall be the maximum rate payable for ever, as land revenue for such grant.

L. HERNANDEZ,
for *The Burmah Company "Ld."*

RANGOON,
the 19th February 1876.

KURSEONG AND TERAI TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 4th March 1876, at one o'clock P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Saturday, the 4th March, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the same day, to consider the financial position of the Company, and to pass such resolutions as may be necessary to authorize the Directors to borrow money for working expenses against a mortgage of the Estates or to voluntarily wind up the Company.

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1876.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, (three marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

* No. 036843	for Rs.	2,000
* No. 036844	„	500
* No. 042725	„	500
No. 031866	„	1,000
No. 031867	„	1,000

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta,
No. 1, Bankshall Street.

Stolen

At Morar, in February 1867, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, Compt. No. 10927 of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Rs. 500.

M. JOHNSTONE.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, (three marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

* No. 036843	for Rs.	2,000
* No. 036844	„	500
* No. 042725	„	500
No. 031866	„	1,000
No. 031867	„	1,000

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta,
No. 1, Bankshall Street.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 8265, of the five per cent. Public Works of 12th March 1855, for Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Rai Jankipershad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

RAI JANKIPERSHAD,
Nagpur, Sitabuldi.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, (three marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor:—

* No. 036843	for Rs.	2,000
* No. 036844	„	500
* No. 042725	„	500
No. 031866	„	1,000
No. 031867	„	1,000

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta,
No. 1, *Bankshall Street.*

Destroyed by white-ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. 035154, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, of 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of Meeheer Lall Samunto, has been destroyed by white-ants.

MEEHEER LALL SAMUNTO.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

SUDDEA TEA COMPANY, "Limited."

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 5th April, at 5 P. M., at the office of the undersigned, No. 1, Fairlie Place.

NICOL FLEMING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
22*nd March* 1876.

[India.]

(Final Notice to Creditors and others.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACTS 1872 1873 AND 1875.

1. All persons in India having policies or other contracts of which proof has not yet been admitted in this Arbitration are to take notice that an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of 1875 under which all claims not brought in by a fixed day will be absolutely barred.
2. All persons aforesaid are further to take notice that the following Order has been made by the Arbitrator under the authority of that Act.

Friday, the 17*th day of December* 1875.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACTS 1872 1873 AND 1875.

I FRANCIS SAVAGE REILLY the Arbitrator appointed under the above-mentioned Acts do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The 31st day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall as regards the Australian Colonies and India be the day on which all claims arising on policies or otherwise in this Arbitration not brought in and proved shall be barred and as regards those Colonies and India all claims so arising not brought in and proved before or on that day shall be and are hereby absolutely barred accordingly.

FRANCIS S. REILLY.

THOMAS PRESTON,
Secretary.

3. Therefore all persons who have not established their claims should at once bring in the same to us addressed to our Attornies Messrs. GRINDLAY and COMPANY *Calcutta* or Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and COMPANY *Bombay*.

Dated this 1st day of January 1876.

By order of the Arbitrator,

S. LOWELL PRICE
JNO. YOUNG
Joint Official Liquidator in the European Assurance Society Arbitration.

3 WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS
VICTORIA STREET
LONDON S. W.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{001886}{4040}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, last endorsed to Francis I. Palmer, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

FRANCIS INGRAM PALMER, R. N.,
Comdg. Indian Govt.
Ironclad 'Magdala,' Bombay.

Stolen.

Government Promissory Notes No. 014423 of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, and No. 014326 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the undersigned, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application made for the issue of duplicates in favor of

HURRIS CHUNDER GHUTTUCK,
Konenugger.

Destroyed by white-ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. 035154, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, of 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of Meeheer Lall Samunto, has been destroyed by white-ants.

MEEHEER LALL SAMUNTO.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry Kinnaird York in our firm ceased on this date.

BIRD & CO.

CALCUTTA, *The 31st March* 1876.

SUDDEA TEA COMPANY, "Limited."

The Annual General Meeting will be held on **Wednesday, 5th April, at 5 P. M., at the office of the undersigned, No. 1, Fairlie Place.**

NICOL FLEMING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA, *22nd March* 1876.

[India.]

(Final Notice to Creditors and others.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION ACTS 1872 1873 AND 1875.

1. All persons in India having policies or other contracts of which proof has not yet been admitted in this Arbitration are to take notice that an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of 1875 under which all claims not brought in by a fixed day will be absolutely barred.
2. All persons aforesaid are further to take notice that the following Order has been made by the Arbitrator under the authority of that Act.

Friday, the 17th day of December 1875.

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I FRANCIS SAVAGE REILLY the Arbitrator appointed under the above-mentioned Acts do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The 31st day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall as regards the Australian Colonies and India be the day on which all claims arising on policies or otherwise in this Arbitration not brought in and proved shall be barred and as regards those Colonies and India all claims so arising not brought in and proved before or on that day shall be and are hereby absolutely barred accordingly.

FRANCIS S. REILLY.

THOMAS PRESTON,
Secretary.

3. Therefore all persons who have not established their claims should at once bring in the same to us addressed to our Attornies Messrs. GRINDLAY and COMPANY *Calcutta* or Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and COMPANY *Bombay*.

Dated this 1st day of January 1876.

By order of the Arbitrator,

S. LOWELL PRICE, JNO. YOUNG — *Joint Official Liquidator in the European Assurance Society Arbitration.*

3 WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS VICTORIA STREET LONDON S. W.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{001888}{4040}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, last endorsed to Francis I. Palmer, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

FRANCIS INGRAM PALMER, R. N.,
Comdg. Indian Govt. Ironclad 'Magdala,' Bombay.

Stolen.

Government Promissory Notes No. 014423 of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, and No. 014326 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the undersigned, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application made for the issue of duplicates in favor of

HURRIS CHUNDER GHUTTUCK,
Konenugger.

Destroyed by white-ants.

The Government Promissory Note No. 035154, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, of 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of Meeheer Lall Samunto, has been destroyed by white-ants.

MEEHEER LALL SAMUNTO.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{001856}{4010}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, last endorsed to Francis I. Palmer, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

FRANCIS INGRAM PALMER, R. N.,
Comdg. Indian Govt. Ironclad 'Magdala,' Bombay.

Stolen.

Government Promissory Notes No. 014423 of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000, and No. 014326 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the undersigned, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application made for the issue of duplicates in favor of

HURRIS CHUNDER GHUTTUCK,
Konenugger.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

A four per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{064201}{063320}$ of 1865, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 25,000, standing in the name of my client Sah Faqir Chand. Interest realized by me for 2lst half year up to 31st October 1875, from the Patna Treasury. A reward of Rs. 100 will be given to him who may give such information that may lead to the discovery of the paper.

JAYANÁRÁYANA VÁJAPAJI.
Attorney for Sah Faqir Chand.

PATNA CITY,
The 3rd April 1876.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 060464 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, No. 059217 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 900, No. 060053 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Octavius Steel, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

OCTAVIUS STEEL,
14, *Old Court House Street.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Alexander Robb Cox and Robert Steel, trading in Calcutta under the style or firm of Cox, Steel & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent as on and from 31st December 1875.

Dated this 21st day of April 1876.

Referring to the foregoing, I beg to give notice that in consequence of the retirement of my senior partner, Mr. A. R. Cox, the business hitherto conducted by the firm of Cox, Steel & Co. will be carried on in future by me under the style of R. Steel & Co.

Mr. Chas. Cowpar will sign the firm per procuration.

CALCUTTA, 21*st April* 1876. } ROBERT STEEL.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

A four per cent. Government Promissory Note No. ~~064491~~ 059320 of 1865, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 25,000, standing in the name of my client Sah Faqir Chand. Interest realized by me for 21st half year up to 31st October 1875, from the Patna Treasury. A reward of Rs. 100 will be given to him who may give such information that may lead to the discovery of the paper.

JAYANÁRÁYANA VÁJAPAJI.
Attorney for Sah Faqir Chand.

PATNA CITY, *The 3rd April* 1876. }

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 28808 of 1854-55 of the 4 per cent. loan of the 30th June 1854 for Company's Rupees 500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madras, and No. 1873 of 8739 of 1854-55 of the 5 per cent. Public Works Loan of the 12th March 1855 for Company's Rupees 1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Pemabhoy Hemchund and respectively last standing in the name of M. Iyahsawmy Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the proprietor.

M. I. KRISTNASAWMY MOODELLIAR,
Administrator to the Estate of the said M. Iyahsawmy Moodelliar, deceased and residing at No. 145, *Mint Street, Black Town.*

MADRAS, 8*th April* 1876. }

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 060464 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, No. 059217 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 900, No. 060053 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Octavius Steel, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

OCTAVIUS STEEL,
14, *Old Court House Street.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the late Henry Stainforth, a retired Member of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, formerly of Ranchee, in the Province of Chota Nagpore, should send the particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of August next, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the Estate will be distributed amongst the persons entitled to them.

BERNERS, SANDERSON & UPTON,
Solicitors for the Executors.

The 22nd April 1876.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

A four per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{064591}{083320}$ of 1865, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 25,000, standing in the name of my client Sah Faqir Chand. Interest realized by me for 21st half year up to 31st October 1875, from the Patna Treasury. A reward of Rs. 100 will be given to him who may give such information that may lead to the discovery of the paper.

JAYANÁRÁYANA VÁJAPAJI.
Attorney for Sah Faqir Chand.

PATNA CITY,
The 3rd April 1876.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 28808 of 1854-55 of the 4 per cent. loan of the 30th June 1854 for Company's Rupees 500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madras, and No. 1873 of 8739 of 1854-55 of the 5 per cent. Public Works Loan of the 12th March 1855 for Company's Rupees 1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Pemabhoy Hemchund and respectively last standing in the name of M. Iyahsawmy Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the proprietor.

M. I. KRISTNASAWMY MOODELLIAR,
Administrator to the Estate of the said M. Iyahsawmy Moodelliar, deceased and residing at No. 145, Mint Street, Black Town.

MADRAS,
8th April 1876.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 060464 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 500, No. 059217 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 900, No. 060053 of the 4 per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Octavius Steel, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

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14, *Old Court House Street.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1875, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1874.

Particulars.	In the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1875.	In the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government books at the end of the previous quarter ...	48,29,835 8 3	45,06,443 11 8	3,23,391 12 7	...
ADD RECEIPTS.				
Subscriptions from August to October in the Widows' Fund	92,103 8 3	85,873 2 0	6,230 6 3	...
Subscriptions from August to October in the Children's Fund	62,176 3 3	57,867 9 3	4,308 10 0	...
Fees from August to October	527 5 0	445 8 0	81 13 0	...
Interest on Reserve Fund (C. F.) by a transfer to debit of one subscriber	93 0 0	132 12 0	...	39 12 0
Divisible surplus (C. F.) by a transfer to debit of one subscriber	39 12 0	179 4 0	...	139 8 0
TOTAL ...	1,54,939 12 6	1,44,498 3 3	10,620 13 3	179 4 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	49,84,775 4 9	46,50,941 14 11	*3,34,012 9 10	179 4 0
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	51,377 6 9	44,518 9 8	6,858 13 1	...
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Children's Fund	35,143 2 1	30,092 4 7	5,050 13 6	...
Cost of establishment, including office rent and contingencies	11,103 4 10	9,561 12 11	1,541 7 11	...
Interest on Reserve Fund (C. F.) by a credit to a subscriber's account	302 4 0	...	302 4 0	...
Divisible surplus (C. F.) by a credit to a subscriber's account	142 8 0	1 8 0	141 0 0	...
TOTAL PAYMENTS ...	98,068 9 8	84,174 3 2	13,894 6 6	...
Net balance in favor of the Fund exclusive of interest upon capital	48,86,706 11 1	45,66,767 11 9	†3,20,118 3 4	179 4 9
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers over five years' standing	26,336 13 0	23,601 15 0	2,734 14 0	...
Proportion of divisible surplus as per votes of subscribers	20,599 8 0	17,710 14 0	2,888 10 0	...
TOTAL ...	46,936 5 0	41,312 13 0	5,623 8 0	...

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,172	767	1,092	721	80	66		
Ditto incumbents	263	390	238	348	25	42		
Ditto subscribers sharing in interest on Reserve Fund	635	423	586	421	49	2		
Ditto subscribers sharing in divisible surplus	823	657	747	519	76	138		

* Net increase ... Rs. 3,33,833 5 10

† Net increase ... Rs. 3,19,938 15 4

E. E.

H. ANDREWS, *Accountant and Collector.*

E. W. KELLNER, G. W. MACLEOD, } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

FUND OFFICE, *The 8th April* 1876.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 28808 of 1854-55 of the 4 per cent. loan of the 30th June 1854 for Company's Rupees 500 (five hundred), originally standing in the name of the Municipal Commissioner for the town of Madras and No. 1873 of 8739 of 1854-55 of the 5 per cent. Public Works Loan of the 12th March 1855 for Company's Rupees 1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Pemabhoy Hemchund and respectively last standing in the name of M. Iyahsawmy Moodelliar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the proprietor.

M. I. KRISTNASAWMY MOODELLIAR,
Administrator to the Estate of the said M. Iyahsawmy Moodelliar, deceased and residing at No. 145, Mint Street, Black Town.

MADRAS,
8th April 1876.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th July next, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Managers,

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 3rd May 1876. J. O'KINEALY, *Offg. Secy.*

TRADE MARKS.

Whereas our Clients, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Merchants of Calcutta, Manchester, and other places, have recently purchased from Messrs. Argenti, Schilizzi & Co., Merchants, of Manchester aforesaid, all their Trade Marks, Stamps, Headings, Devices, and Tickets, used in connection with their Manchester business, and the same have been duly assigned to the said Messrs. Ralli Brothers, by Deed, dated the 24th day of December 1875:

Notice is hereby given that legal proceedings will be taken against any person or persons directly or indirectly using, copying, or colourably imitating any of such Trade Marks, Stamps, Headings, Devices or Tickets.

By Order;

BERNERS, SANDERSON & UPTON,
5, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA;
The 15th May 1876. *Solicitors.*

Estate JOHN WATKINS, deceased.

NOTICE.—Certain properties, belonging to Mr. John Watkins, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, on special duty, Assam Railway Extension, a British-born subject, who died at this Station on the 7th instant, are under the custody of this Court, and will be made over to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

POORNANUND BORGOAH,
Extra Asst. Commr., in Charge of Depy. Commr.'s Office.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, GOALPARA;
The 11th May 1876.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate JOHN WATKINS, deceased.

NOTICE.—Certain properties, belonging to Mr. John Watkins, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, on special duty, Assam Railway Extension, a British-born subject, who died at this Station on the 7th instant, are under the custody of this Court, and will be made over to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

POORNANUND BOROOAH,
Extra Asst. Commr., in Charge of Depy. Commr.'s Office.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, GOALPARA;
The 11th May 1876.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate JOHN WATKINS, deceased.

NOTICE.—Certain properties, belonging to Mr. John Watkins, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, on special duty, Assam Railway Extension, a British-born subject, who died at this Station on the 7th instant, are under the custody of this Court, and will be made over to any party legally entitled to receive the same.

POORNANUND BOROOAH,
Extra Asst. Commr., in Charge of Depy. Commr.'s Office.

DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, GOALPARA; *The 11th May* 1876.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

(In the Goods of GEORGE JAMES HERVEY GLINN, C. E., deceased.)

Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866, Section 42, all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the above Estate are required on or before the first day of August next to send a statement of their claims to the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab. After that date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate to the persons entitled to the same, having regard only to those claims of which he has received notice.

JOSEPH L. GALLOT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Upper Sind District,
I. V. S. Ry., Sukkur, Sind.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL,—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, *and of the Cossipore Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.*

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the above matter, dated the 8th day of June 1876, on the petition of Issur Chunder Sen, of Colootollah in Calcutta, a shareholder in and contributory of the above-named Company—It was ordered amongst other things that the said Cossipore Hydraulic Pressing Company Limited be wound up by the said Court, under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and Charles Thomas Davis, Chief Clerk of the said High Court, Original Side, was thereby appointed Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

C. F. PITTAR,
Attorney for the said Issur Chunder Sein.

No. 7, Council House Street.

NOTICE.

(In the Goods of GEORGE JAMES HERVEY GLINN, C. E., deceased.)

Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866, Section 42, all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the above Estate are required on or before the [illegible] day of August next to send a statement of their claims to the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab. After that date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate to the persons entitled to the same, having regard only to those claims of which he has received notice.

JOSEPH L. GALLOT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Upper Sind District, I. V. S. Ry., Sukkur, Sind.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1876, *compared with the corresponding quarter of the year* 1874-75.

Particulars.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1876.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books at the end of the previous quarter ...	[illegible] 11 1	45,66,767 11 9	3,19,938 15 4	...
Add Receipts.				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	93,644 9 3	84,827 1 9	8,817 7 6	...
Subscriptions from November to January in the Children's Fund	63,972 0 3	57,474 0 3	6,498 0 0	...
Entrance fees, &c., from November to January in the Children's Fund	854 0 0	631 12 0	222 4 0	...
Total Receipts ...	1,58,470 9 6	1,42,932 14 0	15,537 11 6	...
Grand Total ...	50,45,177 4 7	47,09,700 9 9	3,35,476 10 10	...
Deduct Payments.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	51,744 12 0	47,343 4 9	4,401 7 3	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	35,584 0 8	31,324 7 2	4,259 9 6	...
Cost of establishment, including office-rent and contingencies	12,422 6 2	9,951 0 1	2,471 6 1	...
Interest on Reserve Fund (C. F.) by a credit to a subscriber	189 11 0	...	189 11 0	...
Divisible Surplus Fund (C. F.) by a credit to a subscriber	187 12 0	...	187 12 0	...
Divisible Surplus Fund (W. F.) by a credit to a subscriber	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...
Total Payments ...	1,00,137 9 10	88,618 12 0	11,518 13 10	...
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	49,45,039 10 9	46,21,081 13 9	3,23,957 13 0	...
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers	26,336 13 0	23,601 15 0	2,734 14 0	...
Proportion of interest on Divisible Surplus ...	20,599 8 0	17,710 14 0	2,888 10 0	...
Total ...	46,936 5 0	41,312 13 0	5,623 8 0	...

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,201	[illegible]	[illegible]	734	99	70	... ...
Ditto incumbents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	49	... ...
Ditto subscribers sharing in interest on Reserve Fund	635	423	586	421	49	2	... ...
Ditto [illegible]	823	657	747	519	76	138	... ...

H. ANDREWS, E. W. KELLNER, *E. E.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876. { Register No. 33.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1876, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1874-75.

Particulars.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1876.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books at the end of the previous quarter ...	[illegible] 11 1	45,66,787 11 9	3,19,388 15 4	...
Add Receipts.				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	93,644 9 3	84,827 1 9	8,817 7 6	...
Subscriptions from November to January in the Children's Fund	63,972 0 3	57,474 0 3	6,498 0 0	...
Entrance fees, &c., from November to January in the Children's Fund	854 0 0	631 12 0	222 4 0	...
Total Receipts ...	1,58,470 9 6	1,42,932 14 0	15,537 11 6	...
Grand Total ...	50,45,177 4 7	47,09,700 9 9	3,35,476 10 10	...
Deduct Payments.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	51,744 12 0	47,343 4 9	4,401 7 3	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	35,584 0 8	31,324 7 2	4,259 9 6	...
Cost of establishment, including office-rent and contingencies	12,422 6 2	9,951 0 1	2,471 6 1	...
Interest on Reserve Fund (C. F.) by a credit to a subscriber	189 11 0	...	189 11 0	...
Divisible Surplus Fund (C. F.) by a credit to a subscriber	187 12 0	...	187 12 0	...
Divisible Surplus Fund (W. F.) by a credit to a subscriber	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...
Total Payments ...	1,00,137 9 10	88,618 12 0	11,518 13 10	...
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	49,45,039 10 9	46,21,081 13 9	3,23,957 13 0	...
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers	26,336 13 0	23,601 15 0	2,734 14 0	...
Proportion of interest on Divisible Surplus ...	20,599 8 0	17,710 14 0	2,888 10 0	...
Total ...	46,936 5 0	41,312 13 0	5,623 8 0	...

	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1876.		In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1875.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,201	804	1,202	734	[illegible]	70	...	...
Ditto incumbents	268	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	...	...
Ditto subscribers sharing in interest on Reserve Fund	635	423	586	421	49	2	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing in interest on Divisible Surplus	823	657	747	519	76	138	...	...

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

Fund Office,
The 13th June 1876.

E. E.
E. W. KELLNER, } *Auditors.*
G. W. MACLEOD, }

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. EYLAND,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes received on the questions submitted in the Circular No. 2, dated 15th April 1876.

SUBJECT.	For	Against.
I.—To divide Rs. 59,730 in the Widows' Branch during the year 1876-77 amongst qualified members of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 years' standing, as proposed in paragraph 9.	763	21
II.—To divide Rs. 31,387 in the Children's Branch amongst members of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 years' standing, as proposed in paragraph 9.	717	22

The rates of subscription notified for the current year will accordingly remain in force.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 15th June 1876.

NOTICE.

(In the Goods of GEORGE JAMES HERVEY GLINN, C. E., deceased.)

Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866, Section 42, all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the above Estate are required on or before the first day of August next to send a statement of their claims to the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab. After that date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate to the persons entitled to the same, having regard only to those claims of which he has received notice.

JOSEPH L. GALLOT, *M. Inst. C. E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Upper Sind District, I. V. S. Ry., Sukkur, Sind.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note, No. 39615 of 1856-57, for rupees three thousand, issued in favour of the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Rajah Gajendronarain Roy is applying to the Government of India for payment.

M. T. PEARSON,
Solicitor.

Dated 16th June 1876.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th December 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI OF 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those degrees were declared to apply to degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant academical degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer honorary degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any academical degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such degree:

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such degree.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Repeal of Acts.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made and framed under this Act.

Saving of existing licenses and rules.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph:

"Telegraph."

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

"Telegraph officer."

"Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

"Message."

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

4. Within British India, the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Proviso as to licenses.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

15. Whoever, intending—

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

(*a*) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to prevent transmission,

(*b*) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to tap,

(*c*) to commit mischief,

to commit mischief.

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

17. Any telegraph officer who

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

For divulging purport of signals.

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For misconduct.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit, any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1876.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.
1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
Saving of existing licenses and rules.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

4. Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.
Proviso as to licenses.
5. Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.
6. Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.
7. Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.
8. Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,
and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.
9. Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.
11. For using or working such telegraphs.
12. For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.
13. For intruding into signal-room, &c.
14. For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.
15. For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent to prevent transmission, to tap, or to commit mischief.
Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.
16. Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.
17. Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.
For intercepting or divulging messages.
For divulging purport of signals.
18. For offering bribes to telegraph officers.
19. For misconduct.
20. For sending messages without payment to Government.
21. For sending fabricated messages.
22. For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.
23. For abetment of and attempts to commit offences.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Repeal of Acts.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made, and framed under this Act.

Saving of existing licenses and rules.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph:

"Telegraph."

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

"Telegraph officer."

"Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

"Message."

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

4. Within British India the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Proviso as to licenses.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject, shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of

For using or working such telegraphs.

sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

15. Whoever, intending—

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

(*a*) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to prevent transmission,

(*b*) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to tap,

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damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director-General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

17. Any telegraph officer who

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

For divulging purport of signals.

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18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

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For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

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WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

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Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

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Proviso as to licenses.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject, shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

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Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

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Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

15. Whoever, intending—

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

(*a*) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to prevent transmission,

(*b*) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to tap,

(*c*) to commit mischief,

to commit mischief.

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director-General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

17. Any telegraph officer who

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

For divulging purport of signals.

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For misconduct.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit, any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in-Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

An Act to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

Preamble.

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and certain other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:"

Short title.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan, and except such other places as the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt from its operation;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct by notification in the said Gazette.

Commencement.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all regulations and rules (if any) relating to any of the matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Repeal.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

(*a*.) Land is said to be in the possession of a person under this Act

"Possession."

(1) when it is occupied by him, or by his servant, agent, tenant or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him;

(2) when he, his servant, agent, tenant, mortgagee or other person holding under him, has paid the revenue which fell due in respect of such land during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one;

(3) if such land, left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry, was, when last cultivated, cultivated by him, his servant, tenant, agent or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition, of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relin-

quished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer at such time of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule from time to time appoint in this behalf:

"Revenue officer." (*b.*) "Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint, by name or as holding an office, to do—

(1) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Notification." (*c.*) "Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette.*

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II. **4.** Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the following:—

Reserved forests. (*a.*) Land included in any forest constituted 'a reserved forest' under the law for the time being in force:

Fisheries. (*b.*) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c. (*c.*) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

Towns. (*d.*) Land included within the limits of any town:

Dwelling-places. (*e.*) Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village:

Cantonments. (*f.*) Land included in any military cantonment:

Civil stations. (*g.*) Land included in any civil station:

Lands of religious and educational institutions. (*h.*) Land belonging when this Act comes into force to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school.

Power to exclude other land. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands. **5.** When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded under section four from the operation of this Part need definition for the purposes of that section, and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

If, before they are defined, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

Rights which may be acquired over land. **6.** No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this Part applies, except the following:—

(*a*) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*b*) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871;

(*c*) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified;

(*d*) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section.

Status of landholder how acquired. **7.** Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon, or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land:

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

Explanation 1.—When land in the possession of one person comes immediately into the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the latter may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of the former to his own.

Explanation 2.—When any revenue has been paid in respect of any land by any person holding such land under the person in possession thereof, such revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person so in possession.

Landholders' rights defined. **8.** A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject only—

(*a*) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed in respect of such land under any law for the time being in force;

(*b*) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products; and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force. **9.** *First Clause.*—Any person having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, may, within three years from the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, proceed to recover possession of the said land in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say

(*a*) if no other person is in possession of the same, he may resume possession thereof;

(*b*) if any other person is in possession of the same, he may apply to the revenue officer to be reinstated in possession thereof.

Landholders relinquishing possession within three years from Act coming into force. *Second Clause.*—Any person having the status of a landholder in respect of any land and being in possession of such land on the date on which this Act comes into force, and (except as provided in section twelve) voluntarily relinquishing possession of such land within the three years next following such date, may, at any time before the expiry of the said period of three years, proceed to recover possession of the same in manner provided in the first clause of this section.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it. *Third Clause.*—All persons entitled to resume possession of lands or to apply to the revenue officer under the first or second clause of this section and neglecting to resume possession or apply in manner aforesaid within the periods limited by the said clauses respectively, shall forfeit their status as landholders in respect of such lands.

Applications by them for possession how dealt with. **10.** On receiving any application under section nine, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, either to reject such application or to put the applicant in possession of the land comprised in his application.

Suits by them on application being rejected. Any applicant whose application is rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit in the civil Court to recover possession of the land comprised in his application.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such suits. Any such applicant who neglects to institute such a suit within the said period of two months, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force. **11.** Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of three years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer, **12.** Whenever any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he thinks fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to such status, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

and to recover possession within twelve years. **13.** The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall, in such manner as may be provided by rules made under this Act and in force for the time being, give notice of the application to any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall in due time proceed to eject him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land:

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the said application, such person or his predecessor in interest has in any way prepared for cultivation, until the person sought to be ejected has gathered in his crop:

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he or his predecessor in interest has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of such improvements at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the revenue officer.

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner. **14.** If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner from whom such land was taken over by the revenue officer, the revenue officer may, in his discretion, reject such application, or proceed thereon under section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, and the person from whom such land has been taken, or any other person, may sue to establish his title to such land.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status. **15.** Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer, if it appears to him after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as the revenue officer may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Cancellation of such declarations and records. **16.** If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

Fresh declarations. While any such declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded in such register.

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts. **17.** Whenever a question arises in any proceeding before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen not less than five years before the commencement of such proceeding and is still uncancelled, the Court shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises in any such proceeding and it appears that no such declaration has been so made, or if made that it has been cancelled,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder, having been acquired, has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to appeal from the decision of the revenue officer on any question so referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, on such conditions as to the furnishing of security or otherwise as it thinks fit, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land, and the conditions (if any) subject to which such interest may be conferred;

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions of the land may be made;

(*c*) the total or partial exemption, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives, or during the maintenance of any institution;

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant or other disposition, or of any penalty payable on breach of a condition annexed to such grant or disposition, as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land by the person taking under the grant or disposition, his legal representatives or assigns.

Temporary occupation of available land.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person occupying, or continuing to occupy, such land in contravention of such rules.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time as occasion requires make rules for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood whom he considers to stand in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of such grazing grounds by persons permitted to resort thereto.

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time and for different places as occasion requires—

for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation, of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of the persons to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by persons permitted to resort to the same.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands disposed of or allotted under section eighteen, section twenty or section twenty-one, beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

A.—Of Land-revenue.

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

and all land assessed to land-revenue when this Act comes into force,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue in manner hereinafter mentioned.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, when this Act comes into force, belongs to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and which continues to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three;

(*d*) land appropriated to the dwelling places of any town or village and exempted from the operation of the former part of this section by order of the Chief Commissioner, which order the Chief Commissioner is hereby empowered to make from time to time.

Mode and amount of assessment

24. The assessment referred to in section twenty-three shall be either—

(*a*) by annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of the land, or

(*b*) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of such assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

Rates may be altered.

25. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-four and for the time being in force, and except as provided in that section and in sections twenty-eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to offer or refuse such settlement.

Nature of settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(*a*)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(*b*)—a settlement of certain annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of land.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situate within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate (not being land acquired by him by transfer or succession), he shall not be required to pay during the continuance of such settlement any revenue whatever or any revenue in excess of rates fixed thereby for such additional land.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rules determine the cases in which each of the said descriptions of settlement shall be offered, and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and stipulations of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made, nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him, shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land, merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one, if the person in possession of such land, and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement, not less than three months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind the settlement, and at the same time pays to him all revenue payable in respect of the said land to the close of such year.

If any such person omits to give the notice and make the payment required by this section, he shall continue liable for the revenue payable from time to time under the settlement, although he may have relinquished possession of the land.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

30. If the term for which a settlement of any land has been made elapses before a new settlement thereof is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him or claiming through him without an interruption of possession, shall be entitled to the benefit, and be bound by the stipulations, of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said stipulations shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid, if the person in possession, not less than three months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

B.—Of the five per cent. cess.

A five per cent cess to be levied.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, shall have been extended.

How to be applied.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any of the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

C.—Of the Toungya tax.

Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax, either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years, or on each family of persons, taking part in the cultivation of such land at any time during the year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on each male cultivator, two rupees;

on each family of cultivators, two rupees.

D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.

Capitation-tax.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on married men, five rupees a year;

on men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year:

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(*a*) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(*b*) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land-rate under section thirty-five.

Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

35. In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied, instead of the capitation-tax, an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

on land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot;

on land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

***Explanation.*—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.**

Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

36. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

(*a*) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of capitation-tax;

(*b*) exempt any lands, or any class of lands, throughout the province or in any part thereof, from land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(*c*) revoke any such exemption.

E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.

Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

37. The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year of assessment shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them as tenants, mortgagees or conditional vendees.

Personal liability for tax on families.

38. When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year of assessment from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year, being then above the age of eighteen years, took any part in the cultivation of such land.

F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.

Power to make rules for—

licensing salt-manufacture;

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

(*b*) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

imposing salt-duty;

(*c*) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him, in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (*b*) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

composition with licensees.

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

Any person who, without a license for the time being in force,—

(*d*) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(*e*) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(*f*) stores salt exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification fix in this behalf;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine of ten rupees for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage:

And all salt in respect of which a conviction under this section has taken place, and all materials and implements used for the purpose of manufacturing such salt, shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests, upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six:

(*b*) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

G.—Miscellaneous.

Year of assessment.

41. The year of assessment of any revenue cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this Part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

43. Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

44. When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

45. An arrear may be realized as if it were the amount of a decree for money passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf by name or as holding any office.

Proceedings with a view to the realization of such arrears may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or as holding any office, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for, a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits, requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

Proceedings against the land.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land, or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient, for the realization of the arrear.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

Title conferred by purchase at sale under section 47.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale, free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any private rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been, from the date of such proclamation, vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

51. All costs of any proceeding under this Act for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act has absconded or is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as surety for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing duly served in accordance with rules to be made under this Act, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing; and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Appeals.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, in such cases, to such officers, and subject to such limitations as to time, and such other conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Provided that decisions by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a Division in or on the following matters, claims and questions shall not be final (namely):

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five, section ten and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive, except orders as to the value of improvements;

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same;

(*c*) questions as to whether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate ;

(*d*) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed ;

(*e*) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue, or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered ;

(*f*) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force ;

(*g*) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight ;

(*h*) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear ;

(*i*) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five ;

(*j*) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or as to the effect of a proclamation under section forty-nine :

Provided also that in all cases the Chief Commissioner shall have power to call for and review the proceedings, if he thinks fit to do so, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

56. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, no civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters (namely) :—

(*a*) matters, claims and questions mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five ;

(*b*) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom ;

(*c*) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one and objections to the making of such allotments ;

(*d*) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act ;

(*e*) questions as to the right to, or amount of, any compensation for improvements awardable under section thirteen.

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

57. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or as holding any office with any of the following powers, in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act, to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases in any such part :—

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same ;

(*b*) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil ;

(*c*) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits ;

(*d*) power to delegate the exercise of any power, or the performance of any duty, to a subordinate revenue officer ;

(*e*) power to review any decision or order given by a revenue officer which is not open to appeal or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred ;

(*f*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate revenue officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

Additional powers to make rules.

58. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act ;

(*b*) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done ; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases ;

(*c*) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade ;

(*d*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act, and the mode in which such fees shall be realised ;

(*e*) to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and to provide for their realisation as if they were arrears of land-revenue ;

(*f*) as to making advances of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, for the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other such purposes not coming within the scope of the Land Improvement Act, 1871 ;

(*g*) for the recovery of advances made under clause (*f*) of this section, from the persons to whom they were made or their legal representatives ; and

(*h*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Penalty for breach of rules.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Publication of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Force of rules.

Consolidation and republication of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules for the time in force under this Act to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules under this Act shall cease to be in force.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 34 *and* 35).

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied :—

Rangoon. Bassein. Thayetmyoo. Prome. Toungoo. Akyab. Kyoukhpyoo.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

An Act to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma;

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and certain other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan, and except such other places as the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct by notification in the said Gazette.

Repeal.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all regulations and rules (if any) relating to any of the matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Possession."

(*a.*) Land is said to be in the possession of a person under this Act

(1) when it is occupied by him, or by his servant, agent, tenant or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him;

(2) when he, his servant, agent, tenant, mortgagee or other person holding under him, has paid the revenue which fell due in respect of such land during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one;

(3) if such land, left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry, was, when last cultivated, cultivated by him, his servant, tenant, agent or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition, of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer at such time of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule from time to time appoint in this behalf:

"Revenue officer."

(*b.*) "Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint, by name or as holding an office, to do—

(1) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Notification."

(*c.*) "Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

4. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the following:—

Reserved forests.

(*a.*) Land included in any forest constituted 'a reserved forest' under the law for the time being in force:

Fisheries.

(*b.*) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875:

Public roads, &c.

(*c.*) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment:

Towns.

(*d.*) Land included within the limits of any town:

Dwelling-places.

(*e.*) Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village:

Cantonments.

(*f.*) Land included in any military cantonment:

Civil stations.

(*g.*) Land included in any civil station:

Lands of religious and educational institutions.

(*h.*) Land belonging when this Act comes into force to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school.

Power to exclude other land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part.

Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded under section four from the operation of this Part need definition for the purposes of that section, and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer.

If, before they are defined, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

Rights which may be acquired over land.

6. No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this Part applies, except the following:—

(*a*) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*b*) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871;

(*c*) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified;

(*d*) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section.

Status of landholder how acquired.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon, or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land:

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

Explanation 1.—When land in the possession of one person comes immediately into the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the latter may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of the former to his own.

Explanation 2.—When any revenue has been paid in respect of any land by any person holding such land under the person in possession thereof, such revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person so in possession.

Landholders' rights defined.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject only—

(*a*) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed in respect of such land under any law for the time being in force;

(*b*) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.

9. *First Clause.*—Any person having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, may, within three years from the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, proceed to recover possession of the said land in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say

(*a*) if no other person is in possession of the same, he may resume possession thereof;

(*b*) if any other person is in possession of the same, he may apply to the revenue officer to be reinstated in possession thereof.

Second Clause.—Any person having the status of a landholder in respect of any land and being in possession of such land on the date on which this Act comes into force, and (except as provided in section twelve) voluntarily relinquishing possession of such land within the three years next following such date, may, at any time before the expiry of the said period of three years, proceed to recover possession of the same in manner provided in the first clause of this section.

Landholders relinquishing possession within three years from Act coming into force.

Third Clause.—All persons entitled to resume possession of lands or to apply to the revenue officer under the first or second clause of this section and neglecting to resume possession or apply in manner aforesaid within the periods limited by the said clauses respectively, shall forfeit their status as landholders in respect of such lands.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it.

10. On receiving any application under section nine, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, either to reject such application or to put the applicant in possession of the land comprised in his application.

Applications by them for possession how dealt with.

Any applicant whose application is rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit in the civil Court to recover possession of the land comprised in his application.

Suits by them on application being rejected.

Any such applicant who neglects to institute such a suit within the said period of two months, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such suits.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of three years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force.

12. Whenever any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he thinks fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to such status, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall, in such manner as may be provided by rules made under this Act and in force for the time being, give notice of the application to any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall in due time proceed to eject him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land:

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the said application, such person or his predecessor in interest has in any way prepared for cultivation, until the person sought to be ejected has gathered in his crop:

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he or his predecessor in interest has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of such improvements at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the revenue officer.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner from whom such land was taken over by the revenue officer, the revenue officer may, in his discretion, reject such application, or proceed thereon under section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, and the person from whom such land has been taken, or any other person, may sue to establish his title to such land.

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

15. Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer, if it appears to him after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as the revenue officer may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

While any such declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded in such register.

Fresh declarations.

17. Whenever a question arises in any proceeding before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen not less

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

than five years before the commencement of such proceeding and is still uncancelled, the Court shall decide in accordance therewith.

Whenever any such question arises in any such proceeding and it appears that no such declaration has been so made, or if made that it has been cancelled,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder, having been acquired, has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to appeal from the decision of the revenue officer on any question so referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, on such conditions as to the furnishing of security or otherwise as it thinks fit, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land, and the conditions (if any) subject to which such interest may be conferred;

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions of the land may be made;

(*c*) the total or partial exemption, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives, or during the maintenance of any institution;

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant or other disposition, or of any penalty payable on breach of a condition annexed to such grant or disposition, as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land by the person taking under the grant or disposition, his legal representatives or assigns.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person occupying, or continuing to occupy, such land in contravention of such rules.

Temporary occupation of available land.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time as occasion requires make rules for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood whom he considers to stand in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of such grazing grounds by persons permitted to resort thereto.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time and for different places as occasion requires—

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation, of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of the persons to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by persons permitted to resort to the same.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands disposed of or allotted under section eighteen, section twenty or section twenty-one, beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

A.—Of Land-revenue.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

and all land assessed to land-revenue when this Act comes into force,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, when this Act comes into force, belongs to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and which continues to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three;

(*d*) land appropriated to the dwelling places of any town or village and exempted from the operation of the former part of this section by order of the Chief Commissioner, which order the Chief Commissioner is hereby empowered to make from time to time.

24. The assessment referred to in section twenty-three shall be either—

Mode and amount of assessment.

(*a*) by annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of the land, or

(*b*) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of such assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

25. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-four and for the time being in force, and except as provided in that section and in sections twenty-

Rates may be altered.

eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Right to a settlement.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to offer or refuse such settlement.

Nature of settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

(*a*)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(*b*)—a settlement of certain annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of land.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situate within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate (not being land acquired by him by transfer or succession), he shall not be required to pay during the continuance of such settlement any revenue whatever or any revenue in excess of rates fixed thereby for such additional land.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rules determine the cases in which each of the said descriptions of settlement shall be offered, and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and stipulations of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

Rights conferred by settlement.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made, nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him, shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land, merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

Term of settlement.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one, if the person in possession of such land, and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement, not less than three months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind the settlement, and at the same time pays to him all revenue payable in respect of the said land to the close of such year.

If any such person omits to give the notice and make the payment required by this section, he shall continue liable for the revenue payable from time to time under the settlement, although he may have relinquished possession of the land.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

30. If the term for which a settlement of any land has been made elapses before a new settlement thereof is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him or claiming through him without an interruption of possession, shall be entitled to the benefit, and be bound by the stipulations, of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Provided that the said stipulations shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid, if the person in possession, not less than three months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

B.—Of the five per cent. cess.

A five per cent. cess to be levied.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, shall have been extended.

How to be applied.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any of the following local objects, namely,—

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

C.—Of the Toungya tax.

Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax, either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years, or on each family of persons, taking part in the cultivation of such land at any time during the year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on each male cultivator, two rupees;

on each family of cultivators, two rupees.

D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.

Capitation-tax.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct:

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on married men, five rupees a year;

on men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year:

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(*a*) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(*b*) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land-rate under section thirty-five.

Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

35. In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied, instead of the capitation-tax, an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

on land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot;

on land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

Explanation.—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

36. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

(*a*) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of capitation-tax;

(*b*) exempt any lands, or any class of lands, throughout the province or in any part thereof, from land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(*c*) revoke any such exemption.

E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.

Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

37. The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year of assessment shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them as tenants, mortgagees or conditional vendees.

Personal liability for tax on families.

38. When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year of assessment from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year, being then above the age of eighteen years, took any part in the cultivation of such land.

F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.

Power to make rules for—

licensing salt-manufacture;

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

(*b*) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

imposing salt-duty;

(*c*) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him, in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (*b*) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

composition with licensees.

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

Any person who, without a license for the time being in force,—

(*d*) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(*e*) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(*f*) stores salt exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification fix in this behalf;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine of ten rupees for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage:

And all salt in respect of which a conviction under this section has taken place, and all materials and implements used for the purpose of manufacturing such salt, shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate.

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests, upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six:

(*b*) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

G.—Miscellaneous.

Year of assessment.

41. The year of assessment of any revenue, cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this Part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

When increase of rates takes effect.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

43. Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

44. When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

45. An arrear may be realized as if it were the amount of a decree for money passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf by name or as holding any office.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

Proceedings with a view to the realization of such arrears may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or as holding any office, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for, a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits, requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Proceedings against the land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land, or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient, for the realization of the arrear.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale, free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Title conferred by purchase at sale under section 47.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any private rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been, from the date of such proclamation, vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

51. All costs of any proceeding under this Act for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act has absconded or is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as surety for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing duly served in accordance with rules to be made under this Act, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing; and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, in such cases, to such officers, and subject to such limitations as to time, and such other conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Appeals.

Provided that decisions by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a Division in or on the following matters, claims and questions shall not be final (namely):

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five, section ten and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive, except orders as to the value of improvements;

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same;

(*c*) questions as to whether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate;

(*d*) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed;

(*e*) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue, or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered;

(*f*) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force;

(*g*) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight;

(*h*) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear;

(*i*) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five;

(*j*) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or as to the effect of a proclamation under section forty-nine:

Provided also that in all cases the Chief Commissioner shall have power to call for and review the proceedings, if he thinks fit to do so, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

56. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, no civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters (namely):—

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

(*a*) matters, claims and questions mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(*b*) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(*c*) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one and objections to the making of such allotments;

(*d*) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act;

(*e*) questions as to the right to, or amount of, any compensation for improvements awardable under section thirteen.

57. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or as holding any office with any of the following powers, in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act, to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases in any such part:—

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(*b*) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(*c*) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*d*) power to delegate the exercise of any power, or the performance of any duty, to a subordinate revenue officer;

(*e*) power to review any decision or order given by a revenue officer which is not open to appeal or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred;

(*f*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate revenue officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

58. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(*a*) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(*b*) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(*c*) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(*d*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act, and the mode in which such fees shall be realised;

(*e*) to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and to provide for their realisation as if they were arrears of land-revenue;

(*f*) as to making advances of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, for the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other such purposes not coming within the scope of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

(*g*) for the recovery of advances made under clause (*f*) of this section, from the persons to whom they were made or their legal representatives; and

(*h*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

Force of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules for the time in force under this Act to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

Consolidation and re-publication of rules.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules under this Act shall cease to be in force.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 34 *and* 35).

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied:—

Rangoon.	Prome.
Bassein.	Toungoo.
Thayetmyoo.	Akyab.
Kyoukhpyoo.	

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

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An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876 :" Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India ; Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma. Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma : "Chief Commissioner."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act : "Emigrants."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of "Magistrate."

emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

"Immigrant."

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

Duties of Agent.

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

Recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Licensing of recruiters.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Form of license.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Registration of emigrants.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Registration fee.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-

treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason of in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the

local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Assignment of Immigrants.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Form of assignment.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

Inspector's visits.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any

way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

(*a*) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b*) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(*c*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (*e*), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Complaints against Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

or neglecting to labour.

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of assignment.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Penalty for breach of rules.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewal of lost instruments.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

Construction of former contracts.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

THE BURMA LAND AND REVENUE ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.—Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied.

An Act to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax and other taxes in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to the acquisition by private persons of rights in land in the province of British Burma; Preamble.

And whereas it is expedient also to consolidate and amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, capitation-tax, and certain other taxes in the said province; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876:" Short title.

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma except the Hill District of Arakan, and except such other places as the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt from its operation; Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct by notification in the said Gazette. Commencement.

2. On and from the date on which this Act comes into force, Act XXXV of 1852 (*for the abolition of the Poll-tax within the towns of Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, in the province of Arracan, and for levying a tax on lands covered by dwelling-houses within those towns*), and all regulations and rules (if any) relating to any of the matters provided for by this Act, and then having the force of law, shall be repealed. Repeal.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation-clause.

(*a.*) Land is said to be in the possession of a person under this Act "Possession."

(1) when it is occupied by him, or by his servant, agent, tenant or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him;

(2) when he, his servant, agent, tenant, mortgagee or other person holding under him, has paid the revenue which fell due in respect of such land during the last preceding year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one;

(3) if such land, left fallow in the ordinary course of husbandry, was, when last cultivated, cultivated by him, his servant, tenant, agent or mortgagee, or by some other person holding under him:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be in possession merely on the grounds mentioned in the second or third clause of this definition, of any land which is occupied by a person not holding under him, or of any land which he has relinquished by a notice in writing presented to a revenue officer at such time of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule from time to time appoint in this behalf:

(*b.*) "Revenue officer" means any person whom the Chief Commissioner may appoint, by name or as holding an office, to do— "Revenue officer."

(1) anything required by this Act to be done by a revenue officer;

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

(*c.*) "Notification" means a notification published in the *British Burma Gazette*. "Notification."

PART II.—OF RIGHTS OVER LAND.

4. Nothing contained in this Part shall apply to the following:— Lands excluded from the operation of Part II.

(*a.*) Land included in any forest constituted 'a reserved forest' under the law for the time being in force: Reserved forests.

(*b.*) Land included in any fishery demarcated under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875: Fisheries.

(*c.*) The soil of any public road, canal, drain or embankment: Public roads, &c.

(*d.*) Land included within the limits of any town: Towns.

(*e.*) Land appropriated to the dwelling-places of any town or village: Dwelling-places.

(*f.*) Land included in any military cantonment: Cantonments.

(*g.*) Land included in any civil station: Civil stations.

(*h.*) Land belonging when this Act comes into force to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and continuing to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school. Lands of religious and educational institutions.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification exclude any other land from the operation of this Part. Power to exclude other land.

5. When the boundaries of any lands exempt or excluded under section four from the operation of this Part need definition for the purposes of that section, and no other mode of defining them is provided by law, the Chief Commissioner shall cause them to be defined by the revenue officer. Power to define boundaries of excluded lands.

If, before they are defined, any question arises as to whether any land is included within them, such question shall be decided by the revenue officer, whose decision, subject to appeal and review as hereinafter provided, shall be final.

6. No right of any description shall be deemed to have been or shall be acquired by any person over any land to which this Part applies, except the following:— Rights which may be acquired over land.

(*a*) rights created by any grant or lease made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*b*) rights acquired under sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871;

(*c*) rights created or originating in any of the modes hereinafter in that behalf specified;

(*d*) rights legally derived from any right mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section.

7. Except as provided in section twenty-two, any person having been in possession of any culturable land for twelve years continuously, and having during that period regularly paid the revenue due thereon, or held the same under an express exemption from revenue, shall be deemed to have, upon the expiration of that period, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land: Status of landholder how acquired.

Provided that such status shall not be deemed to have been acquired by any possession which terminated more than twelve years prior to the date on which this Act comes into force.

Explanation 1.—When land in the possession of one person comes immediately into the possession of another, by transfer or succession, the possession is deemed to be continuous, and the latter may, in reckoning his length of possession, add the possession of the former to his own.

Explanation 2.—When any revenue has been paid in respect of any land by any person holding such land under the person in possession thereof, such revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have been paid by the person so in possession.

8. A landholder shall have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject only— Landholders' rights defined.

(*a*) to the payment of all such revenue, taxes, cesses and rates as may from time to time be imposed in respect of such land under any law for the time being in force;

(*b*) to the reservation in favour of Government of all mines and mineral products, and of all buried treasure, with full liberty to work and search for the same, paying to the landholder only compensation for surface damage as estimated by the revenue officer.

9. *First Clause.*—Any person having acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land before the date of this Act coming into force, and having been out of possession of such land on the said date, may, within three years from the said date or within twelve years from the date on which he was last in possession, whichever first expires, proceed to recover possession of the said land in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say Landholders out of possession when Act comes into force.

(*a*) if no other person is in possession of the same, he may resume possession thereof;

(*b*) if any other person is in possession of the same, he may apply to the revenue officer to be reinstated in possession thereof.

Second Clause.—Any person having the status of a landholder in respect of any land and being in possession of such land on the date on which this Act comes into force, and (except as provided in section twelve) voluntarily relinquishing possession of such land within the three years next following such date, may, at any time before the expiry of the said period of three years, proceed to recover possession of the same in manner provided in the first clause of this section.

Landholders relinquishing possession within three years from Act coming into force.

Third Clause.—All persons entitled to resume possession of lands or to apply to the revenue officer under the first or second clause of this section and neglecting to resume possession or apply in manner aforesaid within the periods limited by the said clauses respectively, shall forfeit their status as landholders in respect of such lands.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to assert it.

10. On receiving any application under section nine, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit to make, either to reject such application or to put the applicant in possession of the land comprised in his application.

Applications by them for possession how dealt with.

Any applicant whose application is rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit in the civil Court to recover possession of the land comprised in his application.

Suits by them on application being rejected.

Any such applicant who neglects to institute such a suit within the said period of two months, shall forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Forfeiture of their status by neglect to institute such suits.

11. Any landholder who, except as provided in section twelve, voluntarily relinquishes the possession of any land after the expiry of three years from the date on which this Act comes into force, shall at once forfeit his status of landholder in respect of such land.

Landholders relinquishing possession after three years from Act coming into force.

12. Whenever any person in possession of land, and claiming the status of a landholder in respect thereof, desires temporarily to relinquish the possession of the same, he may present a petition to the revenue officer, requesting him to take over such land.

Right of landholder to make over land temporarily to revenue officer,

The revenue officer on receipt of such petition, if it appears to him on such enquiry as he thinks fit to make that the petitioner is entitled to such status, shall cause a notice to be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, declaring that he has taken over the land, and the land shall thereupon be at his disposal to be let on lease or otherwise dealt with, subject to the rights of any third parties over the land and to the right of the petitioner next hereinafter reserved.

13. The petitioner may, at any time within twelve years from the date on which the land has been taken over by the revenue officer, apply to the revenue officer to reinstate him in possession of the same.

and to recover possession within twelve years.

On receiving such application, the revenue officer shall, in such manner as may be provided by rules made under this Act and in force for the time being, give notice of the application to any person who may be in occupation under him, and shall in due time proceed to eject him, and shall put the applicant in possession of the land:

Provided that no person shall be ejected under this section from any land which, before receiving notice from the revenue officer of the said application, such person or his predecessor in interest has in any way prepared for cultivation, until the person sought to be ejected has gathered in his crop:

Provided also that no person shall be so ejected from any land which he or his predecessor in interest has planted, drained, embanked or otherwise permanently improved, until he has been paid by the applicant the value of such improvements at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined, in case the parties differ, by order of the revenue officer.

14. If any person applies for possession of land under section thirteen, alleging that he is the successor in interest of the petitioner from whom such land was taken over by the revenue officer, the revenue officer may, in his discretion, reject such application, or proceed thereon under section thirteen as if it were an application by the said petitioner, and the person from whom such land has been taken, or any other person, may sue to establish his title to such land.

Applications to recover possession by persons claiming as succeeding to the rights of the petitioner.

15. Any person being in possession of any land and asserting that he himself, or any other person through whom he claims, acquired the status of a landholder in respect of such land in the manner provided by section seven, may apply to the revenue officer to record, in a register to be provided for this purpose, a declaration of such status having been so acquired. And the revenue officer, if it appears to him after a notice of such application has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe, and after such enquiry as the revenue officer may think fit to make, that such status was so acquired, shall record a declaration to that effect, and furnish the applicant with a certificate of the same having been recorded.

Declaration and record of original acquisition of landholder's status.

16. If within five years from the date on which a declaration has been recorded under section fifteen, the revenue officer is satisfied that it is erroneous, he may cancel it.

Cancellation of such declarations and records.

Provided that no such declaration shall be so cancelled until a notice of the intention to cancel it has been published for such period and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

While any such declaration remains on the register uncancelled, no fresh declaration inconsistent therewith shall be recorded in such register.

Fresh declarations.

17. Whenever a question arises in any proceeding before any civil Court as to whether any person acquired the status of a landholder in respect of any land in the manner provided by section seven, and it appears that a declaration of the fact of such status having been acquired by him has been made under section fifteen not less than five years before the commencement of such proceeding and is still uncancelled, the Court shall decide in accordance therewith.

Questions as to original acquisition or as to the loss of landholder's status how to be dealt with by civil Courts.

Whenever any such question arises in any such proceeding and it appears that no such declaration has been so made, or if made that it has been cancelled,

and whenever any question arises whether the status of a landholder, having been acquired, has been subsequently lost,

the Court shall refer such question to the revenue officer, and shall give judgment in accordance with his decision thereon:

Provided that where any party desires to appeal from the decision of the revenue officer on any question so referred, to a revenue officer of higher grade empowered to hear such appeal by the rules for the time being in force, the Court shall, on such conditions as to the furnishing of security or otherwise as it thinks fit, defer its judgment so as to admit of such appeal being preferred, and in the event of a decision being given in appeal different from that given by the revenue officer to whom the question was originally referred, shall give judgment in accordance with the decision pronounced in appeal.

18. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the disposal by way of grant or otherwise of any land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six.

Power to make rules for the disposal of available lands.

Such rules may provide among other matters for the following:—

(*a*) the amount or kind of interest to be created in such land, and the conditions (if any) subject to which such interest may be conferred;

(*b*) the mode in which grants and other dispositions of the land may be made;

(*c*) the total or partial exemption, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the land from revenue for a term of years or for any life or lives, or during the maintenance of any institution;

(*d*) the realization of any money payable in consideration of the grant or other disposition, or of any penalty payable on breach of a condition annexed to such grant or disposition, as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land by the person taking under the grant or disposition, his legal representatives or assigns.

19. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time make rules to regulate the temporary occupation of such land as last aforesaid, and may empower any revenue officer to eject any person occupying, or continuing to occupy, such land in contravention of such rules.

Temporary occupation of available land.

20. The Chief Commissioner shall from time to time as occasion requires make rules for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen of grazing grounds to the inhabitants of any village in the neighbourhood whom he considers to stand in need of such allotment, and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of such grazing grounds by persons permitted to resort thereto.

Allotment of grazing grounds.

21. The Chief Commissioner shall also make rules from time to time and for different places as occasion requires—

Allotments to Toungya cutters.

for the allotment from the land referred to in section eighteen for the use of tribes or families practising Toungya cultivation, of areas suitable for such cultivation of sufficient extent and situated in localities reasonably convenient for the purposes of the persons to whom they are allotted,

and for regulating and controlling the enjoyment of lands so allotted by persons permitted to resort to the same.

22. No person shall acquire, by length of possession or otherwise, any right over lands disposed of or allotted under section eighteen, section twenty or section twenty-one, beyond that which is given by the rules made under the said sections respectively.

Bar to acquisition of rights over lands disposed of or allotted under sections 18, 20 and 21.

PART III.—OF REVENUE AND TAXES.

A.—Of Land-revenue.

23. All culturable land and all land which is culturable when this Act comes into force, but which subsequently becomes unculturable in consequence of the erection of buildings or otherwise by the act of man,

Land liable to land-revenue assessment.

and all land assessed to land-revenue when this Act comes into force,

shall be liable to be assessed to land-revenue in manner hereinafter mentioned.

But nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) land which, when this Act comes into force, belongs to the site of any monastery, pagoda or other sacred building, or of any school, and which continues to be used for the purposes of such monastery, pagoda, building or school;

(*b*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government;

(*c*) land in respect of which a Toungya tax is imposed under section thirty-three;

(*d*) land appropriated to the dwelling places of any town or village and exempted from the operation of the former part of this section by order of the Chief Commissioner, which order the Chief Commissioner is hereby empowered to make from time to time.

24. The assessment referred to in section twenty-three shall be either—

Mode and amount of assessment.

(*a*) by annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of the land, or

(*b*) by annual rates on trees growing on the land.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for fixing such rates and determining under what circumstances each description of rate is to be imposed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and amount of such assessment shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer:

Provided that no assessment shall be made in derogation of the terms of any grant made by or on behalf of the British Government.

25. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-four and for the time being in force, and except as provided in that section and in sections twenty-

Rates may be altered.

eight and forty-two, the rates payable in respect of any land may be altered from time to time as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

26. Any person in possession of any culturable land which is liable to be assessed to land-revenue, may apply to the revenue officer to make a settlement with him of such land.

Right to a settlement.

If such person appears to have a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, the revenue officer shall offer him a settlement of the nature hereinafter described.

If such person does not appear to have such a right, it shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer to offer or refuse such settlement.

27. The settlement offered to the applicant may be either—

Nature of settlement.

(*a*)—a settlement of a single annual sum payable in respect of the whole land, or

(*b*)—a settlement of certain annual rates per acre or other superficial measure of land.

In either case the settlement may provide that, for any additional land situate within certain local limits which the applicant may cultivate (not being land acquired by him by transfer or succession), he shall not be required to pay during the continuance of such settlement any revenue whatever or any revenue in excess of rates fixed thereby for such additional land.

The Chief Commissioner shall by rules determine the cases in which each of the said descriptions of settlement shall be offered, and the general principles on which the amount or rate of the revenue payable thereunder shall be fixed.

Subject to such rules, the nature and stipulations of the settlement to be offered in each case shall be in the discretion of the revenue officer.

28. When a settlement of any land offered under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven has been accepted, neither the person on whose application such settlement has been made, nor any person succeeding him in possession of the land by transfer or succession, nor any person holding under him or under a person so succeeding him, shall, during the term of such settlement, be held liable to pay any revenue in respect of such land beyond that fixed by the settlement.

Rights conferred by settlement.

But no person shall be deemed to have acquired any right to or over any land, as against any other person claiming rights to or over the same land, merely on the ground that a settlement of such land has been made on his application, or on the application of some person through whom he claims.

29. The settlement shall be made for such term as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

Term of settlement.

The settlement of any land shall terminate at the close of any year of assessment prescribed under section forty-one, if the person in possession of such land, and entitled under section twenty-eight to the benefit of such settlement, not less than three months before the close of such year presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing declaring that he desires to rescind the settlement, and at the same time pays to him all revenue payable in respect of the said land to the close of such year.

If any such person omits to give the notice and make the payment required by this section, he shall continue liable for the revenue payable from time to time under the settlement, although he may have relinquished possession of the land.

30. If the term for which a settlement of any land has been made elapses before a new settlement thereof is made, any person who was entitled to the benefit of the expired settlement at the time of its expiration and continues in possession of such land, and any person holding under him or claiming through him without an interruption of possession, shall be entitled to the benefit, and be bound by the stipulations, of the expired settlement until a new settlement of such land is made.

Continuance of expired settlement until new settlement is made.

Provided that the said stipulations shall cease to be in force at the close of any year of assessment as aforesaid, if the person in possession, not less than three months before the close of such year, presents to the revenue officer a notice in writing requiring that they should so cease.

B.—Of the five per cent. cess.

31. On all lands assessed to land-revenue there shall be levied, in addition to the land-revenue assessed thereon, an annual cess of five per cent. on the amount of such revenue.

A five per cent. cess to be levied.

Nothing in this section applies to lands included in towns to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, shall have been extended.

32. The cess so levied in each district shall form a fund to be called the "Five per cent. Cess Fund," and shall be appropriated in that district, in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, to all or any of the following local objects, namely,—

How to be applied.

the construction and maintenance of district roads;

the promotion of education;

the maintenance of a local postal service;

the maintenance of a village police.

C.—Of the Toungya tax.

33. The Chief Commissioner may direct that, in lieu of the revenue assessable on any land under Toungya cultivation, there shall be collected an annual tax, either on each male person who has completed his age of eighteen years, or on each family of persons, taking part in the cultivation of such land at any time during the year of assessment as fixed under section forty-one.

Toungya tax.

The rates of such tax may be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, but shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on each male cultivator, two rupees;

on each family of cultivators, two rupees.

D.—Of the Capitation-tax and the Land-rate in lieu thereof.

34. A capitation-tax shall be payable by all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct:

Capitation-tax.

Provided that such rates shall not exceed the following, that is to say,—

on married men, five rupees a year;

on men who have no wives, two rupees eight annas a year:

Provided also that this tax shall not be payable—

(*a*) by the residents of any of the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

(*b*) by the residents of any other town on which the Chief Commissioner may impose a land-rate under section thirty-five.

35. In the towns mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and in such other towns as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification direct, there shall be levied, instead of the capitation-tax, an annual rate upon land, to be fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by notification, but not to exceed the following, that is to say,—

Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

on land covered with buildings, one pie and a half per square foot;

on land not covered with buildings, three rupees per acre.

The boundaries of the towns in which such rate is leviable shall be fixed from time to time, for the purposes of this section, by the Chief Commissioner by notification, and may be so fixed as to include any suburbs of such towns.

Explanation.—The rate leviable on any land under this section shall be in addition to any land-revenue payable thereon.

36. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

Exemption from capitation-tax and land-rate.

(*a*) exempt any person or class of persons, or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of capitation-tax;

(*b*) exempt any lands, or any class of lands, throughout the province or in any part thereof, from land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax;

(*c*) revoke any such exemption.

E.—Of personal liability for certain Revenue and Taxes.

37. The amount payable on account of revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax on any land for any year of assessment shall be due jointly and severally from all persons who have been in possession of such land at any time during such year, and all persons who have held under them as tenants, mortgagees or conditional vendees.

Personal liability for land-revenue, five per cent. cess, and land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax.

38. When a tax per family of cultivators of any land is imposed, the amount due for any year of assessment from each family shall be due jointly and severally from all males of such family who at any time during such year, being then above the age of eighteen years, took any part in the cultivation of such land.

Personal liability for tax on families.

F.—Of the Manufacture of Salt, and of Licenses to prepare and collect Cutch, Beeswax, &c.

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

Power to make rules for—

licensing salt-manufacture;

(*a*) for granting licenses to manufacture salt;

(*b*) for imposing on all salt manufactured a duty at a rate not exceeding the rate of customs-duty for the time being payable on salt imported by sea;

imposing salt-duty;

(*c*) for compounding with any holder of a license for the payment by him of an annual sum assessed upon the plant employed by him, in lieu of the duty which would be payable by him under clause (*b*) on the salt produced with the aid of such plant.

composition with licensees.

Any person who, without a license for the time being in force,—

Penalty for manufacturing or storing salt without a license.

(*d*) engages in the manufacture of salt;

(*e*) owns works for the manufacture of salt; or

(*f*) stores salt exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by notification fix in this behalf;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine of ten rupees for every day after a first conviction under this section in which he continues such manufacture or storage:

And all salt in respect of which a conviction under this section has taken place, and all materials and implements used for the purpose of manufacturing such salt, shall be liable to confiscation by order of the convicting Magistrate.

40. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

Power to make rules regarding collection and preparation of cutch, beeswax, &c.

(*a*) for granting licenses to prepare or collect, or farms of the right of preparing or collecting, cutch, beeswax, honey, lac, cardamoms and other forest-produce or edible birds' nests, upon land over which no person has a right of either of the classes specified in clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section six;

(*b*) for fixing the amount of fees to be charged in respect of such licenses or farms.

G.—Miscellaneous.

41. The year of assessment of any revenue, cess, rate, tax or fee leviable under this Part shall commence on such day of the calendar year as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Year of assessment.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part, no enhancement made in any such revenue, rate, tax or fee shall take effect until the commencement of the year of assessment following that in the course of which it is made.

When increase of rates takes effect.

PART IV.—OF ARREARS AND THE MODE OF RECOVERING THEM.

43. Every sum payable under this Act on account of any revenue, tax, cess, rate, fee, duty or composition, shall fall due on such date, and shall be payable at such place and to such person, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct.

Revenue, &c., when due, where and to whom payable.

44. When any such sum has fallen due, and a written notice of demand for it has been served on any one of the persons liable for it or published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, and ten days have elapsed from the service or publication of such notice without such sum having been paid, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear; and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter.

"Arrear" and "defaulter" defined.

45. An arrear may be realized as if it were the amount of a decree for money passed against the defaulter in favour of any revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf by name or as holding any office.

Proceedings against defaulters for recovery of arrear.

Proceedings with a view to the realization of such arrears may be instituted by such officer before any other revenue officer whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or as holding any office, and except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise by rule direct, such other officer may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall conform to all rules of procedure prescribed for, a court executing a decree by the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that—

except when execution is applied for against a defaulter who has absconded or who is reasonably believed to be about to abscond,

the officer before whom proceedings are instituted under this section shall, before issuing any process of execution against a defaulter, cause a notice to be served on him in the manner prescribed for the service of summons on defendants in civil suits, requiring him either to pay the amount of the arrear or to appear on a day fixed in the notice and show cause why such amount should not be realized from him.

If on the day so fixed such amount has not been paid and the defaulter does not appear, or appearing fails to show cause as aforesaid, the said officer may order the process to issue forthwith.

46. Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings which may be instituted under section forty-five, a revenue officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, when the arrear is one of land-revenue, five per cent. cess, or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax, proceed against the land on which such arrear has accrued as next hereinafter provided.

Proceedings against the land.

47. If such officer finds on enquiry that there exists any permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in the land, he may sell by public auction such right in the whole of the land, or in such portion thereof as he may deem sufficient, for the realization of the arrear.

Where there is a permanent heritable and transferable right in such land.

The proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in liquidation of the arrear, and in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the revenue officer shall, if he is satisfied as to the right of any person claiming such surplus, pay the amount thereof to such person, and if he is not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in deposit for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

48. The purchaser at a sale held under section forty-seven shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale, free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it, except such as may be expressly reserved by the revenue officer at the time of sale.

Title conferred by purchase at sale under section 47.

49. If the revenue officer proceeding against the land finds on enquiry that no permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy exists therein, he may, by proclamation published on the land in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by rule directs, declare that he has taken possession of such land on behalf of the Government and may summarily eject any person found in occupation thereof.

Proceedings against the land where no permanent heritable and transferable right exists.

50. When a proclamation is published under section forty-nine in respect of any land over which any private rights of any description exist, such land shall be deemed to have been, from the date of such proclamation, vested in the Government free from all such rights as have not been expressly reserved by the terms of such proclamation.

Effect of proclamation published under section 49.

51. All costs of any proceeding under this Act for the recovery of an arrear may be recovered as if they formed part of such arrear.

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears.

52. If a revenue officer has reason to believe that a revenue officer subordinate to him who has collected any sum due under this Act has absconded or is about to abscond without accounting for such sum, he may issue a warrant for the apprehension of such subordinate officer and proceed against him or cause proceedings to be instituted against him as if he were a defaulter in the amount so collected.

Proceedings against defaulting revenue officers.

53. Any person who has become liable for any amount as surety for a defaulter or revenue officer may be proceeded against as if he himself were a defaulter in such amount.

Proceedings against sureties of defaulters and revenue officers.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. A revenue officer may, by a notice in writing duly served in accordance with rules to be made under this Act, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing; and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in the notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of the land.

Erection and repair of boundary-marks.

55. Appeals shall lie from orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, in such cases, to such officers, and subject to such limitations as to time, and such other conditions, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine.

Appeals.

Provided that decisions by an officer of a grade lower than that of a Commissioner of a Division in or on the following matters, claims and questions shall not be final (namely):

(*a*) matters disposed of by revenue officers under section five, section ten and sections twelve to seventeen inclusive, except orders as to the value of improvements;

(*b*) claims to occupy or resort to lands under sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, and disputes as to the use or enjoyment of such lands between persons permitted to occupy or resort to the same;

(*c*) questions as to whether any land or any person is liable to be assessed to any revenue, cess, tax or rate;

(*d*) questions as to the mode or principle of assessment of any revenue, cess, tax or rate, or as to the amount assessed;

(*e*) questions as to the right to a settlement of land-revenue, or the nature or term of the settlement to be offered;

(*f*) questions as to the validity or effect of any settlement, or as to whether the conditions of any settlement are still in force;

(*g*) questions as to the liability of any person under sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight;

(*h*) questions as to whether any revenue, cess, tax or rate is in arrear;

(*i*) questions as to the legality of any process issued under section forty-five;

(*j*) questions as to the validity of a sale under section forty-seven, or as to the effect of a proclamation under section forty-nine:

Provided also that in all cases the Chief Commissioner shall have power to call for and review the proceedings, if he thinks fit to do so, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

56. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, no civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters (namely):—

Bar to jurisdiction of civil Courts.

(*a*) matters, claims and questions mentioned in the first proviso to section fifty-five;

(*b*) claims to any office connected with the revenue administration, or to any emolument appertaining to such office, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion, suspension, or removal therefrom;

(*c*) claims to have allotments made under section twenty or section twenty-one and objections to the making of such allotments;

(*d*) claims to a remission or refund of any revenue, cess, tax, rate, fee, duty or composition payable or paid under this Act;

(*e*) questions as to the right to, or amount of, any compensation for improvements awardable under section thirteen.

57. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any revenue officer by name or as holding any office with any of the following powers, in addition to the powers directly conferred on revenue officers by this Act, to be exercised by him in any part of British Burma or in any class of cases in any such part:—

Additional powers which may be conferred on revenue officers.

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate or make a map of the same;

(*b*) power to cut and thresh the crop on any land and weigh the grain with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil;

(*c*) any power exercised by a civil Court in the trial of suits;

(*d*) power to delegate the exercise of any power, or the performance of any duty, to a subordinate revenue officer;

(*e*) power to review any decision or order given by a revenue officer which is not open to appeal or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred;

(*f*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate revenue officer and review any order or decision given therein which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.

58. In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Act, he may from time to time make rules—

Additional powers to make rules.

(*a*) for the assessment and collection of all revenue and of every cess, tax, rate, fee, duty and composition leviable under this Act;

(*b*) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at or in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and generally to regulate the procedure of revenue officers in all cases;

(*c*) to provide for the investigation by the higher revenue officers of charges of misconduct preferred against revenue officers of lower grade;

(*d*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Act, and the mode in which such fees shall be realised;

(*e*) to regulate the costs in all proceedings before revenue officers, and to provide for their realisation as if they were arrears of land-revenue;

(*f*) as to making advances of money to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, for the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other such purposes not coming within the scope of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

(*g*) for the recovery of advances made under clause (*f*) of this section, from the persons to whom they were made or their legal representatives; and

(*h*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

59. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding one month's imprisonment, or two hundred rupees fine, or both.

Penalty for breach of rules.

60. All rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

Force of rules.

61. The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all rules for the time in force under this Act to be arranged in some convenient order, according to their subject-matter consolidated, and, where necessary, amended.

Consolidation and republication of rules.

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall, after being sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and upon such publication all previous rules under this Act shall cease to be in force.

SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 34 *and* 35).

Towns in which land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax is levied:—

Rangoon.	Prome.
Bassein.	Toungoo.
Thayetmyoo.	Akyab.

Kyoukhpyoo.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

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An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Chief Commissioner."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Emigrants."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of

"Magistrate."

emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

"Immigrant."

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

Duties of Agent.

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

Recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Licensing of recruiters.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Form of license.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Registration of emigrants.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "*immigrant's instrument.*"

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Registration fee.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-

treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the

local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Assignment of Immigrants.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Form of assignment.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Powers of Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

Inspector's visits.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any

way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

(*a*) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b*) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(*c*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

Penalty on personobstructing inspection, &c.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (*e*), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Complaints against Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

or neglecting to labour.

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part

of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of assignment.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Penalty for breach of rules.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewal of lost instruments.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

Construction of former contracts.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

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SCHEDULE A.—RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

SCHEDULE B.—CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Chief Commissioner."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Emigrants."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Magistrate."

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

"Immigrant."

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

Duties of Agent.

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

Recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Licensing of recruiters.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Form of license.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Registration of emigrants.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Registration fee.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Inspection of depôts.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Return expenses of dependents.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent;

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid, or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained, for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Assignment of Immigrants.

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Form of assignment.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of Inspectors.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's visits.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

(*a*) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b*) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(*c*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (*e*), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

Complaints against Immigrants.

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

or neglecting to labour.

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Further proviso.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Punishment for desertion.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

Conviction not to operate as a release.

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Recovery of wages.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

Cancellation of assignment.

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

Power to redeem contract.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Certificate of release from contract.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

Power of Chief Commissioner.

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

Publication of rules.

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Penalty for breach of rules.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Renewal of lost instruments.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

Construction of former contracts.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*), or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*), or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants*), or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. V of 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

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24. Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Youthful offender."

"Inspector General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails.

"Inspector General."

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

Requisites of schools.

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector General of Jails, and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Inspection of schools.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

"Magistrate" defined.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

Cancellation of license.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Determination of license.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Powers of Board of Management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

Power of Board to make rules.

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board,

(*b*) the management of the school,

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(*d*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(*e*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(*f*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.
5. Requisites of schools.
6. Inspection of schools.
7. Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.
8. Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.
   "Magistrate" defined.
9. Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.
10. Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

SECTION.

11. Discharge or removal by order of Government.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.
13. Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.
14. Cancellation of license.
    If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.
15. Determination of license.
16. Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.
17. Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.
    Power to apprentice youthful offender.
18. Duties of Committee of Visitors.
19. Powers of Board of Management.
20. Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.
21. Power of Board to make rules.
22. Power of Government of India to make rules.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.
24. Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

3. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Youthful offender."

"Inspector General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails.

"Inspector General."

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

Requisites of schools.

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector General of Jails, and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Inspection of schools.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

"Magistrate" defined.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

Cancellation of license.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Determination of license.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Powers of Board of Management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

Power of Board to make rules.

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board,

(*b*) the management of the school,

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(*d*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(*e*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(*f*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.
5. Requisites of schools.
6. Inspection of schools.
7. Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.
8. Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.
   "Magistrate" defined.
9. Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.
10. Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

SECTION.

11. Discharge or removal by order of Government.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

12. Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.
13. Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.
14. Cancellation of license.
    If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.
15. Determination of license.
16. Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.
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    Power to apprentice youthful offender.
18. Duties of Committee of Visitors.
19. Powers of Board of Management.
20. Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.
21. Power of Board to make rules.
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IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.
24. Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Youthful offender."

"Inspector General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails.

"Inspector General."

II.—Reformatory Schools.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

Inspection of schools.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector General of Jails, and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

"Magistrate" defined.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board,

(*b*) the management of the school,

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(*d*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(*e*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(*f*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

22. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' ACT, 1876.

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19. Power to make rules.
20. Power to appoint new Managers.
21. Managers to be public servants.
22. Bar of suits.
23. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.
24. Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the relief of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be in debt, and whose immoveable property may be subject to mortgages, charges and liens; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876."

II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner. 2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property,

or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner stating that the holder of the said property is subject to, or that his said property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of

the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order. 3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue :—

Bar of suits. *First*, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest. *Secondly*, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication, subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

Cessation of power to alienate. *Thirdly*, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment. (*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

Cessation of power to contract. (*c*) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits, and pay therefrom the Government demand, 4. The Manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government:

rent due to superior landlord, *Secondly*, in the case of under-tenures, the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the property and his heir, *Thirdly*, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families:

costs of repairs and improvements, *Fourthly*, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities. and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

Notice to claimants against holder of property. 5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the said property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice how published. Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kachárhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars. 6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up. Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books. If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced. If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt not duly notified to be barred. 7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, (in the case of under-tenures) the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months. Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim

within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property and to persons holding mortgages, charges or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Power to inquire into consideration for leases.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager) may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if such consideration appear to him insufficient,

Power to set aside leases.

may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final:

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

Appeal to Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Scheme for settlement of debts.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Power to return scheme for revision.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Restoration of owner to his property.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Restoration to be notified.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived; and any

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied;

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to lease.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(*b*) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(*d*) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(*e*) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of suits.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from, any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled "an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

I. Short title.

II.—VESTING ORDER.

2. Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.
3. Effect of order.
Bar of suits.
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Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.
Cessation of power to alienate.
Immoveable property freed from attachment.
Cessation of power to contract.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

4. Manager to receive rents and profits, and pay therefrom
a the Government demand,
b rent due to superior landlord,
c annual sum for maintenance of holder of property and his heir,
d costs of repairs and improvements,
e costs of management, and
f the debts and liabilities.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

5. Notice to claimants against holder of property.
Notice how published.
6. Claim to contain full particulars.
Documents to be given up.
Entries in books.
Exclusion of documents not produced.
7. Debt not duly notified to be barred.
Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.
8. Determination of debts.
9. Power to inquire into consideration for leases.
Power to set aside leases.
10. Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.
Appeal to Commissioner.
11. Scheme for settlement of debts.
Power to return scheme for revision.
12. Restoration of owner to his property.
Restoration to be notified.
Revival of barred proceedings and debts.
Reinstatement of mortgagees.
Period of limitation as to revived proceedings and debts.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. Power to call for further particulars.
14. Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.
15. Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.
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16. Manager to have powers of holder of estate.
Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.
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18. Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.
Manager's receipts.

SECTIONS.

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20. Power to appoint new Managers.
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23. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.
24. Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the relief of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be in debt, and whose immoveable property may be subject to mortgages, charges and liens; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876."

Short title.

II.—VESTING ORDER.

2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property,

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner stating that the holder of the said property is subject to, or that his said property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Effect of order.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Bar of suits.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

Freedom from arrest.

the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*c*) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

Cessation of power to contract.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

4. The Manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government:

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

Secondly, in the case of under-tenures, the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

rent due to superior landlord,

Thirdly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families:

annual sum for maintenance of holder of property and his heir,

Fourthly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the said property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of property.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government or (in the case of under-tenures) the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property and to persons holding mortgages, charges or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Determination of debts.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager), may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to inquire into consideration for leases.

Power to set aside leases.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission, determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date thereof, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final:

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Commissioner.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived; and any mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied;

Restoration to be notified.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such

Period of limitation as to revived proceedings and debts.

revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(*b*) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(*d*) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(*e*) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Power to appoint new Managers.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from, any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council entitled "an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1876.

An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words 'Lieutenant-Governors of,' the following word were inserted (namely), 'Bengal.'

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. Section eighteen of the said Act shall be read as if in the second clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agents of such landowners or occupiers.'

Amendment of section 18, Act XXVII of 1871.

Section twenty-one of the said Act shall be read as if in the first clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of any such owner or occupier,'

Amendment of section 21, Act XXVII of 1871.

and as if in the fourth clause, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of such owner or occupier.'

And section twenty-two of the same Act shall be read as if, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agent of such owner or occupier.'

Amendment of section 22, Act XXVII of 1871.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. VI of 1876.

THE CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' ACT, 1876.

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An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the relief of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be in debt, and whose immoveable property may be subject to mortgages, charges and liens ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876."

Short title.

II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property,

or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner stating that the holder of the said property is subject to, or that his said property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue :—

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred ; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void ;

Bar of suits.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

Freedom from arrest.

the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid ; and

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

Cessation of power to alienate.

(*a*) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*c*) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

Cessation of power to contract.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

4. The Manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof ; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government :

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

Secondly, in the case of under-tenures, the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property :

rent due to superior landlord,

Thirdly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families :

annual sum for maintenance of holder of property and his heir,

Fourthly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner :

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the said property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of property.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kacháhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government or (in the case of under-tenures) the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred :

Debt not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property and to persons holding mortgages, charges or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Determination of debts.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager), may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to inquire into consideration for leases.

Power to set aside leases.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission, determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date thereof, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final :

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Commissioner.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof ; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived ; and any mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied ;

Restoration to be notified.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such

Period of limitation as to revived proceedings and debts.

revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipts.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(*b*) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(*d*) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(*e*) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Power to appoint new Managers.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from, any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council entitled "an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1876.

An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words 'Lieutenant-Governors of,' the following word were inserted (namely), 'Bengal.'

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. Section eighteen of the said Act shall be read as if in the second clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agents of such landowners or occupiers.'

Amendment of section 18, Act XXVII of 1871.

Section twenty-one of the said Act shall be read as if in the first clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of any such owner or occupier,'

Amendment of section 21, Act XXVII of 1871.

and as if in the fourth clause, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of such owner or occupier.'

And section twenty-two of the same Act shall be read as if, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agent of such owner or occupier.'

Amendment of section 22, Act XXVII of 1871.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No VIII OF 1876.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (Preamble.)

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876." (Short title.)

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and applies— (Extent and application of Act.)

(*a*) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(*c*) subject to the exceptions mentioned in the subsequent part of this section, to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa.

Nothing herein contained applies—

(*d*) to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty;

(*e*) to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*f*) to any sailing-vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty Natives of Asia or Africa;

(*g*) to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty of such Natives;

(*h*) to any sailing-vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India.

3. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*. (Commencement.)

4. On and from that day the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. (Repeal of Acts.)

But all ports, places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of such Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act;

and the last clause of section one of Act No. II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea*) shall be read as follows:—

"Voyages from ports in British India to ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876."

5. In this Act— (Interpretation-clause.)

the expression "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants: ("Magistrate.")

the expression "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars: ("Ship.")

the expression "Master" includes every person (other than a pilot) having command or charge of a ship: ("Master.")

the expression "Passenger" means a person above the age of twelve years, or two persons between the ages of one year and twelve years; but it does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a Native of Asia or Africa, nor a child under one year of age: ("Passenger.")

the expression "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port of departure and her final port of arrival: ("Voyage.")

the expression "long voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port:

the expression "short voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will never under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port: ("Short voyage.")

Illustration.

A ship starts from port A, and is destined finally to arrive at port B, between which ports the ordinary distance s ten days: but she is to touch at four intermediate ports, no one of which is under ordinary circumstances more than five days from the next one. This is a short voyage.

the expression "Chief Officer of Customs" means the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any port to which this Act applies. ("Chief Officer of Customs.")

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

6. No ship carrying passengers shall depart or proceed from, or shall discharge passengers at, any port or place within British India other than such ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; (Ship to sail only from ports appointed by Government.)

and after any ship has departed or proceeded upon any voyage from a port or place so appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other port or place so appointed.

7. The master, owner or agent of every ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government that the ship is to carry Native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing. (Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.)

Such notice shall be given not less than twenty-four hours before such time.

8. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein. (Power to enter and inspect ship.)

9. No ship intended to carry passengers shall commence any voyage from any port or place appointed under this Act, unless the Master holds two certificates to the effect hereinafter mentioned. (Not to sail without two certificates.)

And the officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship shall not grant the same unless the Master holds such certificates. (Port-clearance.)

10. The first of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate A') shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated; and the number of passengers that she is capable of carrying. (Contents of certificate A.)

11. The second of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate B') shall state— (Contents of certificate B.)

(*a*) the voyage which the ship is intended to make, and the intermediate ports (if any) at which she is intended to touch;

(*b*) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(*c*) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things (if any) prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section;

(*d*) that the Master holds certificate A;

(*e*) if she is intended to make a short voyage in a season of foul weather, and to carry upper-deck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather;

(*f*) such other particulars (if any) as may for the time being be required for such ship under this Act.

12. The person by whom certificate B is to be granted shall in all cases be the officer referred to in section seven. (Grant of certificate B.)

13. The person by whom certificate A is to be granted shall be the officer aforesaid, except that, if the Master of a ship produce to such officer either of the following certificates (namely)— (Grant of certificate A.)

(*a*) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by any British Colonial Government;

(*b*) a certificate granted under the authority of any British Indian Government, and dated not more than six months before the proposed day of sailing,

and if the particulars required by section ten are certified thereby,

such officer may take any such certificate as evidence of such particulars, and it shall then be a valid certificate for the purposes of this Act.

14. After receiving the notice required by section seven, the officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage: (Ship may be surveyed.)

Provided that he shall not cause any ship holding any certificate mentioned in section thirteen, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), to be surveyed unless, from the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage. (Proviso as to ships holding certificate mentioned in section 13.)

If the officer aforesaid causes a survey to be made of any vessel holding any such certificate, and if the surveyors report that the vessel is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer aforesaid should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government. (Expense of survey.)

15. The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act, in respect of any ship, shall not grant the same, unless he is satisfied that she has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

Certificate not to be granted where cargo dangerous or dangerously stowed.

But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of section sixteen, the grant or withholding of a certificate under this chapter shall in all cases be in the discretion of the officer aforesaid.

Discretion of officer.

16. In the exercise of such discretion such officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Discretion to be subject to control of Government.

17. The Owner or Master shall put up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of each of the said certificates granted by an officer appointed under this Act in respect of the ship, and shall keep such copies in such position during the voyage.

Copy of certificate to be exhibited.

18. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

19. For seasons of fair weather, every ship performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and six superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

Space to be provided for intermediate or between-decks passengers.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and nine superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

But in such seasons no ship shall carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather.

20. If any ship performing a short voyage takes any additional passengers on board at any intermediate port or place, the Master shall obtain a supplementary certificate from the proper officer at such port, stating—

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port.

(*a*) the number of passengers so taken on board, and

(*b*) that provisions, fuel, and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six) have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the total number of passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section.

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the Master of such ship states that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the full number of passengers that she is capable of carrying, the Master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

21. When the ship reaches her final port of arrival, the Master shall notify to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage.

Report of deaths on the voyage.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

22. Every ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every passenger.

Space to be provided for passengers.

Every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every passenger.

23. The Master of every such ship, before departing or proceeding on any long voyage from any port or place in British India, shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver them to the officer last aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct) countersign and return to the Master one of such statements.

Statement of passengers.

24. The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned statement, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date

Deaths on voyage.

and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the ship at her destination or at any port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of arrival if it be a foreign port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act to receive such statements, at any port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

Procedure on arrival.

25. If, after the ship has departed or proceeded on any long voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.

or if such ship upon her voyage touch or arrive at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place without British India,

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the proper officer at such port, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all such additional passengers;

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

26. In the case of every ship sailing from any port within British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant such clearance unless and until the owner, agent, or master of such ship and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees for the purpose of binding the ship to touch at Aden on the outward voyage, and there to obtain a clean bill of health, and to do the same on the homeward voyage if she continue (being propelled by sails) to carry more than thirty passengers, or (being propelled by steam or partly by steam and partly by sails) to carry more than sixty passengers.

Bond when ship clears for port in Red Sea.

27. Every ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea,

Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

or sailing from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India,

shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

28. No bill of health shall be granted under section twenty-six or section twenty-seven in case the ship has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed for her by this Act.

Bill of health.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

29. If any ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section six or section nine,

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing.

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a ship in contravention of the provisions of the second clause of section six,

the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed in such ship, or for every passenger so discharged or received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both;

and the ship, if found within two years in any port within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act by her owner or Master have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions hereinafter contained.

30. Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection authorized under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.

31. Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section seventeen, as to copies of certificates, shall, for every such failure, be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.

32. Any Master failing to comply with any of the requirements of section twenty-three or section twenty-four, as to the statement of passengers,

Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.

or wilfully making any false entry or note in or on any such statement,

or wilfully failing to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section twenty, or to report deaths as required by section twenty-one,

Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.

or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional passengers, as is mentioned in section twenty-five,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

33. Any Master who, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section nine or section twenty, or section twenty-five, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

34. Any Master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omitting to supply to any passenger the allowance of food, fuel and water prescribed by rule made under this Act and for the time being in force, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission.

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

35. The Master of any ship described in section twenty-seven, who wilfully fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.

36. If any ship has on board any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, or, if arriving from a port where no certificate could be procured, has on board a number of passengers exceeding the number allowed by this Act for such ship, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and the Master shall further be liable for each of such passengers to imprisonment not exceeding one week: Provided that the total term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall in no case exceed six months.

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all passengers over and above such number to disembark, and may forward them to any port of British India, and may recover the cost of so forwarding them from the Owner or Master of the ship as if such cost was a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of such officer shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

37. If any ship bringing Native passengers from any port or place beyond British India, into any port or place in British India, has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed by section nineteen, section twenty-two, or section forty-nine (as the case may be), or than the number allowed by the license or certificate (if any) granted in respect of such ship at her port or place of departure, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger in excess of such proportion or of the number so allowed, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for bringing Native passengers from Eastern port in excess of authorized proportion.

38. If the Master of any ship to which this Act applies lands any passenger at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

Procedure.

39. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Adjudication of offences.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a ship, and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Fine leviable by distress on ship.

40. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

Jurisdiction.

41. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of ships are made liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Officer of Customs.

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

42. Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

Application of fines.

43. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted:

Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

Provided that such deposition shall not be admissible unless—

(*a*) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer;

(*b*) it was made in the presence of the person accused, and

(*c*) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions herein contained, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the port from which the ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other port within British India where the passengers or any of them embarked.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation.

And any officer appointed under this Act may at any port or place in British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches, board such ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of passengers and otherwise have been complied with.

45. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

Report of Consul.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters:—

Power to make rules as to provisions, stores, boats, &c.

(*a*) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers and the quality of such provisions, fuel and water;

(*b*) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency to be provided on board;

(*c*) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(*d*) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(*e*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires;

(*f*) and, generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

47. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Appointment of officers.

48. The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather," and for sailing vessels and steamers respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage."

Power to declare what shall be deemed 'seasons of fair weather' and 'long voyages.'

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, in the case of any ship or class of ships, and for all or any voyages to which this Act applies, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be contained for the passengers, and such direction shall override the provisions of sections nineteen and twenty-two so far as they apply to such ship or class of ships.

Power to Governor General to prescribe space to be contained for passengers.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

Number and year.	Title.
XXV of 1859 ...	An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.
XII of 1870 ...	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages.
XII of 1872 ...	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (*The Native Passenger Ships Act*).
Madras Act II of 1862.	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1876.

An Act to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any State in India which is under the protection or political control of Her Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

Interpretation-clause.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made under this Act for any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India;

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

When such power may be exercised.

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from the date of the notification, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal shall, in the territories subject to such State, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Native States authorised to send metal to British India mint for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on any metal sent to a mint for coinage under this Act the duty (if any) leviable on the same metal under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and also a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any coins of any particular metal that shall be coined under this Act.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1876.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Bar of certain suits.
   Proviso.
5. Saving of certain suits.
6. Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers.
7. Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies.
8. Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority.
9. Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers.
10. Power to Local Government to call for record.
11. Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.
12. Power to Government to refer questions for decision of High Court.
13. Power to refer questions of jurisdiction to High Court.
14. Composition of Bench.
15. Amendment of section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act.
16. Privileges of Government in suits in which it is concerned.
17. Revival of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, section 13.

Operation of same Regulation in sites of villages and towns.

Recovery of certain advances made by Local Government.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-revenue, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in matters connected with the land-revenue is more extensive than it is in the rest of the said Presidency;

Preamble.

And whereas it is expedient that the jurisdiction of all the Civil Courts in the said Presidency should be limited in manner hereinafter appearing;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, section thirty-two, and to revive certain provisions of the thirteenth section of Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, which was repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and to provide for the recovery by the Local Government of advances made for purposes other than those specified in section three of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876:"

Short title.

So much of section four as relates to claims to set aside, on the ground of irregularity, mistake or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue, shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs in that behalf by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The rest of this Act shall come into force on the passing thereof;

Commencement.

And it shall extend to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but not so as to affect—

Extent.

(*a*) any suit regarding the assessment of revenue on land situate in the Collectorate of Bombay, or the collection of such revenue;

(*b*) any of the provisions of Bombay Acts V of 1862 and VI of 1862, or of Act XV of 1871, or of Act XXIII of 1871;

(*c*) any suit instituted before the passing of this Act.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

"Land" includes the sites of villages, towns and cities: it also includes trees, growing crops and grass, fruit upon, and juice in, trees, rights-of-way, ferries, fisheries, and all other benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth:

"Land-revenue" means all sums and payments, in money or in kind, received or claimable by or on behalf of Government from any person on account of any land held by or vested in him, and any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force:

"Revenue officer" means any officer employed in or about the business of the land-revenue, or of the surveys, assessment, accounts or records connected therewith.

4. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter appearing, no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters:—

Bar of certain suits.

(*a*) claims against Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognised under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, or

claims to perform the duties of any such officer or servant, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office or service, or

suits to set aside or avoid any order under the same Act or any other law relating to the same, subject for the time being in force passed by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, or

claims against Government relating to lands held under treaty, or to lands granted or held as saranjám, or on other political tenure, or to lands declared by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to be held for service;

(*b*) objections—

to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue authorized by Government, or

to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed, or

to the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement, or of any notification determining the period of settlement;

(*c*) claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings for the realization of land-revenue or the rendering of assistance by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to superior holders or occupants for the recovery of their dues from inferior holders or tenants;

claims to set aside on account of irregularity, mistake, or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue;

(*d*) claims against Government—

(1) to be entered in the revenue survey or settlement records or village papers as liable for the land-revenue, or as superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant, or

(2) to have any entry made in any record of a revenue survey or settlement, or

(3) to have any such entry either omitted or amended;

(*e*) the distribution of land or allotment of land-revenue on partition of any estate under Bombay Act IV of 1868, or any other law for the time being in force;

(*f*) claims against Government—

to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or

to receive payments charged on or payable out of the land-revenue, or

to set aside any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, or

respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to Government;

(*g*) claims regarding boundaries fixed under Bombay Act No. I of 1865, or any other law for the time being in force, or to set aside any order passed by a competent officer under any such law with regard to boundary-marks:

Proviso. Provided that if any person claim to hold land wholly or partially exempt from payment of land-revenue under—

(*h*) any enactment for the time being in force expressly creating an exemption not before existing in favour of an individual or of any class of persons, or expressly confirming such an exemption on the ground of its being shown in a public record, or of its having existed for a specified term of years, or

(*i*) an instrument or sanad given by or by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council under Bombay Act No. II of 1863, section one, clause first, or Bombay Act No. VII of 1863, section two, clause first, or

(*j*) any other written grant by the British Government expressly creating or confirming such exemption, or

(*k*) a judgment by a Court of law, or an adjudication duly passed by a competent officer under Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, chapter X, or under Act No. XI of 1852, which declares the particular property in dispute to be exempt;

such claim shall be cognizable in the Civil Courts.

Illustrations to (*h*).

(1). It is enacted that, in the event of the proprietary right in lands, the property of Government, being transferred to individuals, they shall be permitted to hold the lands for ever at the assessment at which they are transferred. The proprietary right in certain lands is transferred to A at an assessment of Rs. 100. An exemption from higher assessment not before existing is expressly created in favour of A by enactment, and he may seek relief in the Civil Court against over-assessment.

(2). It is enacted that when a specific limit to assessment has been established and preserved, the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit. A is the owner of land worth Rs. 100 for assessment. He claims to be assessed at Rs. 50 only on the strength of a course of dealing with him and his predecessors under which his land has not been more highly assessed. There is no exemption not before existing created by enactment, and A's claim is not cognizable in a Civil Court.

(3). It is enacted that land-revenue shall not be leviable from any land held and entered in the land-registers as exempt. A claims to hold certain land as exempt on the ground that it has been so held by him, and is so entered in the land-register. This is an exemption expressly confirmed by enactment on the ground of its being shown in a public record, and A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(4). It is enacted that the Collector shall confirm existing exemptions of all lands shown in certain maps to be exempt. A claims exemption alleging that his land is shown in the maps to be exempt. A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(5). It is enacted that assessment shall be fixed with reference to certain considerations, and not with reference to others. This is not an enactment creating an exemption in favour of any individual or class, and no objection to an assessment under such an enactment is cognizable in a Civil Court.

5. Nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining the following suits:—

Saving of certain suits.

(*a*) suits against Government to contest the amount claimed, or paid under protest, or recovered, as land-revenue on the ground that such amount is in excess of the amount authorized in that behalf by Government, or that such amount had previous to such claim, payment, or recovery been satisfied, in whole or in part, or that the plaintiff, or the person whom he represents, is not the person liable for such amount;

(*b*) suits between private parties for the purpose of establishing any private right, although it may be affected by any entry in any record of a revenue survey or settlement or in any village papers;

(*c*) suits between superior holders or occupants and inferior holders or tenants regarding the dues claimed or recovered from the latter;

and nothing in section four, clause (*g*) shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining suits, other than suits against Government, for possession of any land being a whole survey number or a recognized share of a survey number.

6. Revenue officers shall not be liable to be sued for damages in any Civil Court for any act *bonâ fide* done, or ordered to be done, by them as such in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force.

Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers.

If any Revenue officer absconds or does not attend when called on by his official superior, and if the Collector of the District proceeds against him or his sureties for public money, papers or property according to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, such Collector shall not be liable to pay damages or costs in any suit brought against him by such officer or sureties, although it appears that a part only, or no part whatever, of the sum demanded was due from the officer so absconding or failing to attend, or that he was not in possession of the papers or property demanded of him.

7. Nothing in any law for the time being in force which authorizes the punishment departmentally of any Revenue officer for any offence or breach of duty, or which sanctions his prosecution criminally for such offence or breach, shall be held to bar any remedy which may be had in the Civil Court against such officer.

Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies.

8. If any act done by a Revenue officer under orders from superior authority subsequently forms the ground of a civil suit against him, he shall appear and answer in such suit as if the act had been done solely by his own authority.

Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority.

9. In every case in which but for the passing of this Act any act or omission of a Revenue officer would have been open to question in a Civil Court, any party aggrieved by such act or omission may, if no other appeal is given by any law for the time being in force, present an appeal, within two months from the date of such act or omission, to the immediate official superior of such officer; and if such official superior be of a grade inferior to that of a Commissioner of Revenue, then the party aggrieved by his decision on appeal may present a further appeal against such decision to the Commissioner of Revenue or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers.

Such further appeal must be presented within one month from the date of the decision complained of.

Any appeal under this section may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer appealed to that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

In computing any period of limitation so prescribed, the day on which the act, omission or decision complained of took place or was pronounced shall be excluded.

10. The Local Government may call for and examine the record of the proceedings on appeal under section nine of any officer for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by him, and may reverse or modify his order, or, if it think fit, may direct that additional evidence be taken, or that the appeal be reheard.

Power to Local Government to call for record.

11. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit against Government on account of any act or omission of any Revenue officer unless the plaintiff first proves that, previously to bringing his suit, he has presented all such appeals allowed by the law for the time being in force, as within the period of limitation allowed for bringing such suit, it was possible to present.

Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.

12. If in the trial or investigation of any suit, claim or objection, which, but for the passing of this Act, might have been tried or investigated by a Civil Court there arises any question on which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government desires to have the decision of the High Court, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may cause a statement of the question to be prepared, and may refer such question for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Power of Government to refer questions for the decision of the High Court.

The said High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question referred, and cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court-house.

The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by their advocates or pleaders.

The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its decision, with the reasons therefor, under the seal of the Court, to the Government by which the reference was made, and subject to any appeal which may be presented to Her Majesty in Council, the case shall be disposed of conformably to such decision.

If the High Court considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, the High Court may return it for amendment.

The costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the High Court in each case directs.

13. If in any suit instituted, or in any appeal presented in a Civil Court, the Judge doubts whether he is precluded by this Act from taking cognizance of the suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the High Court.

Power of Civil Judge to refer questions of jurisdiction to High Court.

The High Court may order the Judge making the reference either to proceed with the case or to return the plaint.

The order of the High Court on any such reference shall be subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and save as aforesaid, shall be final.

14. Every reference under section twelve or section thirteen shall be heard by a Bench consisting of such number of Judges not less than three, as the Chief Justice from time to time directs.

Composition of Bench.

15. For section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, the following shall be substituted (namely): "No Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes shall receive or register a suit in which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party, but in every such case such Judge or Court shall refer the plaintiff to the District Judge, in whose Court alone (subject to the provisions of section nineteen) such suit shall be instituted."

Amendment of section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act.

16. Whenever any suit is brought in any District Court against Government,

Privileges of Government in suits in which it is concerned.

or against any Revenue officer, and the Local Government undertakes the defence thereof,

it shall be lawful for the Local Government, by certificate signed by a Secretary thereto, to require—

(*a*) that such suit shall be tried by the District Judge himself, and shall not be transferred for trial to an Assistant Judge; and

(*b*) that the trial of any such suit shall have precedence over the trial of any other suit or other civil proceeding then pending in such Court;

and the Court shall give effect to every such requirement.

The privilege conferred on the Local Government by the clause (*b*) of this section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any appeal or special appeal against any decree in any such suit as is described in this section.

Revival of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, section 13.

17. Notwithstanding any repeal effected by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, arrears of land-revenue of former years shall be recoverable by the Collector in the same way as current land-revenue, except that the preference given to demands for current land-revenue, as specified in section five of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, shall not extend to demands on account of the arrears for former years.

Operation of same Regulation in sites of villages and towns.

So much of the said Regulation as is for the time being in force in any part of the territories to which this Act extends shall be deemed to be in force and to have always been in force in the sites of all villages, towns and cities in such part.

Recovery of certain advances made by Local Government.

All advances made by the Local Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, section four, may be recovered from the persons to whom such advances are made as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1838 ...	Suits, Bombay ...	In section 1, the words "or of the wuttuns of hereditary district or village officers."
X of 1848 ...	An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandví to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.
XI of 1852 ...	An Act for the adjudication of titles to certain estates claimed to be wholly or partially rent-free in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 7.
VIII of 1853 ...	An Act for bringing the lapsed State of Colaba under the laws of the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	An Act to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of land-revenue, &c.	Section 13, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "is concerned." Section 14.
III of 1863 ...	An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the territories of Sattara, certain villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapoor, &c.	Section 3.
VII of 1863 ...	An Act for the summary settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of Government land-revenue, &c.	Section 2, Clause 4. Section 28, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "the said Act." Section 29.
I of 1865 ...	An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, &c.	The proviso to section 14.
II of 1866 ...	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1866 ...	An Act to bring the Pergunnas of Edulabad and Wurrungaom under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 2.
II of 1871 ...	An Act for imposing duties on the non-agricultural classes, &c.	Section 17, from and including the words "and no suit" to the end.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1827 ...	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers, &c.	Section 6. Section 11, clause 5. Section 13, clause 4. Section 27, clause 3.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS,—*continued.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVII of 1827 ...	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the land-revenue, &c.	Section 9. Section 16, clause 5.
XXIX of 1827 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay territories in the Dekkhan and Khándesh.	So much of section 6 as is not repealed.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS,—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1830 ...	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c.	Section 1, clause 6, from the words "But if any act" to the end.
VII of 1830 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	So much of section 2 as makes section 6 of Regulation XXIX of 1827 applicable to the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1876.

An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words 'Lieutenant-Governors of,' the following word were inserted (namely), 'Bengal.'

Amendment of section 18, Act XXVII of 1871.

2. Section eighteen of the said Act shall be read as if in the second clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agents of such landowners or occupiers.'

Amendment of section 21, Act XXVII of 1871.

Section twenty-one of the said Act shall be read as if in the first clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of any such owner or occupier,'

and as if in the fourth clause, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of such owner or occupier.'

Amendment of section 22, Act XXVII of 1871.

And section twenty-two of the same Act shall be read as if, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agent of such owner or occupier.'

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No VIII OF 1876.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.
PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876."

Extent and application of Act.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

(*a*) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(*c*) subject to the exceptions mentioned in the subsequent part of this section, to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa.

Nothing herein contained applies—

(*d*) to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty;

(*e*) to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*f*) to any sailing-vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty Natives of Asia or Africa;

(*g*) to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty of such Natives;

(*h*) to any sailing-vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India.

Commencement.

3. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Repeal of Acts.

4. On and from that day the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

But all ports, places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of such Acts,

shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act;

and the last clause of section one of Act No. II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea*) shall be read as follows:—

"Voyages from ports in British India to ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876."

Interpretation-clause.

5. In this Act—

"Magistrate."

the expression "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants:

"Ship."

the expression "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars:

"Master."

the expression "Master" includes every person (other than a pilot) having command or charge of a ship:

"Passenger."

the expression "Passenger" means a person above the age of twelve years, or two persons between the ages of one year and twelve years; but it does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a Native of Asia or Africa, nor a child under one year of age:

"Voyage."

the expression "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port of departure and her final port of arrival:

"Long voyage."

the expression "long voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port:

"Short voyage."

the expression "short voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will never under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port:

Illustration.

A ship starts from port A, and is destined finally to arrive at port B, between which ports the ordinary distance is ten days: but she is to touch at four intermediate ports, no one of which is under ordinary circumstances more than five days from the next one. This is a short voyage.

"Chief Officer of Customs."

the expression "Chief Officer of Customs" means the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any port to which this Act applies.

CHAPTER II.
RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

Ship to sail only from ports appointed by Government.

6. No ship carrying passengers shall depart or proceed from, or shall discharge passengers at, any port or place within British India other than such ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf;

and after any ship has departed or proceeded upon any voyage from a port or place so appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other port or place so appointed.

Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.

7. The master, owner or agent of every ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government that the ship is to carry Native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing.

Such notice shall be given not less than twenty-four hours before such time.

Power to enter and inspect ship.

8. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein.

Not to sail without two certificates.

9. No ship intended to carry passengers shall commence any voyage from any port or place appointed under this Act, unless the Master holds two certificates to the effect hereinafter mentioned.

Port-clearance.

And the officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship shall not grant the same unless the Master holds such certificates.

Contents of certificate A.

10. The first of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate A') shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated; and the number of passengers that she is capable of carrying.

Contents of certificate B.

11. The second of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate B') shall state—

(*a*) the voyage which the ship is intended to make, and the intermediate ports (if any) at which she is intended to touch;

(*b*) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(*c*) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things (if any) prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section;

(*d*) that the Master holds certificate A;

(*e*) if she is intended to make a short voyage in a season of foul weather, and to carry upper-deck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather;

(*f*) such other particulars (if any) as may for the time being be required for such ship under this Act.

Grant of certificate B.

12. The person by whom certificate B is to be granted shall in all cases be the officer referred to in section seven.

Grant of certificate A.

13. The person by whom certificate A is to be granted shall be the officer aforesaid, except that, if the Master of a ship produce to such officer either of the following certificates (namely)—

(*a*) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by any British Colonial Government;

(*b*) a certificate granted under the authority of any British Indian Government, and dated not more than six months before the proposed day of sailing,

and if the particulars required by section ten are certified thereby,

such officer may take any such certificate as evidence of such particulars, and it shall then be a valid certificate for the purposes of this Act.

Ship may be surveyed.

14. After receiving the notice required by section seven, the officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage:

Proviso as to ships holding certificate mentioned in section 13.

Provided that he shall not cause any ship holding any certificate mentioned in section thirteen, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), to be surveyed unless, from the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage.

Expense of survey.

If the officer aforesaid causes a survey to be made of any vessel holding any such certificate, and if the surveyors report that the vessel is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer aforesaid should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

Certificate not to be granted where cargo dangerous or dangerously stowed.

15. The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act, in respect of any ship, shall not grant the same, unless he is satisfied that she has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

Discretion of officer.

But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of section sixteen, the grant or withholding of a certificate under this chapter shall in all cases be in the discretion of the officer aforesaid.

Discretion to be subject to control of Government.

16. In the exercise of such discretion such officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Copy of certificate to be exhibited.

17. The Owner or Master shall put up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of each of the said certificates granted by an officer appointed under this Act in respect of the ship, and shall keep such copies in such position during the voyage.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

18. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

Space to be provided for intermediate or between-decks passengers.

19. For seasons of fair weather, every ship performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and six superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and nine superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

But in such seasons no ship shall carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather.

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port.

20. If any ship performing a short voyage takes any additional passengers on board at any intermediate port or place, the Master shall obtain a supplementary certificate from the proper officer at such port, stating—

(*a*) the number of passengers so taken on board, and

(*b*) that provisions, fuel, and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six) have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the total number of passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section.

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the Master of such ship states that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the full number of passengers that she is capable of carrying, the Master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Report of deaths on the voyage.

21. When the ship reaches her final port of arrival, the Master shall notify to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Space to be provided for passengers.

22. Every ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every passenger.

Every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every passenger.

Statement of passengers.

23. The Master of every such ship, before departing or proceeding on any long voyage from any port or place in British India, shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver them to the officer last aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct) countersign and return to the Master one of such statements.

Deaths on voyage.

24. The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned statement, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the ship at her destination or at any port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of arrival if it be a foreign port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act to receive such statements, at any port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

Procedure on arrival.

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.

25. If, after the ship has departed or proceeded on any long voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

or if such ship upon her voyage touch or arrive at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place without British India,

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the proper officer at such port, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all such additional passengers;

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

Bond when ship clears for port in Red Sea.

26. In the case of every ship sailing from any port within British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant such clearance unless and until the owner, agent, or master of such ship and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees for the purpose of binding the ship to touch at Aden on the outward voyage, and there to obtain a clean bill of health, and to do the same on the homeward voyage if she continue (being propelled by sails) to carry more than thirty passengers, or (being propelled by steam or partly by steam and partly by sails) to carry more than sixty passengers.

Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

27. Every ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea,

or sailing from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India,

shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Bill of health.

28. No bill of health shall be granted under section twenty-six or section twenty-seven in case the ship has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed for her by this Act.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing.

29. If any ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section six or section nine,

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a ship in contravention of the provisions of the second clause of section six,

the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed in such ship, or for every passenger so discharged or received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both;

and the ship, if found within two years in any port within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act by her owner or Master have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.

30. Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection authorized under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.

31. Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section seventeen, as to copies of certificates, shall, for every such failure, be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.

32. Any Master failing to comply with any of the requirements of section twenty-three or section twenty-four, as to the statement of passengers,

or wilfully making any false entry or note in or on any such statement,

or wilfully failing to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section twenty, or to report deaths as required by section twenty-one, or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional passengers, as is mentioned in section twenty-five,

Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

33. Any Master who, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section nine or section twenty, or section twenty-five, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

34. Any Master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omitting to supply to any passenger the allowance of food, fuel and water prescribed by rule made under this Act and for the time being in force, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission.

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

35. The Master of any ship described in section twenty-seven, who wilfully fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.

36. If any ship has on board any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, or, if arriving from a port where no certificate could be procured, has on board a number of passengers exceeding the number allowed by this Act for such ship, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and the Master shall further be liable for each of such passengers to imprisonment not exceeding one week: Provided that the total term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall in no case exceed six months.

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all passengers over and above such number to disembark, and may forward them to any port of British India, and may recover the cost of so forwarding them from the Owner or Master of the ship as if such cost was a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of such officer shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

37. If any ship bringing Native passengers from any port or place beyond British India, into any port or place in British India, has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed by section nineteen, section twenty-two, or section forty-nine (as the case may be), or than the number allowed by the license or certificate (if any) granted in respect of such ship at her port or place of departure, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger in excess of such proportion or of the number so allowed, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for bringing Native passengers from Eastern port in excess of authorized proportion.

38. If the Master of any ship to which this Act applies lands any passenger at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

Procedure.

39. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Adjudication of offences.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a ship, and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Fine leviable by distress on ship.

40. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

Jurisdiction.

41. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of ships are made liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Officer of Customs.

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

42. Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

Application of fines.

43. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted.

Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

Provided that such deposition shall not be admissible unless—

(*a*) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer;

(*b*) it was made in the presence of the person accused, and

(*c*) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions herein contained, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the port from which the ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other port within British India where the passengers or any of them embarked.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation.

And any officer appointed under this Act may at any port or place in British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches, board such ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of passengers and otherwise have been complied with.

45. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

Report of Consul.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters:—

Power to make rules as to provisions, stores, boats, &c.

(*a*) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers and the quality of such provisions, fuel and water;

(*b*) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency to be provided on board;

(*c*) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(*d*) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(*e*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires;

(*f*) and, generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

47. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Appointment of officers.

48. The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather," and for sailing vessels and steamers respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage."

Power to declare what shall be deemed 'seasons of fair weather' and 'long voyages.'

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, in the case of any ship or class of ships, and for all or any voyages to which this Act applies, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be contained for the passengers; and such direction shall override the provisions of sections nineteen and twenty-two so far as they apply to such ship or class of ships.

Power to Governor General to prescribe space to be contained for passengers.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

Number and year.	Title.
XXV of 1859 ...	An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.
XII of 1870 ...	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages.
XII of 1872 ...	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (*The Native Passenger Ships Act*).
Madras Act II of 1862.	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1876.

An Act to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876":

Short title.

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any State in India which is under the protection or political control of Her Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

Interpretation-clause.

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made under this Act for any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India;

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

When such power may be exercised.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from the date of the notification, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal shall, in the territories subject to such State, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British India mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on any metal sent to a mint for coinage under this Act the duty (if any) leviable on the same metal under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and also a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any coins of any particular metal that shall be coined under this Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1876.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Bar of certain suits.
   Proviso.
5. Saving of certain suits.
6. Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers.
7. Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies.
8. Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority.
9. Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers.
10. Power to Local Government to call for record.
11. Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.
12. Power to Government to refer questions for decision of High Court.
13. Power to refer questions of jurisdiction to High Court.
14. Composition of Bench.
15. Amendment of section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act.
16. Privileges of Government in suits in which it is concerned.
17. Revival of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, section 13.
    Operation of same Regulation in sites of villages and towns.
    Recovery of certain advances made by Local Government.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-revenue, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in matters connected with the land-revenue is more extensive than it is in the rest of the said Presidency;

And whereas it is expedient that the jurisdiction of all the Civil Courts in the said Presidency should be limited in manner hereinafter appearing;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, section thirty-two, and to revive certain provisions of the thirteenth section of Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, which was repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and to provide for the recovery by the Local Government of advances made for purposes other than those specified in section three of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876:"

Commencement.

So much of section four as relates to claims to set aside, on the ground of irregularity, mistake or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue, shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs in that behalf by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The rest of this Act shall come into force on the passing thereof;

Extent.

And it shall extend to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but not so as to affect—

(*a*) any suit regarding the assessment of revenue on land situate in the Collectorate of Bombay, or the collection of such revenue;

(*b*) any of the provisions of Bombay Acts V of 1862 and VI of 1862, or of Act XV of 1871, or of Act XXIII of 1871;

(*c*) any suit instituted before the passing of this Act.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Land" includes the sites of villages, towns and cities: it also includes trees, growing crops and grass, fruit upon, and juice in, trees, rights-of-way, ferries, fisheries, and all other benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth:

"Land-revenue" means all sums and payments, in money or in kind, received or claimable by or on behalf of Government from any person on account of any land held by or vested in him, and any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force:

"Revenue officer" means any officer employed in or about the business of the land-revenue, or of the surveys, assessment, accounts or records connected therewith.

Bar of certain suits.

4. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter appearing, no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters:—

(*a*) claims against Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognised under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, or

claims to perform the duties of any such officer or servant, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office or service, or

suits to set aside or avoid any order under the same Act or any other law relating to the same subject for the time being in force passed by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, or

claims against Government relating to lands held under treaty, or to lands granted or held as

saranjám, or on other political tenure, or to lands declared by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to be held for service;

(*b*) objections—

to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue authorized by Government, or

to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed, or

to the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement, or of any notification determining the period of settlement;

(*c*) claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings for the realization of land-revenue or the rendering of assistance by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to superior holders or occupants for the recovery of their dues from inferior holders or tenants;

claims to set aside on account of irregularity, mistake, or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue;

(*d*) claims against Government—

(1) to be entered in the revenue survey or settlement records or village papers as liable for the land-revenue, or as superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant, or

(2) to have any entry made in any record of a revenue survey or settlement, or

(3) to have any such entry either omitted or amended;

(*e*) the distribution of land or allotment of land-revenue on partition of any estate under Bombay Act IV of 1868, or any other law for the time being in force;

(*f*) claims against Government—

to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or

to receive payments charged on or payable out of the land-revenue, or

to set aside any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, or

respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to Government;

(*g*) claims regarding boundaries fixed under Bombay Act No. I of 1865, or any other law for the time being in force, or to set aside any order passed by a competent officer under any such law with regard to boundary-marks:

Proviso. Provided that if any person claim to hold land wholly or partially exempt from payment of land-revenue under—

(*h*) any enactment for the time being in force expressly creating an exemption not before existing in favour of an individual or of any class of persons, or expressly confirming such an exemption on the ground of its being shown in a public record, or of its having existed for a specified term of years, or

(*i*) an instrument or sanad given by or by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council under Bombay Act No. II of 1863, section one, clause first, or Bombay Act No. VII of 1863, section two, clause first, or

(*j*) any other written grant by the British Government expressly creating or confirming such exemption, or

(*k*) a judgment by a Court of law, or an adjudication duly passed by a competent officer under Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, chapter X, or under Act No. XI of 1852, which declares the particular property in dispute to be exempt;

such claim shall be cognizable in the Civil Courts.

Illustrations to (*h*).

(1). It is enacted that, in the event of the proprietary right in lands, the property of Government, being transferred to individuals, they shall be permitted to hold the lands for ever at the assessment at which they are transferred. The proprietary right in certain lands is transferred to A at an assessment of Rs. 100. An exemption from higher assessment not before existing is expressly created in favour of A by enactment, and he may seek relief in the Civil Court against over-assessment.

(2). It is enacted that when a specific limit to assessment has been established and preserved, the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit. A is the owner of land worth Rs. 100 for assessment. He claims to be assessed at Rs. 50 only on the strength of a course of dealing with him and his predecessors under which his land has not been more highly assessed. There is no exemption not before existing created by enactment, and A's claim is not cognizable in a Civil Court.

(3). It is enacted that land-revenue shall not be leviable from any land held and entered in the land-registers as exempt. A claims to hold certain land as exempt on the ground that it has been so held by him, and is so entered in the land-register. This is an exemption expressly confirmed by enactment on the ground of its being shown in a public record, and A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(4). It is enacted that the Collector shall confirm existing exemptions of all lands shown in certain maps to be exempt. A claims exemption alleging that his land is shown in the maps to be exempt. A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(5). It is enacted that assessment shall be fixed with reference to certain considerations, and not with reference to others. This is not an enactment creating an exemption in favour of any individual or class, and no objection to an assessment under such an enactment is cognizable in a Civil Court.

Saving of certain suits. 5. Nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining the following suits:—

(*a*) suits against Government to contest the amount claimed, or paid under protest, or recovered, as land-revenue on the ground that such amount is in excess of the amount authorized in that behalf by Government, or that such amount had previous to such claim, payment, or recovery been satisfied, in whole or in part, or that the plaintiff, or the person whom he represents, is not the person liable for such amount;

(*b*) suits between private parties for the purpose of establishing any private right, although it may be affected by any entry in any record of a revenue survey or settlement or in any village papers;

(*c*) suits between superior holders or occupants and inferior holders or tenants regarding the dues claimed or recovered from the latter;

and nothing in section four, clause (*g*) shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining suits, other than suits against Government, for possession of any land being a whole survey number or a recognized share of a survey number.

Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers. 6. Revenue officers shall not be liable to be sued for damages in any Civil Court for any act *bonâ fide* done, or ordered to be done, by them as such in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force.

If any Revenue officer absconds or does not attend when called on by his official superior, and if the Collector of the District proceeds against him or his sureties for public money, papers or

property according to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, such Collector shall not be liable to pay damages or costs in any suit brought against him by such officer or sureties, although it appears that a part only, or no part whatever, of the sum demanded was due from the officer so absconding or failing to attend, or that he was not in possession of the papers or property demanded of him.

Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies. 7. Nothing in any law for the time being in force which authorizes the punishment departmentally of any Revenue officer for any offence or breach of duty, or which sanctions his prosecution criminally for such offence or breach, shall be held to bar any remedy which may be had in the Civil Court against such officer.

Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority. 8. If any act done by a Revenue officer under orders from superior authority subsequently forms the ground of a civil suit against him, he shall appear and answer in such suit as if the act had been done solely by his own authority.

Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers. 9. In every case in which but for the passing of this Act any act or omission of a Revenue officer would have been open to question in a Civil Court, any party aggrieved by such act or omission may, if no other appeal is given by any law for the time being in force, present an appeal, within two months from the date of such act or omission, to the immediate official superior of such officer; and if such official superior be of a grade inferior to that of a Commissioner of Revenue, then the party aggrieved by his decision on appeal may present a further appeal against such decision to the Commissioner of Revenue or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Such further appeal must be presented within one month from the date of the decision complained of.

Any appeal under this section may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer appealed to that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

In computing any period of limitation so prescribed, the day on which the act, omission or decision complained of took place or was pronounced shall be excluded.

Power to Local Government to call for record. 10. The Local Government may call for and examine the record of the proceedings on appeal under section nine of any officer for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by him, and may reverse or modify his order, or, if it think fit, may direct that additional evidence be taken, or that the appeal be reheard.

Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal. 11. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit against Government on account of any act or omission of any Revenue officer unless the plaintiff first proves that, previously to bringing his suit, he has presented all such appeals allowed by the law for the time being in force, as within the period of limitation allowed for bringing such suit, it was possible to present.

Power of Government to refer questions for the decision of the High Court. 12. If in the trial or investigation of any suit, claim or objection, which, but for the passing of this Act, might have been tried or investigated by a Civil Court there arises any question on which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government desires to have the decision of the High Court, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may cause a statement of the question to be prepared, and may refer such question for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The said High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question referred, and cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court-house.

The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by their advocates or pleaders.

The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its decision, with the reasons therefor, under the seal of the Court, to the Government by which the reference was made, and subject to any appeal which may be presented to Her Majesty in Council, the case shall be disposed of conformably to such decision.

If the High Court considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, the High Court may return it for amendment.

The costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the High Court in each case directs.

Power of Civil Judge to refer questions of jurisdiction to High Court. 13. If in any suit instituted, or in any appeal presented in a Civil Court, the Judge doubts whether he is precluded by this Act from taking cognizance of the suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the High Court.

The High Court may order the Judge making the reference either to proceed with the case or to return the plaint.

The order of the High Court on any such reference shall be subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and save as aforesaid, shall be final.

Composition of Bench. 14. Every reference under section twelve or section thirteen shall be heard by a Bench consisting of such number of Judges not less than three, as the Chief Justice from time to time directs.

Amendment of section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act. 15. For section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, the following shall be substituted (namely): "No Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes shall receive or register a suit in which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party, but in every such case such Judge or Court shall refer the plaintiff to the District Judge, in whose Court alone (subject to the provisions of section nineteen) such suit shall be instituted."

Privileges of Government in suits in which it is concerned. 16. Whenever any suit is brought in any District Court against Government,

or against any Revenue officer, and the Local Government undertakes the defence thereof,

it shall be lawful for the Local Government, by certificate signed by a Secretary thereto, to require—

(*a*) that such suit shall be tried by the District Judge himself, and shall not be transferred for trial to an Assistant Judge; and

(*b*) that the trial of any such suit shall have precedence over the trial of any other suit or other civil proceeding then pending in such Court;

and the Court shall give effect to every such requirement.

The privilege conferred on the Local Government by the clause (*b*) of this section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any appeal or special appeal against any decree in any such suit as is described in this section.

Revival of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, section 13.

17. Notwithstanding any repeal effected by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, arrears of land-revenue of former years shall be recoverable by the Collector in the same way as current land-revenue, except that the preference given to demands for current land-revenue, as specified in section five of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, shall not extend to demands on account of the arrears for former years.

Operation of same Regulation in sites of villages and towns.

So much of the said Regulation as is for the time being in force in any part of the territories to which this Act extends shall be deemed to be in force and to have always been in force in the sites of all villages, towns and cities in such part.

Recovery of certain advances made by Local Government.

All advances made by the Local Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, section four, may be recovered from the persons to whom such advances are made as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1838 ...	Suits, Bombay ...	In section 1, the words "or of the wuttuns of hereditary district or village officers."
X of 1848 ...	An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandví to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.
XI of 1852 ...	An Act for the adjudication of titles to certain estates claimed to be wholly or partially rent-free in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 7.
VIII of 1863 ...	An Act for bringing the lapsed State of Colaba under the laws of the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	An Act to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of land-revenue, &c.	Section 13, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "is concerned." Section 14.
III of 1863 ...	An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the territories of Sattara, certain villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapoor, &c.	Section 3.
VII of 1863 ...	An Act for the summary settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of Government land-revenue, &c.	Section 2, Clause 4. Section 28, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "the said Act." Section 29.
I of 1865 ...	An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, &c.	The proviso to section 14.
II of 1866 ...	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1866 ...	An Act to bring the Pergunnas of Edulabad and Wurrungaom under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 2.
II of 1871 ...	An Act for imposing duties on the non-agricultural classes, &c.	Section 17, from and including the words "and no suit" to the end.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1827 ...	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers, &c.	Section 6. Section 11, clause 5. Section 14, clause 4. Section 27, clause 3.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS,—*continued.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVII of 1827 ...	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the land-revenue, &c.	Section 9. Section 16, clause 5.
XXIX of 1827 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay territories in the Dekkhan and Khándesh.	So much of section 6 as is not repealed.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS,—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1830 ...	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c.	Section 1, clause 6, from the words "But if any act" to the end.
VII of 1830 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	So much of section 2 as makes section 6 of Regulation XXIX of 1827 applicable to the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No VIII OF 1876.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876." Short title.

2. It extends to the whole of British India, and applies— Extent and application of Act.

(*a*) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(*c*) subject to the exceptions mentioned in the subsequent part of this section, to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa.

Nothing herein contained applies—

(*d*) to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty;

(*e*) to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*f*) to any sailing-vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty Natives of Asia or Africa;

(*g*) to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty of such Natives;

(*h*) to any sailing-vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India.

3. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*. Commencement.

4. On and from that day the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed. Repeal of Acts.

But all ports, places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of such Acts, shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act;

and the last clause of section one of Act No. II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea*) shall be read as follows:—

"Voyages from ports in British India to ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876."

Interpretation-clause. 5. In this Act—

the expression "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of "Magistrate."

the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants:

the expression "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars: "Ship."

the expression "Master" includes every person (other than a pilot) having command or charge of a ship: "Master."

the expression "Passenger" means a person above the age of twelve years, or two persons between the ages of one year and twelve years; but it does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a Native of Asia or Africa, nor a child under one year of age: "Passenger."

the expression "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port of departure and her final port of arrival: "Voyage."

the expression "long voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port: "Long voyage."

the expression "short voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will never under ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port: "Short voyage."

Illustration.

A ship starts from port A, and is destined finally to arrive at port B, between which ports the ordinary distance is ten days: but she is to touch at four intermediate ports, no one of which is under ordinary circumstances more than five days from the next one. This is a short voyage.

the expression "Chief Officer of Customs" means the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any port to which this Act applies. "Chief Officer of Customs."

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

6. No ship carrying passengers shall depart or proceed from, or shall discharge passengers at, any port or place within British India other than such ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf; Ship to sail only from ports appointed by Government.

and after any ship has departed or proceeded upon any voyage from a port or place so appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other port or place so appointed.

7. The master, owner or agent of every ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government that the ship is to carry Native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing. Master to give notice of day of sailing, &c.

Such notice shall be given not less than twenty-four hours before such time.

8. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein. Power to enter and inspect ship.

9. No ship intended to carry passengers shall commence any voyage from any port or place appointed under this Act, unless the Master holds two certificates to the effect hereinafter mentioned. Not to sail without two certificates.

And the officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship shall not grant the same unless the Master holds such certificates. Port-clearance.

10. The first of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate A') shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated; and the number of passengers that she is capable of carrying. Contents of certificate A.

11. The second of such certificates (hereinafter called 'certificate B') shall state— Contents of certificate B.

(*a*) the voyage which the ship is intended to make, and the intermediate ports (if any) at which she is intended to touch;

(*b*) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(*c*) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things (if any) prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section;

(*d*) that the Master holds certificate A;

(*e*) if she is intended to make a short voyage in a season of foul weather, and to carry upper-deck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather;

(*f*) such other particulars (if any) as may for the time being be required for such ship under this Act.

12. The person by whom certificate B is to be granted shall in all cases be the officer referred to in section seven. Grant of certificate B.

13. The person by whom certificate A is to be granted shall be the officer aforesaid, except that, if the Master of a ship produce to such officer either of the following certificates (namely)— Grant of certificate A.

(*a*) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by any British Colonial Government;

(*b*) a certificate granted under the authority of any British Indian Government, and dated not more than six months before the proposed day of sailing,

and if the particulars required by section ten are certified thereby,

such officer may take any such certificate as evidence of such particulars, and it shall then be a valid certificate for the purposes of this Act.

Ship may be surveyed.

14. After receiving the notice required by section seven, the officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage:

Proviso as to ships holding certificate mentioned in section 13.

Provided that he shall not cause any ship holding any certificate mentioned in section thirteen, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), to be surveyed unless, from the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage.

Expense of survey.

If the officer aforesaid causes a survey to be made of any vessel holding any such certificate, and if the surveyors report that the vessel is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for her intended voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer aforesaid should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for her intended voyage, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

Certificate not to be granted where cargo dangerous or dangerously stowed.

15. The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act, in respect of any ship, shall not grant the same, unless he is satisfied that she has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

Discretion of officer.

But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of section sixteen, the grant or withholding of a certificate under this chapter shall in all cases be in the discretion of the officer aforesaid.

Discretion to be subject to control of Government.

16. In the exercise of such discretion such officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Copy of certificate to be exhibited.

17. The Owner or Master shall put up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of each of the said certificates granted by an officer appointed under this Act in respect of the ship, and shall keep such copies in such position during the voyage.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

18. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section forty-six.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

Space to be provided for intermediate or between-decks passengers.

19. For seasons of fair weather, every ship performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and six superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

For seasons of foul weather, every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every intermediate or between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet for each such passenger and nine superficial feet for each upper-deck passenger.

But in such seasons no ship shall carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or other sufficient protection against the weather.

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port.

20. If any ship performing a short voyage takes any additional passengers on board at any intermediate port or place, the Master shall obtain a supplementary certificate from the proper officer at such port, stating—

(*a*) the number of passengers so taken on board, and

(*b*) that provisions, fuel, and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by rule under section forty-six) have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the total number of passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale for the time being prescribed by rule under the same section.

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the Master of such ship states that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her by rule under section forty-six, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by rule under the same section, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the full number of passengers that she is capable of carrying, the Master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Report of deaths on the voyage.

21. When the ship reaches her final port of arrival, the Master shall notify to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Space to be provided for passengers.

22. Every ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space for every passenger.

Every ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space for every passenger.

Statement of passengers.

23. The Master of every such ship, before departing or proceeding on any long voyage from any port or place in British India, shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver them to the officer last aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct) countersign and return to the Master one of such statements.

Deaths on voyage.

24. The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned statement, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the ship at her destination or at any port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of arrival if it be a foreign port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act to receive such statements, at any port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

Procedure on arrival.

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.

25. If, after the ship has departed or proceeded on any long voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

or if such ship upon her voyage touch or arrive at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place without British India,

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the proper officer at such port, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all such additional passengers;

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

Bond when ship clears for port in Red Sea.

26. In the case of every ship sailing from any port within British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant such clearance unless and until the owner, agent, or master of such ship and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees for the purpose of binding the ship to touch at Aden on the outward voyage, and there to obtain a clean bill of health, and to do the same on the homeward voyage if she continue (being propelled by sails) to carry more than thirty passengers, or (being propelled by steam or partly by steam and partly by sails) to carry more than sixty passengers.

Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

27. Every ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea,

or sailing from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India,

shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Bill of health.

28. No bill of health shall be granted under section twenty-six or section twenty-seven in case the ship has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed for her by this Act.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing.

29. If any ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section six or section nine,

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a ship in contravention of the provisions of the second clause of section six,

the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed in such ship, or for every passenger so discharged or received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both;

and the ship, if found within two years in any port within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act by her owner or Master have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.

30. Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection authorized under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate.

31. Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section seventeen, as to copies of certificates, shall, for every such failure, be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for non-compliance with requirements as to list of passengers.

32. Any Master failing to comply with any of the requirements of section twenty-three or section twenty-four, as to the statement of passengers,

or wilfully making any false entry or note in or on any such statement,

or wilfully failing to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section twenty, or to report deaths as required by section twenty-one, or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional passengers, as is mentioned in section twenty-five,

Penalty for failing to obtain fresh certificate for additional passengers taken.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

33. Any Master who, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section nine or section twenty, or section twenty-five, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

34. Any Master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omitting to supply to any passenger the allowance of food, fuel and water prescribed by rule made under this Act and for the time being in force, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission.

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

35. The Master of any ship described in section twenty-seven, who wilfully fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health.

36. If any ship has on board any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, or, if arriving from a port where no certificate could be procured, has on board a number of passengers exceeding the number allowed by this Act for such ship, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and the Master shall further be liable for each of such passengers to imprisonment not exceeding one week: Provided that the total term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall in no case exceed six months.

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all passengers over and above such number to disembark, and may forward them to any port of British India, and may recover the cost of so forwarding them from the Owner or Master of the ship as if such cost was a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of such officer shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

37. If any ship bringing Native passengers from any port or place beyond British India, into any port or place in British India, has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed by section nineteen, section twenty-two, or section forty-nine (as the case may be), or than the number allowed by the license or certificate (if any) granted in respect of such ship at her port or place of departure, the Owner and Master shall, for every passenger in excess of such proportion or of the number so allowed, be each liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for bringing Native passengers from Eastern port in excess of authorized proportion.

38. If the Master of any ship to which this Act applies lands any passenger at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

Procedure.

39. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Adjudication of offences.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a ship, and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Fine leviable by distress on ship.

40. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

Jurisdiction.

41. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of ships are made liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Officer of Customs.

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

42. Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

Application of fines.

43. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted;

Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

Provided that such deposition shall not be admissible unless—

(*a*) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer;

(*b*) it was made in the presence of the person accused, and

(*c*) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or consular officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions herein contained, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the port from which the ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other port within British India where the passengers or any of them embarked.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation.

And any officer appointed under this Act may at any port or place in British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches, board such ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of passengers and otherwise have been complied with.

45. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars of a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

Report of Consul.

46. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters:—

Power to make rules as to provisions, stores, boats, &c.

(*a*) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers and the quality of such provisions, fuel and water;

(*b*) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency to be provided on board;

(*c*) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(*d*) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(*e*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires;

(*f*) and, generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

47. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

Appointment of officers.

48. The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather," and for sailing vessels and steamers respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage."

Power to declare what shall be deemed 'seasons of fair weather' and 'long voyages.'

49. The Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, in the case of any ship or class of ships, and for all or any voyages to which this Act applies, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be contained for the passengers; and such direction shall override the provisions of sections nineteen and twenty-two so far as they apply to such ship or class of ships.

Power to Governor General to prescribe space to be contained for passengers.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

Number and year.	Title.
XXV of 1859 ...	An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.
XII of 1870 ...	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages.
XII of 1872 ...	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (*The Native Passenger Ships Act*).
Madras Act II of 1862.	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1876.

An Act to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876": Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India; Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any State in India which is under the protection or political control of Her Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown. Interpretation-clause.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made under this Act for any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India; Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)— When such power may be exercised.

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from the date of the notification, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal shall, in the territories subject to such State, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage. Native States authorised to send metal to British India mint for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on any metal sent to a mint for coinage under this Act the duty (if any) leviable on the same metal under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and also a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed. Power to impose a charge for coinage.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any coins of any particular metal that shall be coined under this Act. Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1876.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Bar of certain suits.
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5. Saving of certain suits.
6. Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers.
7. Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies.
8. Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority.
9. Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers.
10. Power to Local Government to call for record.
11. Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.
12. Power to Government to refer questions for decision of High Court.
13. Power to refer questions of jurisdiction to High Court.
14. Composition of Bench.
15. Amendment of section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act.
16. Privileges of Government in suits in which it is concerned.
17. Revival of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, section 13.
    Operation of same Regulation in sites of villages and towns.
    Recovery of certain advances made by Local Government.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-revenue, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS in certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in matters connected with the land-revenue is more extensive than it is in the rest of the said Presidency; Preamble.

And whereas it is expedient that the jurisdiction of all the Civil Courts in the said Presidency should be limited in manner hereinafter appearing;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, section thirty-two, and to revive certain provisions of the thirteenth section of Regulation XVII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, which was repealed by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and to provide for the recovery by the Local Government of advances made for purposes other than those specified in section three of the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876:" Short title.

So much of section four as relates to claims to set aside, on the ground of irregularity, mistake or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue, shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs in that behalf by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The rest of this Act shall come into force on the passing thereof; Commencement.

And it shall extend to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but not so as to affect— Extent.

(*a*) any suit regarding the assessment of revenue on land situate in the Collectorate of Bombay, or the collection of such revenue;

(*b*) any of the provisions of Bombay Acts V of 1862 and VI of 1862, or of Act XV of 1871, or of Act XXIII of 1871;

(*c*) any suit instituted before the passing of this Act.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof. Repeal of enactments.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation-clause.

"Land" includes the sites of villages, towns and cities: it also includes trees, growing crops and grass, fruit upon, and juice in, trees, rights-of-way, ferries, fisheries, and all other benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth:

"Land-revenue" means all sums and payments, in money or in kind, received or claimable by or on behalf of Government from any person on account of any land held by or vested in him, and any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force:

"Revenue officer" means any officer employed in or about the business of the land-revenue, or of the surveys, assessment, accounts or records connected therewith.

4. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter appearing, no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any of the following matters:— Bar of certain suits.

(*a*) claims against Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer appointed or recognised under Bombay Act No. III of 1874, or any other law for the time being in force, or of any other village-officer or servant, or

claims to perform the duties of any such officer or servant, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office or service, or

suits to set aside or avoid any order under the same Act or any other law relating to the same subject for the time being in force passed by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, or

claims against Government relating to lands held under treaty, or to lands granted or held as

saranjám, or on other political tenure, or to lands declared by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to be held for service;

(*b*) objections—

to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue authorized by Government, or

to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment is fixed, or

to the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement, or of any notification determining the period of settlement;

(*c*) claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings for the realization of land-revenue or the rendering of assistance by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to superior holders or occupants for the recovery of their dues from inferior holders or tenants;

claims to set aside on account of irregularity, mistake, or any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue;

(*d*) claims against Government—

(1) to be entered in the revenue survey or settlement records or village papers as liable for the land-revenue, or as superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant, or

(2) to have any entry made in any record of a revenue survey or settlement, or

(3) to have any such entry either omitted or amended;

(*e*) the distribution of land or allotment of land-revenue on partition of any estate under Bombay Act IV of 1868, or any other law for the time being in force;

(*f*) claims against Government—

to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or

to receive payments charged on or payable out of the land-revenue, or

to set aside any cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, or

respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to Government;

(*g*) claims regarding boundaries fixed under Bombay Act No. I of 1865, or any other law for the time being in force, or to set aside any order passed by a competent officer under any such law with regard to boundary-marks:

Provided that if any person claim to hold land wholly or partially exempt from payment of land-revenue under—

Proviso.

(*h*) any enactment for the time being in force expressly creating an exemption not before existing in favour of an individual or of any class of persons, or expressly confirming such an exemption on the ground of its being shown in a public record, or of its having existed, for a specified term of years, or

(*i*) an instrument or sanad given by or by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council under Bombay Act No. II of 1863, section one, clause first, or Bombay Act No. VII of 1863, section two, clause first, or

(*j*) any other written grant by the British Government expressly creating or confirming such exemption, or

(*k*) a judgment by a Court of law, or an adjudication duly passed by a competent officer under Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, chapter X, or under Act No. XI of 1852, which declares the particular property in dispute to be exempt;

such claim shall be cognizable in the Civil Courts.

Illustrations to (*h*).

(1). It is enacted that, in the event of the proprietary right in lands, the property of Government, being transferred to individuals, they shall be permitted to hold the lands for ever at the assessment at which they are transferred. The proprietary right in certain lands is transferred to A at an assessment of Rs. 100. An exemption from higher assessment not before existing is expressly created in favour of A by enactment, and he may seek relief in the Civil Court against over-assessment.

(2). It is enacted that when a specific limit to assessment has been established and preserved, the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit. A is the owner of land worth Rs. 100 for assessment. He claims to be assessed at Rs. 50 only on the strength of a course of dealing with him and his predecessors under which his land has not been more highly assessed. There is no exemption not before existing created by enactment, and A's claim is not cognizable in a Civil Court.

(3). It is enacted that land-revenue shall not be leviable from any land held and entered in the land-registers as exempt. A claims to hold certain land as exempt on the ground that it has been so held by him, and is so entered in the land-register. This is an exemption expressly confirmed by enactment on the ground of its being shown in a public record, and A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(4). It is enacted that the Collector shall confirm existing exemptions of all lands shown in certain maps to be exempt. A claims exemption alleging that his land is shown in the maps to be exempt. A's claim is cognizable in a Civil Court.

(5). It is enacted that assessment shall be fixed with reference to certain considerations, and not with reference to others. This is not an enactment creating an exemption in favour of any individual or class, and no objection to an assessment under such an enactment is cognizable in a Civil Court.

5. Nothing in section four shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining the following suits:—

Saving of certain suits.

(*a*) suits against Government to contest the amount claimed, or paid under protest, or recovered, as land-revenue on the ground that such amount is in excess of the amount authorized in that behalf by Government, or that such amount had previous to such claim, payment, or recovery been satisfied, in whole or in part, or that the plaintiff, or the person whom he represents, is not the person liable for such amount;

(*b*) suits between private parties for the purpose of establishing any private right, although it may be affected by any entry in any record of a revenue survey or settlement or in any village papers;

(*c*) suits between superior holders or occupants and inferior holders or tenants regarding the dues claimed or recovered from the latter;

and nothing in section four, clause (*g*) shall be held to prevent the Civil Courts from entertaining suits, other than suits against Government, for possession of any land being a whole survey number or a recognized share of a survey number.

6. Revenue officers shall not be liable to be sued for damages in any Civil Court for any act *bonâ fide* done, or ordered to be done, by them as such in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force.

Bar of certain suits against Revenue officers.

If any Revenue officer absconds or does not attend when called on by his official superior, and if the Collector of the District proceeds against him or his sureties for public money, papers or property according to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, such Collector shall not be liable to pay damages or costs in any suit brought against him by such officer or sureties, although it appears that a part only, or no part whatever, of the sum demanded was due from the officer so absconding or failing to attend, or that he was not in possession of the papers or property demanded of him.

7. Nothing in any law for the time being in force which authorizes the punishment departmentally of any Revenue officer for any offence or breach of duty, or which sanctions his prosecution criminally for such offence or breach, shall be held to bar any remedy which may be had in the Civil Court against such officer.

Punishment or prosecution of Revenue officers not a bar to civil remedies.

8. If any act done by a Revenue officer under orders from superior authority subsequently forms the ground of a civil suit against him, he shall appear and answer in such suit as if the act had been done solely by his own authority.

Officers to answer in suits against them for acts done by order of superior authority.

9. In every case in which but for the passing of this Act any act or omission of a Revenue officer would have been open to question in a Civil Court, any party aggrieved by such act or omission may, if no other appeal is given by any law for the time being in force, present an appeal, within two months from the date of such act or omission, to the immediate official superior of such officer; and if such official superior be of a grade inferior to that of a Commissioner of Revenue, then the party aggrieved by his decision on appeal may present a further appeal against such decision to the Commissioner of Revenue or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf.

Appeals from proceedings of Revenue officers.

Such further appeal must be presented within one month from the date of the decision complained of.

Any appeal under this section may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor when the appellant satisfies the officer appealed to that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

In computing any period of limitation so prescribed, the day on which the act, omission or decision complained of took place or was pronounced shall be excluded.

10. The Local Government may call for and examine the record of the proceedings on appeal under section nine of any officer for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by him, and may reverse or modify his order, or, if it think fit, may direct that additional evidence be taken, or that the appeal be reheard.

Power to Local Government to call for record.

11. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit against Government on account of any act or omission of any Revenue officer unless the plaintiff first proves that, previously to bringing his suit, he has presented all such appeals allowed by the law for the time being in force, as within the period of limitation allowed for bringing such suit, it was possible to present.

Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.

12. If in the trial or investigation of any suit, claim or objection, which, but for the passing of this Act, might have been tried or investigated by a Civil Court there arises any question on which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government desires to have the decision of the High Court, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may cause a statement of the question to be prepared, and may refer such question for the decision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Power of Government to refer questions for the decision of the High Court.

The said High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the question referred, and cause notice of such day to be placed in the Court-house.

The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by their advocates or pleaders.

The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall send a copy of its decision, with the reasons therefor, under the seal of the Court, to the Government by which the reference was made, and subject to any appeal which may be presented to Her Majesty in Council, the case shall be disposed of conformably to such decision.

If the High Court considers that any such statement is imperfectly framed, the High Court may return it for amendment.

The costs (if any) consequent on any such reference shall be dealt with as the High Court in each case directs.

13. If in any suit instituted, or in any appeal presented in a Civil Court, the Judge doubts whether he is precluded by this Act from taking cognizance of the suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the High Court.

Power of Civil Judge to refer questions of jurisdiction to High Court.

The High Court may order the Judge making the reference either to proceed with the case or to return the plaint.

The order of the High Court on any such reference shall be subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and save as aforesaid, shall be final.

14. Every reference under section twelve or section thirteen shall be heard by a Bench consisting of such number of Judges not less than three, as the Chief Justice from time to time directs.

Composition of Bench.

15. For section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, the following shall be substituted (namely): "No Subordinate Judge or Court of Small Causes shall receive or register a suit in which the Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party, but in every such case such Judge or Court shall refer the plaintiff to the District Judge, in whose Court alone (subject to the provisions of section nineteen) such suit shall be instituted."

Amendment of section 32 of Bombay Civil Courts Act.

16. Whenever any suit is brought in any District Court against Government, or against any Revenue officer, and the Local Government undertakes the defence thereof,

Privileges of Government in suits in which it is concerned.

it shall be lawful for the Local Government, by certificate signed by a Secretary thereto, to require—

(*a*) that such suit shall be tried by the District Judge himself, and shall not be transferred for trial to an Assistant Judge; and

(*b*) that the trial of any such suit shall have precedence over the trial of any other suit or other civil proceeding then pending in such Court;

and the Court shall give effect to every such requirement.

The privilege conferred on the Local Government by the clause (*b*) of this section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any appeal or special appeal against any decree in any such suit as is described in this section.

Revival of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, section 13.

17. Notwithstanding any repeal effected by the Land Improvement Act, 1871, arrears of land-revenue of former years shall be recoverable by the Collector in the same way as current land-revenue, except that the preference given to demands for current land-revenue, as specified in section five of Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, shall not extend to demands on account of the arrears for former years.

Operation of same Regulation in sites of villages and towns.

So much of the said Regulation as is for the time being in force in any part of the territories to which this Act extends shall be deemed to be in force and to have always been in force in the sites of all villages, towns and cities in such part.

Recovery of certain advances made by Local Government.

All advances made by the Local Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, section four, may be recovered from the persons to whom such advances are made as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1838 ...	Suits, Bombay ...	In section 1, the words "or of the wuttuns of hereditary district or village officers."
X of 1848 ...	An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandví to the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.
XI of 1852 ...	An Act for the adjudication of titles to certain estates claimed to be wholly or partially rent-free in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 7.
VIII of 1853 ...	An Act for bringing the lapsed State of Colaba under the laws of the Presidency of Bombay.	So much of section 2 as is not repealed.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	An Act to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of land-revenue, &c.	Section 13, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "is concerned." Section 14.
III of 1863 ...	An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the territories of Sattara, certain villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapoor, &c.	Section 3.
VII of 1863 ...	An Act for the summary settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of Government land-revenue, &c.	Section 2, Clause 4. Section 28, from and including the words "it shall not" down to and including the words "the said Act." Section 29.
I of 1865 ...	An Act to provide for the survey, demarcation, assessment, and administration of lands held under Government in the districts belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, &c.	The proviso to section 14.
II of 1866 ...	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1866 ...	An Act to bring the Pergunnas of Edulabad and Wurrungaom under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 2.
II of 1871 ...	An Act for imposing duties on the non-agricultural classes, &c.	Section 17, from and including the words "and no suit" to the end.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVI of 1827 ...	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers, &c.	Section 6, Section 11, clause 5, Section 14, clause 4, Section 27, clause 3.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS,—*continued.*

Number and year.	Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
XVII of 1827 ...	A Regulation for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the land-revenue, &c.	Section 9. Section 16, clause 5.
XXIX of 1827 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay territories in the Dekkhan and Khándesh.	So much of section 6 as is not repealed.
V of 1830 ...	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c.	Section 1, clause 6, from the words "But if any act" to the end.
VII of 1830 ...	A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	So much of section 2 as makes section 6 of Regulation XXIX of 1827 applicable to the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1876.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Acts, No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound

to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the same Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1876.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the statute specified in the first part of the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, and the Acts specified in the second, third and fourth parts of the same schedule shall be wholly repealed. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such Act, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

References in Act X of 1866.

The references made in the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital for the time being of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares for the time being of the capital, and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors assembled for the purpose of performing any of their functions under this Act:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary" includes a Secretary and Treasurer and a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate.

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank,

and, in particular, the proprietors of the Bank shall not be liable for its debts and engagements, and the shareholders of the Bank shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up.

with limited liability.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but for this Act might be, on the said first day of May 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of May 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, claims and demands which shall then be due or claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from or made against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

Claims against present Banks.

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding-up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and use corporate seals;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

and may hold and transfer property.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Seal how used.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

9. Contracts may be made on behalf of the Bank as follows:—

Contracts how made.

(*a*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing under its corporate seal, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(*b*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank by writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged:

(*c*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any

person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged;

and all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Bank and other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

CHAPTER III.

CAPITAL.

10. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions of rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

11. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the first day of May 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

12. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the amount represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

Surrender of stock for shares.

13. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the proprietors or shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

14. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(*a*) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(*b*) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

15. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

16. Any new capital created under the provisions of section thirteen shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

CHAPTER IV.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

17. If any proprietor or shareholder is indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of any dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder not being registered as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, and apply them in payment of the debt;

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

and the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, if the debt remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Bank thinks fit, such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

CHAPTER V.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

18. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

Certificates for shares.

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Receipts for stock.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three, clause (*b*): Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

19. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

20. Every transfer of stock or shares may be by endorsement on the certificate or in such other form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

Every such transfer shall be verified in such manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

21. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Power to close transfer-books.

22. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

and, except for the purpose of excluding the provisions of section seventeen, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Notice of trusts.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint owners with benefit of survivorship:

Shares vested in several holders.

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the proprietors or holders of such stock or shares shall be deemed the sole proprietor or holder thereof.

23. When by the death of any proprietor or shareholder his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representative of such proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out from a Court having jurisdiction in this behalf probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the deceased.

Transmission of stock or shares of deceased proprietors or shareholders.

Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the insolvency or bankruptcy of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

CHAPTER VI.

DIRECTORS.

24. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Board.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Quorum.

25. The persons who, on the first day of May 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

Present directors to be continued.

26. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

Any director so retiring may be re-elected at such meeting; and if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

27. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the nominal amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Qualification of directors

Clause 2.—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director—

Disqualification of directors.

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

If he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of unencumbered stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Power to remove directors.

28. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves, and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes. Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Chairman.

Casting vote.

29. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section twenty-seven, of any director.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section twenty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

30. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a director shall be as valid as if he was a director, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

31. Every director shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

Indemnity of directors.

No director shall be responsible for any other director or for any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

32. The directors shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

33. The Secretary and such other officers of the Bank as the directors may by writing notified in the local official Gazette (and, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, also in the *Gazette of India*) are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

34. No Secretary, Inspector, Manager, or Accountant in the service of the Bank,

and no Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Agent, Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

Security from officers.

35. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS.

Business which Banks may transact.

36. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say) :

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India ;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council ;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India ;

(5) bullion or other goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits ; and

(6) accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes indorsed by the payees :

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security ;

(*b*) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment ;

(*c*) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon ;

(*d*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), and converting the same into money when required,

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified ;

(*e*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand ;

(*f*) the buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined ;

(*g*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on ;

(*h*) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(*i*) the selling and realizing of all property whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims ;

(*j*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission ;

(*k*) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely) :—

(1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company ;

(2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ;

(3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere ;

(*l*) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section ;

(*m*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months ;

(*n*) and, generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified ;

(*o*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank ;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

Business which Banks may not transact.

37. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

(*a*) for a longer period than three months ; or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors ; or

(*c*) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(*d*) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm (except upon the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force.

(*e*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(*f*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than three months : provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

Overdrawing.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the directors from allowing any person who keeps an account with the Bank from overdrawing such account, without security, to the extent of sums not exceeding at any one time two thousand rupees in the whole.

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

38. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal ;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

39. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section eleven—

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras ; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Place of business.

40. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay ;

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable, under the provisions of section forty-two.

Acquisition of business premises.

41. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the directors may—

(*a*) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(*b*) sell, buy in, resell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

42. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the first day of May 1876,

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to

establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Proviso.

Provided that no agency of the Bank now or hereafter established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras shall advance, or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency in which it is so established,

or shall act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

Dividends to be declared half-yearly.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

Reserve-fund.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Application of reserve-fund.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

Election of auditors.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Who may be auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

Auditors re-eligible.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors' tenure of office.

The persons who shall be auditors on the first day of May 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

Rights and duties of auditors.

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

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

Annual general meeting.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit

to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

Special meetings.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers:

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every proprietor and shareholder.

Quorum.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

Decision by majority of votes.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section thirteen and in section twenty-seven, clause 4, is specially provided,

Persons not allowed to vote.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section thirteen, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

Poll to be taken, if demanded.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Scale of votes.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 75,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be entitled to	8 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,25,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,25,000, shall be entitled to	9 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,50,000, shall be entitled to	10 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 1,75,000, shall be entitled to ...	11 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 2,00,000, shall be entitled to ...	12 „

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than twelve votes at any such meeting.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Existing proxies.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the first day of May 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

A general power-of-attorney shall be deemed a proxy within the meaning of this section.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

Service of notices by Bank.

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Any proprietor or shareholder who changes his name or place of abode, or being a female marries, and the husband of any such female, respectively, shall not be entitled to recover any dividend or to vote until notice of the change of name or abode or marriage be given to the Bank, in order that the same may be registered.

Notices by shareholders.

Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Shareholder bound by notices to previous holders.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

63. The directors shall as soon as may be make, and may from time to time alter, bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them:—

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

(*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent by discount of bills, or otherwise, to any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive,

(*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

The directors may from time to time make bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them:—

(*d*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*e*) their remuneration,

(*f*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*g*) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(*h*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(*i*) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(*j*) the management of the branches and agencies,

(*k*) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(*l*) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(*m*) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank:

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

and, on the hearing of any suit brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Modification of 33 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 52.

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in section 231 of Act No. X of 1866, whenever the proprietors and shareholders have passed a special resolution that the Bank shall be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, the Bank shall be wound up accordingly, as if it were a Company under that Act:

Power to wind up Bank under Indian Companies Act.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed unless at least one-third of the proprietors and shareholders holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such proprietors and shareholders at a subsequent special meeting held at an interval of not less than one month, nor more than two months, from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

68. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank: and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

And whereas the directors of the present Bank of Madras have purchased and cancelled other sixty-two and a half shares in such Bank;

Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank o Madras.

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements with the Government of India, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras had no power to purchase and cancel the said other sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares and the said directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements with the Government of India, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras entering into the same, and to confirm the purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares by the directors of the present Bank of Madras, and to indemnify the same directors for making the same, and for cancelling the same shares, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

(*a*).—The said agreements with the Government of India are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

Confirmation of agreements with Government.

(*b*).—The said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares is hereby confirmed, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for making the same and for cancelling the same shares; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in effecting such purchase and cancellation.

Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.

(*c*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.

(*d*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

Cancellation of certain shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
X of 1863	An Act for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XII OF 1876.

An Act for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The enactments described in the schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Enactments in schedule repealed.

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation, in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing:

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1876": it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.

SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act or Regulation is inclusive of the words, section or other part, first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

PART I.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1835 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	The whole.
XIX of 1838 ...	Coasting Vessels, Bombay	Section nine. In section twelve, the word "India." In section thirteen, the words "Justice of the Peace or person exercising the powers of a Magistrate." So much of section fifteen as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1838 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1840 ...	Bills of Exchange ...	In section five, the words "after the passing of this Act."
XVIII of 1841 ...	Arms and Ammunition ...	Section two.
XIX of 1841 ...	Wrongful possession in case of succession.	In section nine, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "all," and in section eighteen, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "for."
XVI of 1844 ...	Salt, Bombay ...	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1846 ...	Pleaders ...	In section seven, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "it." Section nine down to the words "and that," and in the same section, the word "such" where it first occurs.
VIII of 1846 ...	Settlement, N. W. Provinces	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1846 ...	Deregulationising certain territories.	The words "and the Zillah Ahmednuggur" wherever they occur.
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section seven, the words "after the passing of this Act" and "in such part of the said territories"; and from "if he shall have so offended" down to "charter"; and from "to a special" to "no Zillah Court." In section thirteen, the word "that" where it occurs after the words "Trover; and."
XV of 1848 ...	Supreme Court Officers ...	In section four, the words "or the East India Company."
IX of 1850 ...	Presidency Small Cause Courts.	Sections three, forty-seven and ninety. In section one, the last thirty-seven words. In section eight, the words "not exceeding three." In section one hundred and one, the words "after the passing of this Act."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXXVII of 1850...	Public Servants ...	Section seventeen.
XL of 1850 ...	Pawnbrokers, Straits Settlements.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges	In section six, the words "of the zillah."
XVII of 1852 ...	Special Cases, Supreme Court.	Section twenty-six, from "which according" to "referred, but." Section thirty. In section thirty-two, the words "and also the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." Section thirty-three.
XXI of 1852 ...	Deputy Collectors, Bombay	In section one, the words "zillah or."
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization ...	The last sixteen words of the schedule.
XVIII of 1854 ...	Railways	In section thirty-four, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate." In section thirty-five, the words "and district or Joint Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay." In section forty, the words "within the said territories."
XXXI of 1854 ...	Real Actions, Conveyances	In section thirteen, the words "in the possession and."
VI of 1855 ...	Execution, Supreme Courts	Section fourteen, from "and the term" to the end.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude ...	In section one, the words "in the possession and."
VIII of 1856 ...	Gaols, Bombay ...	In section two, the first eight words.
II of 1857 ...	Calcutta University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. Section four, from "and the first" to the end. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
IV of 1857 ...	Tobacco, Bombay Town ...	In section five, the words "after the passing of this Act," and from "and the provisions" to "Town."
XI of 1857 ...	Offences against the State	In section three, *clause* 1, the words "within the said territories," "of the crimes mentioned in the preceding sections, or any other." In section four, the words "the attendance or futwa of a Law Officer or."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Sections seven, eight, nine and ten. In section eleven, the words "lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate and any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate."
XXII of 1857 ...	Bombay University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. In section four, the last twelve words. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
XXVII of 1857 ...	Madras University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. In section four, the last fourteen words. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
XXIX of 1857 ...	Land Customs, Bombay ...	In section eleven, the words "by the said schedules." In section thirteen, the words "entered in either of the said schedules as."
I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seamen ...	In section sixty-three, the words "or in any station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Court of Judicature there." In section sixty-seven, the words "and in the Straits Settlements in such manner as the Governor shall notify."
III of 1859 ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	In the title, the words "and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds." In the preamble, the words "and that they should also be appointed Registers of Deeds within the same limits." Section three, so far as it relates to the Presidency of Madras. Section five.
XV of 1859 ...	Patents	Sections thirteen and thirty-six.
XXXI of 1861 ...	Saltpetre	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1863 ...	Imprisonment of Convicts, Bombay.	The whole.
XIV of 1863 ...	Amending Act X of 1859	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners	In section twenty-four, the words "and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca."
XVII of 1864 ...	Official Trustee ...	In section three, the words "the said."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonments ...	In section eight, the words "*and for constituting those Officers Registrars of Deeds.*"
XI of 1865 ...	Mofussil Small Cause Courts	In section twelve, the words "or District" "*and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds*": so much as relates to the trial of small suits in military bázárs, cantonments and stations in the Presidency of Madras, and the last twenty-one words.
XV of 1865 ...	Párs' Marriage and Divorce	So much of section fifty-three as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1865 ...	Pleaders	Sections one, two and three.
XII of 1866 ...	Private Water-courses ...	The whole.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office	Section fifty-five, and in section fifty-six, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate."
XXV of 1866 ...	Transfer of securities to Government.	The preamble from "And whereas" to "purposes aforesaid."
VII of 1867 ...	Purchases from Soldiers ...	In section one, the first eight words.
XIII of 1867 ...	Port dues: Coast lights ...	Section two.
XIV of 1869 ...	Bombay Civil Courts ...	The second paragraph of section five. The second paragraph of section fourteen. Sections thirty and thirty-one.
X of 1870 ...	Land Acquisition ...	In section thirty-nine, the words "by the Code of Civil Procedure."
XXII of 1870 ...	European British Subjects	Section one.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage	Section eighteen, paragraph one.
XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal Tribes ...	Section twenty-three.
III of 1872 ...	Marriage	Section twenty and the fourth schedule.
X of 1872 ...	Criminal Procedure Code...	Section three.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Amending Evidence Act ...	Section eight.
XXI of 1872 ...	Sepoy Lunatics ...	Section six.
X of 1873 ...	Oaths	In section one, the third paragraph.
XVI of 1873 ...	Village Police, N. W. Provinces.	In section one, the third paragraph.
III of 1874 ...	Married Women ...	Section three.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting ...	In section one, the third clause.

Acts of the Governor General in Council—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1874 ...	Kullu Appeals ...	Section four.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws Local Extent ...	Section nine and the seventh schedule. So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulations I of 1819, III of 1831 and VII of 1832, and to section four of Madras Regulation IV of 1821, and to Act No. VIII of 1856. So much of the fourth schedule as relates to Bengal Regulations LVIII of 1795 and IV of 1829.
XVI of 1874 ...	Repealing Act, 1874 ...	The whole.
III of 1875 ...	Amending Repealing Act, 1874.	The whole.
IV of 1875 ...	Merchant Shipping ...	Section two, and the third clause of section one
VII of 1875 ...	Burma Fisheries ...	In section one, clause three.
VIII of 1875 ...	Inland Customs ...	Section two and the schedule.
X of 1875 ...	High Courts' Criminal Procedure.	Sections thirty-nine and one hundred and fifty-three.
XVI of 1875 ...	Tariff	Section two.
XVIII of 1875 ...	Law reports	Section two.

PART II.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1793 ...	Collectors and Board of Revenue.	In section eight, clause thirteen, the words and figures "by any Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793."
VIII of 1793 ...	Decennial Settlement ...	Sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, forty-eight, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty and sixty-seven (except the fifth clause).
XIX of 1793 ...	Non-bádsháhí Lákhíráj ...	Sections forty-five and forty-six.
XLVIII of 1793 ...	Quinquennial Register ...	Sections twenty-six, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
III of 1794 ...	Revenue arrears, &c. ...	In section sixteen, the words "dewan or other" and the words "If the property shall be within the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad, the collector is to apply to the judge of the zillah through

Regulations of the Bengal Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		the vakeel of Government, to make application to the judge of such city to attach and deliver it into the charge of the nearest collector." In sections seventeen and eighteen, the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad."
I of 1795 ...	Permanent Settlement, Benares.	In section three, clauses *third* and *fourth*, the words and figures "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." In clause *fifth*, the words and figures "which may be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." Section four.
XV of 1795 ...	Extending Regulation XVI of 1793 to Benares.	In section three, clause *first*, "to the City Court or," and "or to the Provincial Court of Appeal."
LVIII of 1795 ...	Commission on jama: copies of decrees.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797 ...	Fees on division and transfer of estates.	In section two, clause two, the words and figures "that may take place under Regulation XXV. 1793, or XXVI. 1795," and in section seven, the words and figures "in Regulation XXV. 1793, or XXVI. 1795 (according to the Province in which the lands may be situated)."
I of 1801 ...	Realization of revenue ...	In section fourteen, the last sentence.
XXXIII of 1803 ...	Embezzlement of public money, C. P.	In section one, the word "tehseeldars." In section two, clause *First*, the word "tehseeldars" and the whole of clause *Second* of that section.
XIII of 1805 ...	Police, Katák ...	In section thirteen, the words "and likewise such of the rules contained in Regulation IV. 1801, as are not either specifically or virtually rescinded by the present Regulation."
XIV of 1805 ...	Civil suits, Katák ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1806 ...	Passage of troops ...	Sections ten, thirteen to nineteen inclusive.
XX of 1810 ...	Army retainers; Military bázárs.	In section twenty, from the words "in the meantime" to the end of the section.
XI of 1811 ...	Jama on divided estates ...	In section four, clause *First*, the words "or Board of Commissioners according as the lands may be situated in the districts subject to the control of those Boards in all matters connected with the land-revenue respectively"; and clause *Second*, the words "or Board of Commissioners."

Regulations of the Bengal Code—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812 ...	Collection of land-revenue	In section twenty-four, the words "and Board of Commissioners respectively." In section twenty-five, "and Board of Commissioners."
XI of 1816 ...	Succession, Katák ...	In section twelve, the words and figure "under section X."
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure ...	In section six, the words "or city" where they occur before "judge."
XII of 1817 ...	Patwárís	In section eight, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and "or Commissioner." In sections thirteen, fifteen and sixteen, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares." In section seventeen, the words "Board of Commissioners, or Commissioner in Behar and Benares." Sections twenty-six and twenty-eight and sections thirty and thirty-three so far as they relate to section twenty-six.
XX of 1817 ...	Police	In section twenty-one, clause *tenth*, the last sentence. Section twenty-eight. In section twenty-nine, the words "manufacturer, molungee, or any" "manufacturers, molungees, or to" "molungee, or any other manufacturer, or," and the words "salt, or" wherever they occur. Section thirty-two.
II of 1819 ...	Resumption of revenue ...	In section eleven, the word '*First*' and clause *second*. Section nineteen, clause third. Section thirty, clause fifth.
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries: Police ...	In section three, clause three, the words "through the superintendents of police." In section ten, the words and figures "by section VII. Regulation XVIII. 1817."
IV of 1821 ...	Magistrates	Section one down to the words "Magistrate; and." Sections four, five and six. In section eight, the words "of the Honourable Company."
VII of 1822 ...	Settlement, Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	Section twenty-seven. In section twenty-nine, clause one, the words "and shall be written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees," and in clause fifth, the words "and shall be rendered in a roobakarree written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees."

Regulations of the Bengal Code—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1823 ...	Indigo suits ...	In section one, and in section three, clause *Seventh*, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812."
VI of 1825 ...	Passage of troops ...	In section five, the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards."
XVIII of 1825 ...	Chinsurah ...	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1827 ...	Extortion by Native officers	In section five, the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for miscellaneous petitions."
III of 1828 ...	Special Commissions ...	In section six, *Fourth* clause, the words "the Provincial Courts or." And in section seven, clause *Second*, the words "Provincial Courts and."
IV of 1828 ...	Power of Collectors in making or revising settlements.	In section one, the words and figures "under the rules of Regulation XV. 1824."
IV of 1829 ...	Appeals under Regulation III of 1828 ...	The whole.
XI of 1829 ...	Embankments ...	The whole.
XI of 1831 ...	Police powers of Tahsíldárs	Section four.
V of 1832 ...	Delhi territory.	The whole.
XIII of 1833 ...	Zilas of Rámghar, Jungle Maháls and Midnápur.	The whole.

PART III.

Regulations of the Madras Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1802 ...	Procedure of Civil Courts...	Section eleven. In section sixteen, clause *Second*, the words "Hindoo," "the judge of the Court of Adawlut or," and "other," and the words and figures "under the general rule contained in Section V, Regulation II. 1802, and proceed thereupon according to the regulations." In clause *Third*, the words "when they are to proceed thereupon according to the general regulations."

Regulations of the Madras Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1802 ...	Records of Courts ...	In section fifteen, the words and figures "in the same manner as is prescribed to the Provincial Courts of Appeal in section XII."
XXIX of 1802 ...	Karnams	Section one down to the words "kurnum. But" Section four. In sections eighteen and nineteen, the words "before the Court of Circuit."
II of 1803 ...	Collectors	Sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
IX of 1803 ...	Customs Officer, Madras ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804 ...	Court of Wards ...	In section six, clause *Third*, the words "Courts of Appeal or to the," "as it shall seem fit," and "respectively." In section twenty-four, clause *Second*, from "and it shall" to the end of that clause.
I of 1805 ...	Salt	In section eight, clause *First*, the words "after the date of the Regulation;" clause *Second*, the words "commercial residents." In section fourteen, clauses *First*, *Second*, and *Fourth*, the words "commercial residents," "by commercial residents." In section fifteen, the words "commercial residents." In section sixteen, the words "commercial residents." Section twenty-two.
II of 1806 ...	District Courts ...	The whole Regulation except section VII, Clause *Second*.
VII of 1808 ...	Martial Law ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "from the 1st day of October, 1808." Section four, from "or before any special court" to the end of that section.
IV of 1816 ...	Village Munsifs ...	Section four, clause *First*, and the words '*Second*' and '*Third*.' In sections five and twenty-seven, the word "Arcot." In section ten, clause *Second*, the words "in the form prescribed in section XXXVI of this Regulation." Sections thirty-two and thirty-four.
V of 1816 ...	Village Panchayats ...	In sections three, four and sixteen, the word "Arcot," wherever it occurs.

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section ten, the words "and no stamp paper need be used in plaint, answer, or any process." In section eleven, clause *First*, the words "upon stamp paper of the prescribed rate according to the amount of the suit." In clause *Fourth*, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial." Section fifteen. In section seventeen, the words "on stamped paper of the prescribed rate, according to the amount decreed."
XI of 1816 ...	Heads of Villages, &c. ...	In section forty-seven, the words and figures "as directed in section X, Regulation III. 1810."
XII of 1816 ...	References to Village and District Panchâyats.	In section three, the words and figures "by Clauses Second and Third, Section XIV, Regulation VI. 1816." In sections five and nine, the word "Arcot." Section six, clause *First*, so far as it relates to Regulation VII. 1816. In section six, clause *Second*, the words and figures "without requiring the agreement specified in clause *Second*, section IV, Regulation VII. 1816." In section nine, clause *First*, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial." In section eleven, the words "exempt from all stamp-duties, and shall be," and the words and figures "or to such charges as are specified in Regulation VII. 1816, if decided by a district punchayet."
XIV of 1816 ...	Pleaders	In the preamble, the words "and to transfer to the Provincial Courts the control now exercised by the Sudder Adawlut in the appointment and removal of vakeels or native pleaders in the Zillah Courts and in the Provincial Courts." In section three, clause *First*, the words "and the several Provincial Courts," "in their respective courts," "being natives of India of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, and," and clause *Second* "for the approbation of the Provincial Court of the division," "being a native of India and otherwise," from "and shall communicate" to the end of that section.

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section four, the words "the Provincial Courts" and "which is not required to be written on stamped paper." In section eight, the words "and the Provincial Court, on consideration of the judge's report." In section ten, clause *First*, the words "and the several Provincial Courts;" clause *Second*, the words "a register or" and "report the circumstances of the case, together with his own opinion upon it, to the Provincial Court, who will." In section eleven, the words "without the previous sanction of the Provincial Court," and from and including the words "but in such" to the end of the section. In section thirteen, the words "on unstamped paper." In section fourteen, the word "Arcot" wherever it occurs. In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the words "or registers" and "either by a deduction from the fees which may become due to the offender, or." In section eighteen, clause *First*, the word "register"; clause *Third*, the words "Provincial Courts or to the": the second sentence; and the words "Provincial Courts and of the." In section twenty, the words "of the Provincial Courts," and "under the provisions contained in the following clauses of this section." In section twenty-five, clause *First*, the words "the Provincial Courts" and the word "Arcot" wherever it occurs; clause *Third*, the words and figures "written on the stamped paper prescribed in Section XI, Regulation XIII. 1816." In section thirty-six, the words "on unstamped paper." In section thirty-nine, the words "or district" in each of the places where they occur, and the figures "VI" and "VII." In the Appendix No. 1, the words "or in the Provincial Court for the division of." In the Appendix No. 2, the words "or the Provincial Court for the division of."
VIII of 1817 ...	Estates of Native Soldiers	The Appendix, except No. 5.
II of 1819 ...	State Prisoners ...	In the preamble, the last nine words. Section eight. In section nine, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit."
IV of 1821 ...	Petty thefts	In section six, clause *First*, the word "Madras."

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1822 ...	Embezzlement by Public Servants.	In the preamble, the last ten words. In section three, clause *Third*, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in section VII, Regulation III. of 1802." In section four, the second sentence. In section five, clause *Fourth*, the word "Arcot." In section eight, the words "before the criminal judge (who is hereby empowered to take cognizance of such cases)" and "by him." In section nine, the words "on oath." Section ten, from the words "and the rules" to the end of the section. Sections seventeen and eighteen.
III of 1823 ...	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words.
VII of 1828 ...	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words. Section seven.
V of 1829 ...	Hindú Wills	In section one, the last ten words.
I of 1830 ...	Satí	In section one, the words "from the time of their promulgation." In section four, clauses *First* and *Third*, the words "before the Court of Circuit." In the same section, clause *Second*, the words "at the discretion of the Court of Circuit."
VI of 1831 ...	Hereditary Village Offices	Section four, clause *Fourth*, from "and for this purpose" to the end of that clause. The same section, clause *Fifth*.
X of 1831 ...	Prohibition of sale of Minors' Estates for arrears of revenue.	In section one, the last ten words. Section three, down to the words "enacted that."
XI of 1832 ...	Hidden treasure	In section one, the words "as soon as promulgated." In sections two and seven, the word "Madras" wherever it occurs. In section three, the words "or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court." In section four, the words "or assistant." In section six, the words "Madras" and "or assistant." In section eight, the words "or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court." In section nine, the words "or of the assistant judges of the auxiliary courts," and the words "to the Provincial Courts." Section ten.
XIV of 1832 ...	Buying Soldiers' necessaries	In section one, the last ten words. In section two, clauses *First* and *Second*, the words "from and after the date of

Regulations of the Madras Code,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		the promulgation of this regulation," and "before the criminal, joint criminal, or native criminal judge within the limits of whose local jurisdiction the offence may have been committed," and the word "Madras."

PART IV.

Regulations of the Bombay Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1827 ...	Pleaders	Appendixes A, D, E, F, G, H.
V of 1827 ...	Limitation ...	In the title, the words "defining the Limitations, as to Time, within which Civil Actions may be prosecuted, and" and the word "Interest."
XII of 1827 ...	Police ...	The preamble. In section nineteen, clause *Sixth*, the words "personal restraint." In the same section, clause *Seventh*, the words "which shall be tried before the judge, or one of his assistants, exclusively." Appendix C.
XIII of 1827 ...	Criminal Courts ...	In section thirty-four, clause *Third*, the words "or to the magistrate above mentioned."
XVI of 1827 ...	Revenue Administration ...	In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the zillahs subordinate to Bombay." In section two, clause *Second*, the words and figures "decide certain civil suits and" and "as more particularly specified in Regulation XVII. A. D., 1827, Chapters VIII and X." In the title to Chapter III, the words "of hereditary district and village officers inclusive." Section twenty-five.
XVII of 1827 ...	Jurisdiction of Revenue Authorities.	The title from "vesting" to the end. In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the territories subordinate to Bombay." In section twelve, clause *Sixth*, the words "Sudder, or any." In the title to Chapter IV, the words "and penal jurisdictions of the zillah magistrate and criminal judge in such cases." In section fifteen, clause *Second*, and clause *Third* so far as it relates to clause *Second*.

Regulations of the Bombay Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIX of 1827 ...	Revenue Administration	The title from "and for Collecting" down to "Horses," and the words "and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices." In the preamble, the words "and whereas it has further been deemed expedient, under the authority of the British legislature for such purpose given, to levy certain taxes and fees at the presidency of Bombay." In section thirteen, clause *First*, the words "in the mode prescribed in the preceding section." In section twenty-nine, the words "in the manner and before the authority specified in section XIV. Clause First, or by confession before the said authority," and from" and in case" down to "provided for."
XXI of 1827 ...	Duty on Opium ...	The title from "made with" down to "India." In the preamble, from "that the importation and sale at Bombay of tobacco" down to "be prohibited." In section two, clause *First*, the words "(either such as established by this or any other Regulation)." Sections forty-seven and forty-eight. In section fifty-seven, the last eight words. In section sixty, clause *Second*, the last twenty words.
XXII of 1827 ...	Military Courts	In the preamble, the words "which shall have effect within the territories subordinate to the presidency of Bombay."
XXV of 1827 ...	State Prisoners ...	Section six. In section seven, the words "and to the Sudder Adawlut."
XXIX of 1827 ...	Dekkhan and Khándesh ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st September 1827." Section two, from "and the said territories" to the end of clause *Second*. Section three, clause *First*, from "it is hereby" down to the word "First." In section five, clause *Third*, the last twenty-one words.
XVI of 1828 ...	Subsidiary jails ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1830 ...	Revenue Administration ...	In section one, clause *Third*, the words "and zillahs." Clause *Fifth*, and in Clause *Sixth*, the words "zillahs throughout" and the words "and the department of police."

Regulations of the Bombay Code,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1830 ...	Dharwar	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st of June, 1830." In section two, the first six words.
XIII of 1830 ...	Jágírdárs	In section four, the last thirteen words.
III of 1834 ...	Town duty, Bombay ...	So much as has not been repealed.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1862 ...	Markets and fairs ...	Section five.
V of 1862 ...	Bhágdárs and Narwadárs...	In section two, the words "and it is hereby further enacted, that."
VI of 1862 ...	Ahmadábád Taluqdárs ...	In section fourteen, from "upon oath" down to "perjury."
II of 1863 ...	Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section three, the words "either at law or in equity." In section six, clause *Second*, section ten and section eleven, clauses *eighth* and *tenth* the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1863 ...	Gas Companies ...	In section twenty-eight, the words "Joint Magistrate, or."
VI of 1863 ...	Public Conveyances ...	In section seven, the words "standing in the name of the Commissioner of Customs."
VII of 1863 ...	Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section seven, the words "either at law or in equity." In sections nine and fourteen, the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1864 ...	Mámlatdárs' Courts ...	Section eighteen.
XIII of 1866 ...	Witnesses before Legislative Council.	Section five.
XIV of 1866 ...	Edulabad and Wurrungaom	The preamble, and sections one and four.
III of 1867 ...	Cantonments... ...	In section fifteen, the words "Bombay Act No. IV of 1865 (*an Act for the Regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of discipline therein*) or by," and the word "other."

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Section twenty-eight. The words "and Regulations," "or Regulation" "or Regulations," wherever they occur.
VIII of 1867 ...	Village Police ...	In section five, clause second, from "of Act V" down to "other Acts." Section twenty-three.
III of 1869 ...	Funds for local works ...	In section nine, the words "Act XXVI of 1850, or" and "other."
I of 1872 ...	Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund.	Sections one and nine. In section three, the words "as well as all moneys and securities which have accumulated under the Sections of Act XIII of 1856, repealed by this Act."
II of 1872 ...	Repayment of loan to Bombay Corporation.	In section three, the words "under Bombay Act II of 1865." Section nine, down to "enacted that."
III of 1872 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	Sections one, forty-eight, sixty-three, seventy-two, one hundred and forty-one, three hundred and six. In section sixty-two, the words "on and from the date when this Act comes into operation" in each of the places where they occur. In section sixty-four, the words "from and after the day on which this Act comes into operation." In sections two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, the words "within three months after the passing of this Act and" and "thereafter." In section two hundred and twenty-nine, the first eleven words, and the words "after the date when this Act comes into operation." In sections two hundred and thirty-five and two hundred and forty-one, the words "after the passing of this Act." In sections two hundred and eight, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, the words "after this Act comes into operation." In section three hundred and seven, the words "from the date referred to in the preceding Section."
I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust ...	Section fifty-seven, from "Until such" to the end. Section fifty-eight. In section seventy-three, the proviso.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Municipal Act.	Section three.
IV of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Act II of 1864.	Section two, clause 1 and the word and figure '*clause* 2.'
V of 1873 ...	Steam boilers ...	Section one.
VI of 1873 ...	District Municipalities ...	Section one. Section four, clause four. Section nineteen, clause two.
VII of 1873 ...	Salt	Sections two, seven and sixty-four.
II of 1874 ...	Jails, Bombay City ...	Section one. Section six, down to "Governor General, and." Section seven, the first thirteen words.
III of 1874 ...	Hereditary Offices ...	Section two and the schedule.

PART VI.

Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	Smoke nuisances, Calcutta...	In section seven, the words and figures "Act XIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay*) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act* XIII *of* 1856)," and the word "other."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

No. XI OF 1876.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the [illegible]th day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Act No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the same Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.
PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1876.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the statute specified in the first part of the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, and the Acts specified in the second, third and fourth parts of the same schedule shall be wholly repealed. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such Act, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

References in Act X of 1866.

The references made in the Indian Companies Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital for the time being of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares for the time being of the capital, and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors assembled for the purpose of performing any of their functions under this Act:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary" includes a Secretary and Treasurer and a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.
CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate.

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank,

and, in particular, the proprietors of the Bank shall not be liable for its debts and engagements, and the shareholders of the Bank shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid-up.

with limited liability.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but for this Act might be, on the said first day of May 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of May 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, claims and demands which shall then be due or claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from or made against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

Claims against present Banks.

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding-up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and use corporate seals;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

and may hold and transfer property.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Seal how used.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

9. Contracts may be made on behalf of the Bank as follows:—

Contracts how made.

(*a*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing under its corporate seal, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(*b*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank by writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged:

(*c*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged;

and all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Bank and other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

CHAPTER III.

CAPITAL.

10. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions of rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

11. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the first day of May 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

12. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the amount represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

Surrender of stock for shares.

13. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the proprietors or shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

14. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(*a*) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(*b*) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

15. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

16. Any new capital created under the provisions of section thirteen shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

CHAPTER IV.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

17. If any proprietor or shareholder is indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder not being registered as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, and apply them in payment of the debt;

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

and the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, if the debt remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Bank thinks fit, such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

CHAPTER V.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

18. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

Certificates for shares.

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him, and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Receipts for stock.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three, clause (*k*): Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

19. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

20. Every transfer of stock or shares may be by endorsement on the certificate or in such other form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

Every such transfer shall be verified in such manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

21. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Power to close transfer-books.

22. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

and, except for the purpose of excluding the provisions of section seventeen, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Notice of trusts.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint owners with benefit of survivorship:

Shares vested in several holders.

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the proprietors or holders of such stock or shares shall be deemed the sole proprietor or holder thereof.

23. When by the death of any proprietor or shareholder his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representative of such proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out from a Court having jurisdiction in this behalf probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the deceased.

Transmission of stock or shares of deceased proprietors or shareholders.

Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the insolvency or bankruptcy of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

CHAPTER VI.

DIRECTORS.

24. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Board.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Quorum.

25. The persons who, on the first day of May 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

Present directors to be continued.

26. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

Any director so retiring may be re-elected at such meeting; and if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

27. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the nominal amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Qualification of directors.

Clause 2.—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director—

Disqualification of directors.

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

If he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of unencumbered stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Power to remove directors.

28. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves, and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes. Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Chairman.

Casting vote.

29. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section twenty-seven, of any director.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section twenty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

30. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a director shall be as valid as if he was a director, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

31. Every director shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

Indemnity of directors.

No director shall be responsible for any other director or for any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

32. The directors shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

33. The Secretary and such other officers of the Bank as the directors may by writing notify in the local official Gazette (and, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, also in the *Gazette of India*) are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

34. No Secretary, Inspector, Manager, or Accountant in the service of the Bank,

and no Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Agent, Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

Security from officers.

35. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS.

Business which Banks may transact.

36. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say) :

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India ;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council ;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(5) bullion or other goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits ; and

(6) accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes indorsed by the payees :

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security ;

(*b*) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment ;

(*c*) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon ;

(*d*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), and converting the same into money when required,

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified ;

(*e*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand ;

(*f*) the buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined ;

(*g*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on ;

(*h*) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(*i*) the selling and realizing of all property whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims ;

(*j*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission ;

(*k*) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely) :—

(1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company ;

(2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ;

(3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere ;

(*l*) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section ;

(*m*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months ;

(*n*) and, generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified ;

(*o*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank ;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

Business which Banks may not transact.

37. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

(*a*) for a longer period than three months ; or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors ; or

(*c*) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(*d*) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm (except upon the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force.

(*e*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(*f*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than three months : provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

Overdrawing.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the directors from allowing any person who keeps an account with the Bank from overdrawing such account, without security, to the extent of sums not exceeding at any one time two thousand rupees in the whole.

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

38. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal ;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

39. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section thirty-eight—

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal ;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras ; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Place of business.

40. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay ;

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable, under the provisions of section forty-two.

Acquisition of business premises.

41. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the directors may—

(*a*) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(*b*) sell, buy in, resell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

42. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the first day of May 1876,

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to

establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Provided that no agency of the Bank now or hereafter established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras shall advance, or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency in which it is so established,

Proviso.

or shall act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and

Reserve-fund.

invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

Application of reserve-fund.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Election of auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no director or other officer of the Bank is eligible during his continuance in office.

Who may be auditors.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors re-eligible.

The persons who shall be auditors on the first day of May 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Auditors' tenure of office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

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

Rights and duties of auditors.

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit

Annual general meeting.

to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers:

Special meetings.

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every proprietor and shareholder.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

Quorum.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section thirteen and in section twenty-seven, clause 4, is specially provided,

Decision by majority of votes.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Persons not allowed to vote.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section thirteen, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Poll to be taken, if demanded.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

Scale of votes.

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 75,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be entitled to	8 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,25,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,25,000, shall be entitled to	9 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,50,000, shall be entitled to	10 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 1,75,000, shall be entitled to ...	11 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 2,00,000, shall be entitled to ...	12 „

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than twelve votes at any such meeting.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Existing proxies.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the first day of May 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

A general power-of-attorney shall be deemed a proxy within the meaning of this section.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

Service of notices by Bank.

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Any proprietor or shareholder who changes his name or place of abode, or being a female marries, and the husband of any such female, respectively, shall not be entitled to recover any dividend or to vote until notice of the change of name or abode or marriage be given to the Bank, in order that the same may be registered.

Notices by shareholders.

Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

63. The directors shall as soon as may be make, and may from time to time alter, bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them:—

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

(*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent by discount of bills, or otherwise, to any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive,

(*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

The directors may from time to time make bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them:—

(*d*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*e*) their remuneration,

(*f*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*g*) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(*h*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(*i*) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(*j*) the management of the branches and agencies,

(*k*) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(*l*) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(*m*) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank:

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

and, on the hearing of any suit brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Modification of 33 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 52.

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in section 231 of Act No. X of 1866, whenever the proprietors and shareholders have passed a special resolution that the Bank shall be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, the Bank shall be wound up accordingly, as if it were a Company under that Act:

Power to wind up Bank under Indian Companies Act.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed unless at least one-third of the proprietors and shareholders holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such proprietors and shareholders at a subsequent special meeting held at an interval of not less than one month, nor more than two months, from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

68. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank: and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

And whereas the directors of the present Bank of Madras have purchased and cancelled other sixty-two and a half shares in such Bank;

Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank of Madras.

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements with the Government of India, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras had no power to purchase and cancel the said other sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares and the said directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements with the Government of India, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for entering into the same, and to confirm the said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares by the directors of the present Bank of Madras, and to indemnify the same directors for making the same, and for cancelling the same shares, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

(*a*).—The said agreements with the Government of India are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

Confirmation of agreements with Government.

(*b*).—The said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares is hereby confirmed, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for making the same and for cancelling the same shares; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in effecting such purchase and cancellation.

Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.

(*c*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.

(*d*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

Cancellation of certain shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
X of 1863	An Act for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XII OF 1876.

An Act for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The enactments described in the schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Enactments in schedule repealed.

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation, in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing:

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1876": it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.

SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act or Regulation is inclusive of the words, section or other part, first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

PART I.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1835 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	The whole.
XIX of 1838 ...	Coasting Vessels, Bombay	Section nine. In section twelve, the word "India." In section thirteen, the words "Justice of the Peace or person exercising the powers of a Magistrate." So much of section fifteen as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1838 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1840 ...	Bills of Exchange ...	In section five, the words "after the passing of this Act."
XVIII of 1841 ...	Arms and Ammunition ...	Section two.
XIX of 1841 ...	Wrongful possession in case of succession.	In section nine, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "all," and in section eighteen, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "for."
XVI of 1844 ...	Salt, Bombay ...	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1846 ...	Pleaders	In section seven, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "it." Section nine down to the words "and that," and in the same section, the word "such" where it first occurs.
VIII of 1846 ...	Settlement, N. W. Provinces	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1846 ...	Deregulationising certain territories.	The words "and the Zillah Ahmednuggur" wherever they occur.
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section seven, the words "after the passing of this Act" and "in such part of the said territories;" and from "if he shall have so offended" down to "charter;" and from "to a special" to "no Zillah Court." In section thirteen, the word "that" where it occurs after the words "Trover; and."
XV of 1848 ...	Supreme Court Officers ...	In section four, the words "or the East India Company."
IX of 1850 ...	Presidency Small Cause Courts.	Sections three, forty-seven and ninety. In section one, the last thirty-seven words. In section eight, the words "not exceeding three." In section one hundred and one, the words "after the passing of this Act."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXXVII of 1850 ...	Public Servants ...	Section seventeen.
XL of 1850 ...	Pawnbrokers, Straits Settlements.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges	In section six, the words "of the zillah."
XVII of 1852 ...	Special Cases, Supreme Court.	Section twenty-six, from "which according" to "referred, but." Section thirty. In section thirty-two, the words "and also the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." Section thirty-three.
XXI of 1852 ...	Deputy Collectors, Bombay	In section one, the words "zillah or."
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization ...	The last sixteen words of the schedule.
XVIII of 1854 ...	Railways	In section thirty-four, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate." In section thirty-five, the words "and district or Joint Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay." In section forty, the words "within the said territories."
XXXI of 1854 ...	Real Actions, Conveyances	In section thirteen, the words "in the possession and."
VI of 1855 ...	Execution, Supreme Courts	Section fourteen, from "and the term" to the end.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude ...	In section one, the words "in the possession and."
VIII of 1856 ...	Gaols, Bombay ...	In section two, the first eight words.
II of 1857 ...	Calcutta University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. Section four, from "and the first" to the end. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
IV of 1857 ...	Tobacco, Bombay Town ...	In section five, the words "after the passing of this Act," and from "and the provisions" to "Town."
XI of 1857 ...	Offences against the State	In section three, *clause* 1, the words "within the said territories," "of the crimes mentioned in the preceding sections, or any other." In section four, the words "the attendance or futwa of a Law Officer or."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Sections seven, eight, nine and ten. In section eleven, the words "lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate and any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate."
XXII of 1857 ...	Bombay University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. In section four, the last twelve words. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
XXVII of 1857 ...	Madras University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. In section four, the last fourteen words. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
XXIX of 1857 ...	Land Customs, Bombay ...	In section eleven, the words "by the said schedules." In section thirteen, the words "entered in either of the said schedules as."
I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seamen ...	In section sixty-three, the words "or in any station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Court of Judicature there." In section sixty-seven, the words "and in the Straits Settlements in such manner as the Governor shall notify."
III of 1859 ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	In the title, the words "and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds." In the preamble, the words "and that they should also be appointed Registers of Deeds within the same limits." Section three, so far as it relates to the Presidency of Madras. Section five.
XV of 1859 ...	Patents	Sections thirteen and thirty-six.
XXXI of 1861 ...	Saltpetre	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1863 ...	Imprisonment of Convicts, Bombay.	The whole.
XIV of 1863 ...	Amending Act X of 1859	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners	In section twenty-four, the words "and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca."
XVII of 1864 ...	Official Trustee ...	In section three, the words "the said."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonments ...	In section eight, the words "*and for constituting those Officers Registrars of Deeds.*"
XI of 1865 ...	Mofussil Small Cause Courts	In section twelve, the words "or District" "*and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds*": so much as relates to the trial of small suits in military bázárs, cantonments and stations in the Presidency of Madras, and the last twenty-one words.
XV of 1865 ...	Párs Marriage and Divorce	So much of section fifty-three as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1865 ...	Pleaders	Sections one, two and three.
XII of 1866 ...	Private Water-courses ...	The whole.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office	Section fifty-five, and in section fifty-six, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate."
XXV of 1866 ...	Transfer of securities to Government.	The preamble from "And whereas" to "purposes aforesaid."
VII of 1867 ...	Purchases from Soldiers ...	In section one, the first eight words.
XIII of 1867 ...	Port dues: Coast lights ...	Section two.
XIV of 1869 ...	Bombay Civil Courts ...	The second paragraph of section five. The second paragraph of section fourteen. Sections thirty and thirty-one.
X of 1870 ...	Land Acquisition ...	In section thirty-nine, the words "by the Code of Civil Procedure."
XXII of 1870 ...	European British Subjects	Section one.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage	Section eighteen, paragraph one.
XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal Tribes ...	Section twenty-three.
III of 1872 ...	Marriage	Section twenty and the fourth schedule.
X of 1872 ...	Criminal Procedure Code...	Section three.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Amending Evidence Act ...	Section eight.
XXI of 1872 ...	Sepoy Lunatics ...	Section six.
X of 1873 ...	Oaths	In section one, the third paragraph.
XVI of 1873 ...	Village Police, N. W. Provinces.	In section one, the third paragraph.
III of 1874 ...	Married Women ...	Section three.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting ...	In section one, the third clause.

Acts of the Governor General in Council—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1874 ...	Kullu Appeals ...	Section four.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws Local Extent ...	Section nine and the seventh schedule. So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulations I of 1819, III of 1831 and VII of 1832, and to section four of Madras Regulation IV of 1821, and to Act No. VIII of 1856. So much of the fourth schedule as relates to Bengal Regulations LVIII of 1795 and IV of 1829.
XVI of 1874 ...	Repealing Act, 1874 ...	The whole.
III of 1875 ...	Amending Repealing Act, 1874.	The whole.
IV of 1875 ...	Merchant Shipping ...	Section two, and the third clause of section one
VII of 1875 ...	Burma Fisheries ...	In section one, clause three.
VIII of 1875 ...	Inland Customs ...	Section two and the schedule.
X of 1875 ...	High Courts' Criminal Procedure.	Sections thirty-nine and one hundred and fifty-three.
XVI of 1875 ...	Tariff	Section two.
XVIII of 1875 ...	Law reports	Section two.

PART II.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1793 ...	Collectors and Board of Revenue.	In section eight, clause thirteen, the words and figures "by any Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793."
VIII of 1793 ...	Decennial Settlement ...	Sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, forty-eight, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty and sixty-seven (except the fifth clause).
XIX of 1793 ...	Non-bádsháhí Lákhiráj ...	Sections forty-five and forty-six.
XLVIII of 1793 ...	Quinquennial Register ...	Sections twenty-six, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
III of 1794 ...	Revenue arrears, &c. ...	In section sixteen, the words "dewan or other" and the words "If the property shall be within the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad, the collector is to apply to the judge of the zillah through

Regulations of the Bengal Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		the vakeel of Government, to make application to the judge of such city to attach and deliver it into the charge of the nearest collector." In sections seventeen and eighteen, the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad."
I of 1795 ...	Permanent Settlement, Benares.	In section three, clauses *third* and *fourth*, the words and figures "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." In clause *fifth*, the words and figures "which may be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." Section four.
XV of 1795 ...	Extending Regulation XVI of 1793 to Benares.	In section three, clause *first*, "to the City Court or," and "or to the Provincial Court of Appeal."
LVIII of 1795 ...	Commission on jama: copies of decrees.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797 ...	Fees on division and transfer of estates.	In section two, clause two, the words and figures "that may take place under Regulation XXV. 1793, or XXVI. 1795," and in section seven, the words and figures "in Regulation XXV. 1793, or XXVI. 1795 (according to the Province in which the lands may be situated)."
I of 1801 ...	Realization of revenue ...	In section fourteen, the last sentence.
XXXIII of 1803 ...	Embezzlement of public money, C. P.	In section one, the word "tehseeldars." In section two, clause *First*, the word "tehseeldars", and the whole of clause *Second* of that section.
XIII of 1805 ...	Police, Katák ...	In section thirteen, the words "and likewise such of the rules contained in Regulation IV. 1804, as are not either specifically or virtually rescinded by the present Regulation."
XIV of 1805 ...	Civil suits, Katák ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1806 ...	Passage of troops ...	Sections ten, thirteen to nineteen inclusive.
XX of 1810 ...	Army retainers; Military bázárs.	In section twenty, from the words "in the meantime" to the end of the section.
XI of 1811 ...	Jama on divided estates ...	In section four, clause *First*, the words "or Board of Commissioners according as the lands may be situated in the districts subject to the control of those Boards in all matters connected with the land-revenue respectively"; and clause *Second*, the words "or Board of Commissioners."

Regulations of the Bengal Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812 ...	Collection of land-revenue	In section twenty-four, the words "and Board of Commissioners respectively." In section twenty-five, "and Board of Commissioners."
XI of 1816 ...	Succession, Katák ...	In section twelve, the words and figure "under section X."
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure ...	In section six, the words "or city" where they occur before "judge."
XII of 1817 ...	Patwáris	In section eight, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and "or Commissioner." In sections thirteen, fifteen and sixteen, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares." In section seventeen, the words "Board of Commissioners, or Commissioner in Behar and Benares." Sections twenty-six and twenty-eight and sections thirty and thirty-three so far as they relate to section twenty-six.
XX of 1817 ...	Police	In section twenty-one, clause *tenth*, the last sentence. Section twenty-eight. In section twenty-nine, the words "manufacturer, molungee, or any" "manufacturers, molungees, or to" "molungee, or any other manufacturer, or," and the words "salt, or" wherever they occur. Section thirty-two.
II of 1819 ...	Resumption of revenue ...	In section eleven, the word '*First*' and clause *second*. Section nineteen, clause third. Section thirty, clause fifth.
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries: Police ...	In section three, clause three, the words "through the superintendents of police." In section ten, the words and figures "by section VII. Regulation XVIII. 1817."
IV of 1821 ...	Magistrates	Section one down to the words "Magistrate; and." Sections four, five and six. In section eight, the words "of the Honourable Company."
VII of 1822 ...	Settlement, Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	Section twenty-seven. In section twenty-nine, clause one, the words "and shall be written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees," and in clause fifth, the words "and shall be rendered in a roobakarree written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees."

Regulations of the Bengal Code—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1823 ...	Indigo suits ...	In section one, and in section three, clause *Seventh*, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812."
VI of 1825 ...	Passage of troops ...	In section five, the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards."
XVIII of 1825 ...	Chinsurah ...	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1827 ...	Extortion by Native officers	In section five, the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for miscellaneous petitions."
III of 1828 ...	Special Commissions ...	In section six, *Fourth* clause, the words "the Provincial Courts or." And in section seven, clause *Second*, the words "Provincial Courts and."
IV of 1828 ...	Power of Collectors in making or revising settlements.	In section one, the words and figures "under the rules of Regulation XV. 1824."
IV of 1829 ...	Appeals under Regulation III of 1828 ...	The whole.
XI of 1829 ...	Embankments ...	The whole.
XI of 1831 ...	Police powers of Tahsíldárs	Section four.
V of 1832 ...	Delhi territory.	The whole.
XIII of 1833 ...	Zilas of Rámghar, Jungle Maháls and Midnápur.	The whole.

PART III,

Regulations of the Madras Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1802 ...	Procedure of Civil Courts....	Section eleven. In section sixteen, clause *Second*, the words "Hindoo," "the judge of the Court of Adawlut or," and "other," and the words and figures "under the general rule contained in Section V, Regulation II. 1802, and proceed thereupon according to the regulations." In clause *Third*, the words "when they are to proceed thereupon according to the general regulations."

Regulations of the Madras Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1802 ...	Records of Courts ...	In section fifteen, the words and figures "in the same manner as is prescribed to the Provincial Courts of Appeal in section XII."
XXIX of 1802 ...	Karnams	Section one down to the words "kurnum. But" Section four. In sections eighteen and nineteen, the words "before the Court of Circuit."
II of 1803 ...	Collectors	Sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
IX of 1803 ...	Customs Officer, Madras ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804 ...	Court of Wards ...	In section six, clause *Third*, the words "Courts of Appeal or to the," "as it shall seem fit," and "respectively." In section twenty-four, clause *Second*, from "and it shall" to the end of that clause.
I of 1805 ...	Salt	In section eight, clause *First*, the words "after the date of the Regulation;" clause *Second*, the words "commercial residents." In section fourteen, clauses *First*, *Second*, and *Fourth*, the words "commercial residents," "by commercial residents." In section fifteen, the words "commercial residents." In section sixteen, the words "commercial residents." Section twenty-two.
II of 1806 ...	District Courts ...	The whole Regulation except section VII, Clause *Second*.
VII of 1808 ...	Martial Law ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "from the 1st day of October, 1808." Section four, from "or before any special court" to the end of that section.
IV of 1816 ...	Village Munsifs ...	Section four, clause *First*, and the words '*Second*' and '*Third*.' In sections five and twenty-seven, the word "Arcot." In section ten, clause *Second*, the words "in the form prescribed in section XXXVI of this Regulation." Sections thirty-two and thirty-four.
V of 1816 ...	Village Panchayats ...	In sections three, four and sixteen, the word "Arcot," wherever it occurs.

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section ten, the words "and no stamp paper need be used in plaint, answer, or any process." In section eleven, clause *First*, the words "upon stamp paper of the prescribed rate according to the amount of the suit." In clause *Fourth*, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial." Section fifteen. In section seventeen, the words "on stamped paper of the prescribed rate, according to the amount decreed."
XI of 1816 ...	Heads of Villages, &c. ...	In section forty-seven, the words and figures "as directed in section X, Regulation III. 1810."
XII of 1816 ...	References to Village and District Panchâyats.	In section three, the words and figures "by Clauses Second and Third, Section XIV, Regulation VI. 1816." In sections five and nine, the word "Arcot." Section six, clause *First*, so far as it relates to Regulation VII. 1816. In section six, clause *Second*, the words and figures "without requiring the agreement specified in clause *Second*, section IV, Regulation VII. 1816." In section nine, clause *First*, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial." In section eleven, the words "exempt from all stamp-duties, and shall be," and the words and figures "or to such charges as are specified in Regulation VII. 1816, if decided by a district punchayet."
XIV of 1816 ...	Pleaders	In the preamble, the words "and to transfer to the Provincial Courts the control now exercised by the Sudder Adawlut in the appointment and removal of vakeels or native pleaders in the Zillah Courts and in the Provincial Courts." In section three, clause *First*, the words "and the several Provincial Courts," "in their respective courts," "being natives of India of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, and," and clause *Second* "for the approbation of the Provincial Court of the division," "being a native of India and otherwise," from "and shall communicate" to the end of that section.

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section four, the words "the Provincial Courts" and "which is not required to be written on stamped paper." In section eight, the words "and the Provincial Court, on consideration of the judge's report." In section ten, clause *First*, the words "and the several Provincial Courts;" clause *Second*, the words "a register or" and "report the circumstances of the case, together with his own opinion upon it, to the Provincial Court, who will." In section eleven, the words "without the previous sanction of the Provincial Court," and from and including the words "but in such" to the end of the section. In section thirteen, the words "on unstamped paper." In section fourteen, the word "Arcot" wherever it occurs. In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the words "or registers" and "either by a deduction from the fees which may become due to the offender, or." In section eighteen, clause *First*, the word "register"; clause *Third*, the words "Provincial Courts or to the": the second sentence; and the words "Provincial Courts and of the." In section twenty, the words "of the Provincial Courts," and "under the provisions contained in the following clauses of this section." In section twenty-five, clause *First*, the words "the Provincial Courts" and the word "Arcot" wherever it occurs; clause *Third*, the words and figures "written on the stamped paper prescribed in Section XI, Regulation XIII. 1816." In section thirty-six, the words "on unstamped paper." In section thirty-nine, the words "or district" in each of the places where they occur, and the figures "VI" and "VII." In the Appendix No. 1, the words "or in the Provincial Court for the division of." In the Appendix No. 2, the words "or the Provincial Court for the division of."
VIII of 1817 ...	Estates of Native Soldiers	The Appendix, except No. 5.
II of 1819 ...	State Prisoners ...	In the preamble, the last nine words. Section eight. In section nine, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit."
IV of 1821 ...	Petty thefts	In section six, clause *First*, the word "Madras."

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1822 ...	Embezzlement by Public Servants.	In the preamble, the last ten words. In section three, clause *Third*, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in section VII, Regulation III. of 1802." In section four, the second sentence. In section five, clause *Fourth*, the word "Arcot." In section eight, the words "before the criminal judge (who is hereby empowered to take cognizance of such cases)" and "by him." In section nine, the words "on oath.". Section ten, from the words "and the rules" to the end of the section. Sections seventeen and eighteen.
III of 1823 ...	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words.
VII of 1828 ...	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words. Section seven.
V of 1829 ...	Hindú Wills ...	In section one, the last ten words.
I of 1830 ...	Satí	In section one, the words "from the time of their promulgation." In section four, clauses *First* and *Third*, the words "before the Court of Circuit." In the same section, clause *Second*, the words "at the discretion of the Court of Circuit."
VI of 1831 ...	Hereditary Village Offices	Section four, clause *Fourth*, from "and for this purpose" to the end of that clause. The same section, clause *Fifth*.
X of 1831 ...	Prohibition of sale of Minors' Estates for arrears of revenue.	In section one, the last ten words. Section three, down to the words "enacted that."
XI of 1832 ...	Hidden treasure ...	In section one, the words "as soon as promulgated." In sections two and seven, the word "Madras" wherever it occurs. In section three, the words "or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court." In section four, the words "or assistant." In section six, the words "Madras" and "or assistant." In section eight, the words "or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court." In section nine, the words "or of the assistant judges of the auxiliary courts," and the words "to the Provincial Courts." Section ten.
XIV of 1832 ...	Buying Soldiers' necessaries	In section one, the last ten words. In section two, clauses *First* and *Second*, the words "from and after the date of

Regulations of the Madras Code,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		the promulgation of this regulation," and "before the criminal, joint criminal, or native criminal judge within the limits of whose local jurisdiction the offence may have been committed," and the word "Madras."

PART IV.

Regulations of the Bombay Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1827 ...	Pleaders	Appendixes A, D, E, F, G, H.
V of 1827 ...	Limitation ...	In the title, the words "defining the Limitations, as to Time, within which Civil Actions may be prosecuted, and" and the word "Interest."
XII of 1827 ...	Police	The preamble. In section nineteen, clause *Sixth*, the words "personal restraint." In the same section, clause *Seventh*, the words "which shall be tried before the judge, or one of his assistants, exclusively." Appendix C.
XIII of 1827 ...	Criminal Courts ...	In section thirty-four, clause *Third*, the words "or to the magistrate above mentioned."
XVI of 1827 ...	Revenue Administration ...	In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the zillahs subordinate to Bombay." In section two, clause *Second*, the words and figures "decide certain civil suits and" and "as more particularly specified in Regulation XVII. A. D., 1827, Chapters VIII and X." In the title to Chapter III, the words "of hereditary district and village officers inclusive." Section twenty-five.
XVII of 1827 ...	Jurisdiction of Revenue Authorities.	The title from "vesting" to the end. In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the territories subordinate to Bombay." In section twelve, clause *Sixth*, the words "Sudder, or any." In the title to Chapter IV, the words "and penal jurisdictions of the zillah magistrate and criminal judge in such cases." In section fifteen, clause *Second*, and clause *Third* so far as it relates to clause *Second*.

Regulations of the Bombay Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIX of 1827 ...	Revenue Administration ...	The title from "and for Collecting" down to "Horses," and the words "and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices." In the preamble, the words "and whereas it has further been deemed expedient, under the authority of the British legislature for such purpose given, to levy certain taxes and fees at the presidency of Bombay." In section thirteen, clause *First*, the words "in the mode prescribed in the preceding section." In section twenty-nine, the words "in the manner and before the authority specified in section XIV. Clause First, or by confession before the said authority," and from" and in case" down to "provided for."
XXI of 1827 ...	Duty on Opium ...	The title from "made with" down to "India." In the preamble, from "that the importation and sale at Bombay of tobacco" down to "be prohibited." In section two, clause *First*, the words "(either such as established by this or any other Regulation)." Sections forty-seven and forty-eight. In section fifty-seven, the last eight words. In section sixty, clause *Second*, the last twenty words.
XXII of 1827 ...	Military Courts ...	In the preamble, the words "which shall have effect within the territories subordinate to the presidency of Bombay."
XXV of 1827 ...	State Prisoners ...	Section six. In section seven, the words "and to the Sudder Adawlut."
XXIX of 1827 ...	Dekkhan and Khándesh ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st September 1827." Section two, from "and the said territories" to the end of clause *Second*. Section three, clause *First*, from "it is hereby" down to the word "first." In section five, clause *Third*, the last twenty-one words.
XVI of 1828 ...	Subsidiary jails ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1830 ...	Revenue Administration ...	In section one, clause *Third*, the words "and zillahs." Clause *Fifth*, and in Clause *Sixth*, the words "zillahs throughout" and the words "and the department of police."

Regulations of the Bombay Code,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1830 ...	Dharwar	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st of June, 1830." In section two, the first six words.
XIII of 1830 ...	Jágírdárs	In section four, the last thirteen words.
III of 1834 ...	Town duty, Bombay ...	So much as has not been repealed.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1862 ...	Markets and fairs ...	Section five.
V of 1862 ...	Bhágdárs and Narwadárs...	In section two, the words "and it is hereby further enacted, that."
VI of 1862 ...	Ahmadábád Taluqdárs ...	In section fourteen, from "upon oath" down to "perjury."
II of 1863 ...	Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section three, the words "either at law or in equity." In section six, clause *Second*, section ten and section eleven, clauses *eighth* and *tenth* the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1863 ...	Gas Companies ...	In section twenty-eight, the words "Joint Magistrate, or."
VI of 1863 ...	Public Conveyances ...	In section seven, the words "standing in the name of the Commissioner of Customs."
VII of 1863 ...	Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section seven, the words "either at law or in equity." In sections nine and fourteen, the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1864 ...	Mámlatdárs' Courts ...	Section eighteen.
XIII of 1866 ...	Witnesses before Legislative Council.	Section five.
XIV of 1866 ...	Edulabad and Wurrungaom	The preamble, and sections one and four.
III of 1867 ...	Cantonments... ...	In section fifteen, the words "Bombay Act No. IV of 1865 (*an Act for the Regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of discipline therein*) or by," and the word "other."

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Section twenty-eight. The words "and Regulations," "or Regulation" "or Regulations," wherever they occur.
VIII of 1867 ...	Village Police ...	In section five, clause second, from "of Act V" down to "other Acts." Section twenty-three.
III of 1869 ...	Funds for local works ...	In section nine, the words "Act XXVI of 1850, or" and "other."
I of 1872 ...	Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund.	Sections one and nine. In section three, the words "as well as all moneys and securities which have accumulated under the Sections of Act XIII of 1856, repealed by this Act."
II of 1872 ...	Repayment of loan to Bombay Corporation.	In section three, the words "under Bombay Act II of 1865." Section nine, down to "enacted that."
III of 1872 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	Sections one, forty-eight, sixty-three, seventy-two, one hundred and forty-one, three hundred and six. In section sixty-two, the words "on and from the date when this Act comes into operation" in each of the places where they occur. In section sixty-four, the words "from and after the day on which this Act comes into operation." In sections two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, the words "within three months after the passing of this Act and" and "thereafter." In section two hundred and twenty-nine, the first eleven words, and the words "after the date when this Act comes into operation." In sections two hundred and thirty-five and two hundred and forty-one, the words "after the passing of this Act." In sections two hundred and eight, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, the words "after this Act comes into operation." In section three hundred and seven, the words "from the date referred to in the preceding Section."
I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust ...	Section fifty-seven, from "Until such" to the end. Section fifty-eight. In section seventy-three, the proviso.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Municipal Act.	Section three.
IV of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Act II of 1864.	Section two, clause 1 and the word and figure '*clause* 2.'
V of 1873 ...	Steam boilers ...	Section one.
VI of 1873 ...	District Municipalities ...	Section one. Section four, clause four. Section nineteen, clause two.
VII of 1873 ...	Salt	Sections two, seven and sixty-four.
II of 1874 ...	Jails, Bombay City ...	Section one. Section six, down to "Governor General, and." Section seven, the first thirteen words.
III of 1874 ...	Hereditary Offices ...	Section two and the schedule.

PART VI.

Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	Smoke nuisances, Calcutta...	In section seven, the words and figures "Act XIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay*) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act* XIII *of* 1856)," and the word "other."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1876.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Act No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the same Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.
PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;"

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1876.

Repeal of enactments. **2.** On and from that day the statute specified in the first part of the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, and the Acts specified in the second, third and fourth parts of the same schedule shall be wholly repealed. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such Act, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

References in Act X of 1866. The references made in the Indian Companies Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital for the time being of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares for the time being of the capital and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors assembled for the purpose of performing any of their functions under this Act:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary" includes a Secretary and Treasurer and a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.
CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate. **4.** The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank,

and, in particular, the proprietors of the Bank shall not be liable for its debts and engagements, and the shareholders of the Bank shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid-up.

with limited liability.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but for this Act might be, on the said first day of May 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of May 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, claims and demands which shall then be due or claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from or made against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

Claims against present Banks.

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding-up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and use corporate seals;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

and may hold and transfer property.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Seal how used.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

9. Contracts may be made on behalf of the Bank as follows:—

Contracts how made.

(*a*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing under its corporate seal, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(*b*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank by writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged:

(*c*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged;

and all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Bank and other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

CHAPTER III.

CAPITAL.

10. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions of rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

11. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the first day of May 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

12. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the amount represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

Surrender of stock for shares.

13. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the proprietors or shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

14. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(*a*) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(*b*) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

15. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

16. Any new capital created under the provisions of section thirteen shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

CHAPTER IV.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

17. If any proprietor or shareholder is indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder not being registered as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, and apply them in payment of the debt;

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

and the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, if the debt remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Bank thinks fit, such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

CHAPTER V.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

18. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

Certificates for shares.

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him, and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Receipts for stock.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three, clause (*k*): Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

19. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

20. Every transfer of stock or shares may be by endorsement on the certificate or in such other form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

Every such transfer shall be verified in such manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

21. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Power to close transfer-books.

22. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

and, except for the purpose of excluding the provisions of section seventeen, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Notice of trusts.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint owners with benefit of survivorship:

Shares vested in several holders.

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the proprietors or holders of such stock or shares shall be deemed the sole proprietor or holder thereof.

23. When by the death of any proprietor or shareholder his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representative of such proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out from a Court having jurisdiction in this behalf probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the deceased.

Transmission of stock or shares of deceased proprietors or shareholders.

Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the insolvency or bankruptcy of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

CHAPTER VI.

DIRECTORS.

24. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Board.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Quorum.

25. The persons who, on the first day of May 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respective-

Present directors to be continued.

ly directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

26. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

Any director so retiring may be re-elected at such meeting; and if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

27. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the nominal amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Qualification of directors.

Clause 2.—No person shall be qualified to serve as a director—

Disqualification of directors.

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

If he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of unencumbered stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Power to remove directors.

28. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves,

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes. Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Chairman.

Casting vote.

29. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section twenty-seven, of any director.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section twenty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

30. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a director shall be as valid as if he was a director, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

31. Every director shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

Indemnity of directors.

No director shall be responsible for any other director or for any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

32. The directors shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

33. The Secretary and such other officers of the Bank as the directors may by writing notify in the local official Gazette (and, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, also in the *Gazette of India*) are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

34. No Secretary, Inspector, Manager, or Accountant in the service of the Bank, and no Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Agent, Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

35. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

Security from officers.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS.

36. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say) :

Business which Banks may transact.

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India ;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council ;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(5) bullion or other goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits ; and

(6) accepted bills of exchange and promissory notes indorsed by the payees :

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security ;

(*b*) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment ;

(*c*) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon ;

(*d*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), and converting the same into money when required,

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified ;

(*e*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand ;

(*f*) the buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined ;

(*g*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on ;

(*h*) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(*i*) the selling and realizing of all property whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims ;

(*j*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission ;

(*k*) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely) :—

(1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company ;

(2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ;

(3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere ;

(*l*) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section ;

(*m*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months ;

(*n*) and, generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified ;

(*o*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank ;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

37. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

Business which Banks may not transact.

(*a*) for a longer period than three months ; or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors ; or

(*c*) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(*d*) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm (except upon the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force.

(*e*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(*f*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than three months : provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the directors from allowing any person who keeps an account with the Bank from overdrawing such account, without security, to the extent of sums not exceeding at any one time two thousand rupees in the whole.

Overdrawing.

38. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal ;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

39. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section thirty-eight—

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal ;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras ; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

40. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay ;

Place of business.

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable, under the provisions of section forty-two.

41. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the directors may—

Acquisition of business premises.

(*a*) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(*b*) sell, buy in, resell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

42. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the first day of May 1876,

Establishment of branches and agencies.

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to

establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Provided that no agency of the Bank now or hereafter established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras shall advance, or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency in which it is so established, (Proviso.)

or shall act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June. (Books to be balanced twice a year.)

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June, (Dividends to be determined half-yearly.)

and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and (Reserve-fund.) invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient. (Application of reserve-fund.)

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. (Election of auditors.)

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no director or other officer of the Bank is eligible during his continuance in office. (Who may be auditors.)

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office. (Auditors re-eligible.)

The persons who shall be auditors on the first day of May 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections: (Auditors' tenure of office.)

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same. (Supply of casual vacancy in office.)

48. Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto. (Rights and duties of auditors.)

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit (Annual general meeting.)

to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers: (Special meetings.)

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every proprietor and shareholder.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business. (Quorum.)

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section thirteen and in section twenty-seven, clause 4, is specially provided, (Decision by majority of votes.)

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting. (Persons not allowed to vote.)

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid. (Shareholders in arrear as to calls.)

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section thirteen, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting. (Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.)

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. (Poll to be taken, if demanded.)

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank. (Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.)

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:— (Scale of votes.)

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 75,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be entitled to	8 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,25,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,25,000, shall be entitled to	9 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,50,000, shall be entitled to	10 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 1,75,000, shall be entitled to ...	11 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 2,00,000, shall be entitled to ...	12 „

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than twelve votes at any such meeting.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Existing proxies.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the first day of May 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

A general power-of-attorney shall be deemed a proxy within the meaning of this section.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

Service of notices by Bank.

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Any proprietor or shareholder who changes his name or place of abode, or being a female marries, and the husband of any such female, respectively, shall not be entitled to recover any dividend or to vote until notice of the change of name or abode or marriage be given to the Bank, in order that the same may be registered.

Notices by shareholders.

Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Shareholder bound by notices to previous holders.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

63. The directors shall as soon as may be make, and may from time to time alter, bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them:—

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

(*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent by discount of bills, or otherwise, to any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive,

(*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

The directors may from time to time make bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them:—

(*d*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*e*) their remuneration,

(*f*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*g*) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(*h*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(*i*) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(*j*) the management of the branches and agencies,

(*k*) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(*l*) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(*m*) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank:

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

and, on the hearing of any suit brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Modification of 33 Geo. III. sess. 2, cap. 52.

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in section 231 of Act No. X of 1866, whenever the proprietors and shareholders have passed a special resolution that the Bank shall be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, the Bank shall be wound up accordingly, as if it were a Company under that Act:

Power to wind up Bank under Indian Companies Act.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed unless at least one-third of the proprietors and shareholders holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such proprietors and shareholders at a subsequent special meeting held at an interval of not less than one month, nor more than two months, from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed.

68. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank: and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

And whereas the directors of the present Bank of Madras have purchased and cancelled other sixty-two and a half shares in such Bank;

Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank of Madras.

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements with the Government of India, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras had no power to purchase and cancel the said other sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares and the said directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements with the Government of India, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras entering into the same, and to confirm the purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares by the directors of the present Bank of Madras, and to indemnify the same directors for making the same, and for cancelling the same shares, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

(*a*).—The said agreements with the Government of India are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

Confirmation of agreements with Government.

(*b*).—The said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares is hereby confirmed, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for making the same and for cancelling the same shares; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in effecting such purchase and cancellation.

Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.

(*c*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.

(*d*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

Cancellation of certain shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
X of 1863	An Act for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th April 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1876.

An Act for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The enactments described in the schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Enactments in schedule repealed.

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation, in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing:

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1876": it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.

SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act or Regulation is inclusive of the words, section or other part, first or last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

PART I.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1835 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	The whole.
XIX of 1838 ...	Coasting Vessels, Bombay	Section nine. In section twelve, the word "India." In section thirteen, the words "Justice of the Peace or person exercising the powers of a Magistrate." So much of section fifteen as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1838 ...	Salt, Bengal ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1840 ...	Bills of Exchange ...	In section five, the words "after the passing of this Act."
XVIII of 1841 ...	Arms and Ammunition ...	Section two.
XIX of 1841 ...	Wrongful possession in case of succession.	In section nine, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "all," and in section eighteen, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "for."
XVI of 1844 ...	Salt, Bombay ...	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1846 ...	Pleaders	In section seven, the word "that" where it occurs before the word "it." Section nine down to the words "and that," and in the same section, the word "such" where it first occurs.
VIII of 1846 ...	Settlement, N. W. Provinces	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1846 ...	Deregulationising certain territories.	The words "and the Zillah Ahmednuggur" wherever they occur.
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section seven, the words "after the passing of this Act" and "in such part of the said territories;" and from "if he shall have so offended" down to "charter;" and from "to a special" to "no Zillah Court." In section thirteen, the word "that" where it occurs after the words "Trover; and."
XV of 1848 ...	Supreme Court Officers ...	In section four, the words "or the East India Company."
IX of 1850 ...	Presidency Small Cause Courts.	Sections three, forty-seven and ninety. In section one, the last thirty-seven words. In section eight, the words "not exceeding three." In section one hundred and one, the words "after the passing of this Act."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXXVII of 1850 ...	Public Servants ...	Section seventeen.
XL of 1850 ...	Pawnbrokers, Straits Settlements.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges	In section six, the words "of the zillah."
XVII of 1852 ...	Special Cases, Supreme Court.	Section twenty-six, from "which according" to "referred, but." Section thirty. In section thirty-two, the words "and also the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." Section thirty-three.
XXI of 1852 ...	Deputy Collectors, Bombay	In section one, the words "zillah or."
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization ...	The last sixteen words of the schedule.
XVIII of 1854 ...	Railways	In section thirty-four, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate." In section thirty-five, the words "and district or Joint Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay." In section forty, the words "within the said territories."
XXXI of 1854 ...	Real Actions, Conveyances	In section thirteen, the words "in the possession and."
VI of 1855 ...	Execution, Supreme Courts	Section fourteen, from "and the term" to the end.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude ...	In section one, the words "in the possession and."
VIII of 1856 ...	Gaols, Bombay ...	In section two, the first eight words.
II of 1857 ...	Calcutta University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. Section four, from "and the first" to the end. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
IV of 1857 ...	Tobacco, Bombay Town ...	In section five, the words "after the passing of this Act," and from "and the provisions" to "Town."
XI of 1857 ...	Offences against the State	In section three, *clause* 1, the words "within the said territories," "of the crimes mentioned in the preceding sections, or any other." In section four, the words "the attendance or futwa of a Law Officer or."

[illegible] by a quorum. | [illegible] mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Sections seven, eight, nine and ten. In section eleven, the words "lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate and any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate."
XXII of 1857 ...	Bombay University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. In section four, the last twelve words. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
XXVII of 1857 ...	Madras University ...	In the preamble, the last four words. In section four, the last fourteen words. In section five, the first sentence, and the words and figures "and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859," and the words "the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or."
XXIX of 1857 ...	Land Customs, Bombay ...	In section eleven, the words "by the said schedules." In section thirteen, the words "entered in either of the said schedules as."
I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seamen ...	In section sixty-three, the words "or in any station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the Court of Judicature there." In section sixty-seven, the words "and in the Straits Settlements in such manner as the Governor shall notify."
III of 1859 ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	In the title, the words "and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds." In the preamble, the words "and that they should also be appointed Registers of Deeds within the same limits." Section three, so far as it relates to the Presidency of Madras. Section five.
XV of 1859 ...	Patents	Sections thirteen and thirty-six.
XXXI of 1861 ...	Saltpetre	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1863 ...	Imprisonment of Convicts, Bombay.	The whole.
XIV of 1863 ...	Amending Act X of 1859	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners ...	In section twenty-four, the words "and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca."
XVII of 1864 ...	Official Trustee ...	In section three, the words "the said."

Acts of the Governor General in Council—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonments ...	In section eight, the words "*and for constituting those Officers Registrars of Deeds.*"
XI of 1865 ...	Mofussil Small Cause Courts	In section twelve, the words "or District" "*and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds*": so much as relates to the trial of small suits in military bázárs, cantonments and stations in the Presidency of Madras, and the last twenty-one words.
XV of 1865 ...	Párs'í Marriage and Divorce	So much of section fifty-three as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1865 ...	Pleaders	Sections one, two and three.
XII of 1866 ...	Private Water-courses ...	The whole.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office	Section fifty-five, and in section fifty-six, the words "or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate."
XXV of 1866 ...	Transfer of securities to Government.	The preamble from "And whereas" to "purposes aforesaid."
VII of 1867 ...	Purchases from Soldiers ...	In section one, the first eight words.
XIII of 1867 ...	Port dues: Coast lights ...	Section two.
XIV of 1869 ...	Bombay Civil Courts ...	The second paragraph of section five. The second paragraph of section fourteen. Sections thirty and thirty-one.
X of 1870 ...	Land Acquisition ...	In section thirty-nine, the words "by the Code of Civil Procedure."
XXII of 1870 ...	European British Subjects	Section one.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage	Section eighteen, paragraph one.
XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal Tribes ...	Section twenty-three.
III of 1872 ...	Marriage	Section twenty and the fourth schedule.
X of 1872 ...	Criminal Procedure Code...	Section three.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Amending Evidence Act ...	Section eight.
XXI of 1872 ...	Sepoy Lunatics ...	Section six.
X of 1873 ...	Oaths	In section one, the third paragraph.
XVI of 1873 ...	Village Police, N. W. Provinces.	In section one, the third paragraph.
III of 1874 ...	Married Women ...	Section three.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting ...	In section one, the third clause.

Acts of the Governor General in Council—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1874 ...	Kullu Appeals ...	Section four.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws Local Extent ...	Section nine and the seventh schedule. So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulations I of 1819, III of 1831 and VII of 1832, and to section four of Madras Regulation IV of 1821, and to Act No. VIII of 1856. So much of the fourth schedule as relates to Bengal Regulations LVIII of 1795 and IV of 1829.
XVI of 1874 ...	Repealing Act, 1874 ...	The whole.
III of 1875 ...	Amending Repealing Act, 1874.	The whole.
IV of 1875 ...	Merchant Shipping ...	Section two, and the third clause of section one
VII of 1875 ...	Burma Fisheries ...	In section one, clause three.
VIII of 1875 ...	Inland Customs ...	Section two and the schedule.
X of 1875 ...	High Courts' Criminal Procedure.	Sections thirty-nine and one hundred and fifty-three.
XVI of 1875 ...	Tariff	Section two.
XVIII of 1875 ...	Law reports	Section two.

PART II.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1793 ...	Collectors and Board of Revenue.	In section eight, clause thirteen, the words and figures "by any Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793."
VIII of 1793 ...	Decennial Settlement ...	Sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, forty-eight, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty and sixty-seven (except the fifth clause).
XIX of 1793 ...	Non-bádsháhí Lákhíráj ...	Sections forty-five and forty-six.
XLVIII of 1793 ...	Quinquennial Register ...	Sections twenty-six, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
III of 1794 ...	Revenue arrears, &c. ...	In section sixteen, the words "dewan or other" and the words "If the property shall be within the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad, the collector is to apply to the judge of the zillah through

Regulations of the Bengal Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		the vakeel of Government, to make application to the judge of such city to attach and deliver it into the charge of the nearest collector." In sections seventeen and eighteen, the words "or in either of the cities of Patna, Dacca or Moorshedabad."
I of 1795 ...	Permanent Settlement, Benares.	In section three, clauses *third* and *fourth*, the words and figures "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." In clause *fifth*, the words and figures "which may be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793." Section four.
XV of 1795 ...	Extending Regulation XVI of 1793 to Benares.	In section three, clause *first*, "to the City Court or," and "or to the Provincial Court of Appeal."
LVIII of 1795 ...	Commission on jama: copies of decrees.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797 ...	Fees on division and transfer of estates.	In section two, clause two, the words and figures "that may take place under Regulation XXV. 1793, or XXVI. 1795," and in section seven, the words and figures "in Regulation XXV. 1793, or XXVI. 1795 (according to the Province in which the lands may be situated)."
I of 1801 ...	Realization of revenue ...	In section fourteen, the last sentence.
XXXIII of 1803 ..	Embezzlement of public money, C. P.	In section one, the word "tehseeldars." In section two, clause *First*, the word "tehseeldars" and the whole of clause *Second* of that section.
XIII of 1805 ...	Police, Katák ..	In section thirteen, the words "and likewise such of the rules contained in Regulation IV. 1804, as are not either specifically or virtually rescinded by the present Regulation."
XIV of 1805 ...	Civil suits, Katák ..	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1806 ...	Passage of troops ...	Sections ten, thirteen to nineteen inclusive.
XX of 1810 ...	Army retainers; Military bázárs.	In section twenty, from the words "in the meantime" to the end of the section.
XI of 1811 ...	Jama on divided estates ...	In section four, clause *First*, the words "or Board of Commissioners according as the lands may be situated in the districts subject to the control of those Boards in all matters connected with the land-revenue respectively"; and clause *Second*, the words "or Board of Commissioners."

Regulations of the Bengal Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812 ...	Collection of land-revenue	In section twenty-four, the words "and Board of Commissioners respectively." In section twenty-five, "and Board of Commissioners."
XI of 1816 ...	Succession, Katák ...	In section twelve, the words and figure "under section X."
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure ...	In section six, the words "or city" where they occur before "judge."
XII of 1817 ...	Patwáris	In section eight, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be," and "or Commissioner." In sections thirteen, fifteen and sixteen, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares." In section seventeen, the words "Board of Commissioners, or Commissioner in Behar and Benares." Sections twenty-six and twenty-eight and sections thirty and thirty-three so far as they relate to section twenty-six.
XX of 1817 ...	Police	In section twenty-one, clause *tenth*, the last sentence. Section twenty-eight. In section twenty-nine, the words "manufacturer, molungee, or any" "manufacturers, molungees, or to" "molungee, or any other manufacturer, or," and the words "salt, or" wherever they occur. Section thirty-two.
II of 1819 ...	Resumption of revenue ...	In section eleven, the word '*First*' and clause *second*. Section nineteen, clause third. Section thirty, clause fifth.
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries: Police ...	In section three, clause three, the words "through the superintendents of police." In section ten, the words and figures "by section VII. Regulation XVIII. 1817."
IV of 1821 ...	Magistrates	Section one down to the words "Magistrate; and." Sections four, five and six. In section eight, the words "of the Honourable Company."
VII of 1822 ...	Settlement, Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	Section twenty-seven. In section twenty-nine, clause one, the words "and shall be written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees," and in clause fifth, the words "and shall be rendered in a roobakarree written on stamped paper of the value of two rupees."

Regulations of the Bengal Code—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1823 ...	Indigo suits ...	In section one, and in section three, clause *Seventh*, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XX. 1812."
VI of 1825 ...	Passage of troops ...	In section five, the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for other appeals to the Revenue Boards."
XVIII of 1825 ...	Chinsurah ...	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1827 ...	Extortion by Native officers	In section five, the words "on the stamped paper prescribed for miscellaneous petitions."
III of 1828 ...	Special Commissions ...	In section six, *Fourth* clause, the words "the Provincial Courts or." And in section seven, clause *Second*, the words "Provincial Courts and."
IV of 1828 ...	Power of Collectors in making or revising settlements.	In section one, the words and figures "under the rules of Regulation XV. 1824."
IV of 1829 ...	Appeals under Regulation III of 1828 ...	The whole.
XI of 1829 ...	Embankments ...	The whole.
XI of 1831 ...	Police powers of Tahsíldárs	Section four.
V of 1832 ...	Delhi territory.	The whole.
XIII of 1833 ...	Zilas of Rámghar, Jungle Maháls and Midnápur.	The whole.

PART III.

Regulations of the Madras Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1802 ...	Procedure of Civil Courts...	Section eleven. In section sixteen, clause *Second*, the words "Hindoo," "the judge of the Court of Adawlut or," and "other," and the words and figures "under the general rule contained in Section V, Regulation II. 1802, and proceed thereupon according to the regulations." In clause *Third*, the words "when they are to proceed thereupon according to the general regulations."

Regulations of the Madras Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1802 ...	Records of Courts ...	In section fifteen, the words and figures "in the same manner as is prescribed to the Provincial Courts of Appeal in section XII."
XXIX of 1802 ...	Karnams	Section one down to the words "kurnum. But" Section four. In sections eighteen and nineteen, the words "before the Court of Circuit."
II of 1803 ...	Collectors	Sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
IX of 1803 ...	Customs Officer, Madras ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804 ...	Court of Wards ...	In section six, clause *Third*, the words "Courts of Appeal or to the," "as it shall seem fit," and "respectively." In section twenty-four, clause *Second*, from "and it shall" to the end of that clause.
I of 1805 ...	Salt	In section eight, clause *First*, the words "after the date of the Regulation;" clause *Second*, the words "commercial residents." In section fourteen, clauses *First*, *Second*, and *Fourth*, the words "commercial residents," "by commercial residents." In section fifteen, the words "commercial residents." In section sixteen, the words "commercial residents." Section twenty-two.
II of 1806 ...	District Courts ...	The whole Regulation except section VII, Clause *Second*.
VII of 1808 ...	Martial Law ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "from the 1st day of October, 1808." Section four, from "or before any special court" to the end of that section.
IV of 1816 ...	Village Munsifs ...	Section four, clause *First*, and the words '*Second*' and '*Third*.' In sections five and twenty-seven, the word "Arcot." In section ten, clause *Second*, the words "in the form prescribed in section XXXVI of this Regulation." Sections thirty-two and thirty-four.
V of 1816 ...	Village Panchayats ...	In sections three, four and sixteen, the word "Arcot," wherever it occurs.

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section ten, the words "and no stamp paper need be used in plaint, answer, or any process." In section eleven, clause *First*, the words "upon stamp paper of the prescribed rate according to the amount of the suit." In clause *Fourth*, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial." Section fifteen. In section seventeen, the words "on stamped paper of the prescribed rate, according to the amount decreed."
XI of 1816 ...	Heads of Villages, &c. ...	In section forty-seven, the words and figures "as directed in section X, Regulation III. 1810."
XII of 1816 ...	References to Village and District Panchâyats.	In section three, the words and figures "by Clauses Second and Third, Section XIV, Regulation VI. 1816." In sections five and nine, the word "Arcot." Section six, clause *First*, so far as it relates to Regulation VII. 1816. In section six, clause *Second*, the words and figures "without requiring the agreement specified in clause *Second*, section IV, Regulation VII. 1816." In section nine, clause *First*, the words "by the oaths of two credible witnesses at the least," and "Provincial." In section eleven, the words "exempt from all stamp-duties, and shall be," and the words and figures "or to such charges as are specified in Regulation VII. 1816, if decided by a district punchayet."
XIV of 1816 ...	Pleaders	In the preamble, the words "and to transfer to the Provincial Courts the control now exercised by the Sudder Adawlut in the appointment and removal of vakeels or native pleaders in the Zillah Courts and in the Provincial Courts." In section three, clause *First*, the words "and the several Provincial Courts," "in their respective courts," "being natives of India of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion, and," and clause *Second* "for the approbation of the Provincial Court of the division," "being a native of India and otherwise," from "and shall communicate" to the end of that section.

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section four, the words "the Provincial Courts" and "which is not required to be written on stamped paper." In section eight, the words "and the Provincial Court, on consideration of the judge's report." In section ten, clause *First*, the words "and the several Provincial Courts;" clause *Second*, the words "a register or" and "report the circumstances of the case, together with his own opinion upon it, to the Provincial Court, who will." In section eleven, the words "without the previous sanction of the Provincial Court," and from and including the words "but in such" to the end of the section. In section thirteen, the words "on unstamped paper." In section fourteen, the word "Arcot" wherever it occurs. In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the words "or registers" and "either by a deduction from the fees which may become due to the offender, or." In section eighteen, clause *First*, the word "register"; clause *Third*, the words "Provincial Courts or to the": the second sentence; and the words "Provincial Courts and of the." In section twenty, the words "of the Provincial Courts," and "under the provisions contained in the following clauses of this section." In section twenty-five, clause *First*, the words "the Provincial Courts," and the word "Arcot" wherever [illegible]; clause *Third*, the words and figures "written on the stamped paper [illegible]bed in Section XI, Regulation XIII. 1816." In section thirty-six, the words "on unstamped paper." In section thirty-nine, the words "or district" in each of the places where they occur, and the figures "VI" and "VII." In the Appendix No. 1, the words "or in the Provincial Court for the division of." In the Appendix No. 2, the words "or the Provincial Court for the division of."
VIII of 1817 ...	Estates of Native Soldiers	The Appendix, except No. 5.
II of 1819 ...	State Prisoners ...	In the preamble, the last nine words. Section eight. In section nine, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit."
IV of 1821 ...	Petty thefts	In section six, clause *First*, the word "Madras."

Regulations of the Madras Code,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1822 ...	Embezzlement by Public Servants.	In the preamble, the last ten words. In section three, clause *Third*, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in section VII, Regulation III. of 1802." In section four, the second sentence. In section five, clause *Fourth*, the word "Arcot." In section eight, the words "before the criminal judge (who is hereby empowered to take cognizance of such cases)" and "by him." In section nine, the words "on oath." Section ten, from the words "and the rules" to the end of the section. Sections seventeen and eighteen.
III of 1823 ...	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words.
VII of 1828 ...	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	In section one, the last ten words. Section seven.
V of 1829 ...	Hindú Wills ...	In section one, the last ten words.
I of 1830 ...	Satí	In section one, the words "from the time of their promulgation." In section four, clauses *First* and *Third*, the words "before the Court of Circuit." In the same section, clause *Second*, the words "at the discretion of the Court of Circuit."
VI of 1831 ...	Hereditary Village Offices	Section four, clause *Fourth*, from "and for this purpose" to the end of that clause. The same section, clause *Fifth*.
X of 1831 ...	Prohibition of sale of Minors' Estates for arrears of revenue.	In section one, the last ten words. Section three, down to the words "enacted that."
XI of 1832 ...	Hidden treasure ...	In section one, the words "as soon as promulgated." In sections two and seven, the word "Madras" wherever it occurs. In section three, the words "or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court." In section four, the words "or assistant." In section six, the words "Madras" and "or assistant." In section eight, the words "or to the assistant judge of the auxiliary court." In section nine, the words "or of the assistant judges of the auxiliary courts," and the words "to the Provincial Courts." Section ten.
XIV of 1832 ...	Buying Soldiers' necessaries	In section one, the last ten words. In section two, clauses *First* and *Second*, the words "from and after the date of

Regulations of the Madras Code,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		the promulgation of this regulation," and "before the criminal, joint criminal, or native criminal judge within the limits of whose local jurisdiction the offence may have been committed," and the word "Madras."

PART IV.

Regulations of the Bombay Code.

Number and. year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1827 ...	Pleaders	Appendixes A, D, E, F, G, H.
V of 1827 ...	Limitation ...	In the title, the words "defining the Limitations, as to Time, within which Civil Actions may be prosecuted, and" and the word "Interest."
XII of 1827 ...	Police	The preamble. In section nineteen, clause *Sixth*, the words "personal restraint." In the same section, clause *Seventh*, the words "which shall be tried before the judge, or one of his assistants, exclusively." Appendix C.
XIII of 1827 ...	Criminal Courts ...	In section thirty-four, clause *Third*, the words "or to the magistrate above mentioned."
XVI of 1827 ...	Revenue Administration ...	In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the zillahs subordinate to Bombay." In section two, clause *Second*, the words and figures "decide certain civil suits and" and "as more particularly specified in Regulation XVII. A. D., 1827, Chapters VIII and X." In the title to Chapter III, the words "of hereditary district and village officers inclusive." Section twenty-five.
XVII of 1827 ...	Jurisdiction of Revenue Authorities.	The title from "vesting" to the end. In the preamble, the words "to have effect throughout the territories subordinate to Bombay." In section twelve, clause *Sixth*, the words "Sudder, or any." In the title to Chapter IV, the words "and penal jurisdictions of the zillah magistrate and criminal judge in such cases." In section fifteen, clause *Second*, and clause *Third* so far as it relates to clause *Second*.

Regulations of the Bombay Code—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIX of 1827 ...	Revenue Administration ...	The title from "and for Collecting" down to "Horses," and the words "and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices." In the preamble, the words "and whereas it has further been deemed expedient, under the authority of the British legislature for such purpose given, to levy certain taxes and fees at the presidency of Bombay." In section thirteen, clause *First*, the words "in the mode prescribed in the preceding section." In section twenty-nine, the words "in the manner and before the authority specified in section XIV. Clause First, or by confession before the said authority," and from" and in case" down to "provided for."
XXI of 1827 ...	Duty on Opium ...	The title from "made with" down to "India." In the preamble, from "that the importation and sale at Bombay of tobacco" down to "be prohibited." In section two, clause *First*, the words "(either such as established by this or any other Regulation)." Sections forty-seven and forty-eight. In section fifty-seven, the last eight words. In section sixty, clause *Second*, the last twenty words.
XXII of 1827 ...	Military Courts ...	In the preamble, the words "which shall have effect within the territories subordinate to the presidency of Bombay."
XXV of 1827 ...	State Prisoners ...	Section six. In section seven, the words "and to the Sudder Adawlut."
XXIX of 1827 ...	Dekkhan and Khándesh ...	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st September 1827." Section two, from "and the said territories" to the end of clause *Second*. Section three, clause *First*, from "it is hereby" down to the word "First." In section five, clause *Third*, the last twenty-one words.
XVI of 1828 ...	Subsidiary jails ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1830 ...	Revenue Administration ...	In section one, clause *Third*, the words "and zillahs." Clause *Fifth*, and in Clause *Sixth*, the words "zillahs throughout" and the words "and the department of police."

Regulations of the Bombay Code,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1830 ...	Dharwar	In the preamble, the words and figures "to have effect from the 1st of June, 1830." In section two, the first six words.
XIII of 1830 ...	Jágírdárs	In section four, the last thirteen words.
III of 1834 ...	Town duty, Bombay ...	So much as has not been repealed.

PART V.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1862 ...	Markets and fairs ...	Section five.
V of 1862 ...	Bhágdárs and Narwadárs...	In section two, the words "and it is hereby further enacted, that."
VI of 1862 ...	Ahmadábád Taluqdárs ...	In section fourteen, from "upon oath" down to "perjury."
II of 1863 ...	Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section three, the words "either at law or in equity." In section six, clause *Second*, section ten and section eleven, clauses *eighth* and *tenth* the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1863 ...	Gas Companies ...	In section twenty-eight, the words "Joint Magistrate, or."
VI of 1863 ...	Public Conveyances ...	In section seven, the words "standing in the name of the Commissioner of Customs."
VII of 1863 ...	Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from Land-Revenue.	In section seven, the words "either at law or in equity." In sections nine and fourteen, the words "or Court of Law or Equity."
V of 1864 ...	Mámlatdárs' Courts ...	Section eighteen.
XIII of 1866 ...	Witnesses before Legislative Council.	Section five.
XIV of 1866 ...	Edulabad and Wurrungaom	The preamble, and sections one and four.
III of 1867 ...	Cantonments... ...	In section fifteen, the words "Bombay Act No. IV of 1865 (*an Act for the Regulation of Mofussil Gaols and the enforcement of discipline therein*) or by," and the word "other."

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Section twenty-eight. The words "and Regulations," "or Regulation" "or Regulations," wherever they occur.
VIII of 1867 ...	Village Police ...	In section five, clause second, from "of Act V" down to "other Acts." Section twenty-three.
III of 1869 ...	Funds for local works ...	In section nine, the words "Act XXVI of 1850, or" and "other."
I of 1872 ...	Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund.	Sections one and nine. In section three, the words "as well as all moneys and securities which have accumulated under the Sections of Act XIII of 1856, repealed by this Act."
II of 1872 ...	Repayment of loan to Bombay Corporation.	In section three, the words "under Bombay Act II of 1865." Section nine, down to "enacted that."
III of 1872 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	Sections one, forty-eight, sixty-three, seventy-two, one hundred and forty-one, three hundred and six. In section sixty-two, the words "on and from the date when this Act comes into operation" in each of the places where they occur. In section sixty-four, the words "from and after the day on which this Act comes into operation." In sections two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, the words "within three months after the passing of this Act and" and "thereafter." In section two hundred and twenty-nine, the first eleven words, and the words "after the date when this Act comes into operation." In sections two hundred and thirty-five and two hundred and forty-one, the words "after the passing of this Act." In sections two hundred and eight, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, the words "after this Act comes into operation." In section three hundred and seven, the words "from the date referred to in the preceding Section."
I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust ...	Section fifty-seven, from "Until such" to the end. Section fifty-eight. In section seventy-three, the proviso.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—concluded.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Municipal Act.	Section three.
IV of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Act II of 1864.	Section two, clause 1 and the word and figure '*clause* 2.'
V of 1873 ...	Steam boilers ...	Section one.
VI of 1873 ...	District Municipalities ...	Section one. Section four, clause four. Section nineteen, clause two.
VII of 1873 ...	Salt	Sections two, seven and sixty-four.
II of 1874 ...	Jails, Bombay City ...	Section one. Section six, down to "Governor General, and." Section seven, the first thirteen words.
III of 1874 ...	Hereditary Offices ...	Section two and the schedule.

PART VI.

Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1863 ...	Smoke nuisances, Calcutta...	In section seven, the words and figures "Act XXIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay*) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act* XIII *of* 1856)," and the word "other."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 11th April 1876.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswariparshád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Nárendra Krishna Bahádur.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR presented the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and moved that it be taken into consideration. He said that since the first Report had been presented certain other suggestions and amendments had been brought under the consideration of the Committee. These had all been carefully disposed of; and it would be seen from the present supplementary Report that a few amendments had been made in consequence. These were all unimportant. There was only one which deserved special mention, and that was the power provided in section 67, for the winding-up of the Banks, under certain conditions, at the instance of the shareholders. This provision had been introduced at the desire of his hon'ble friends the Mercantile Members of the Committee. Not that any one anticipated such a contingency; but rather for the sake of completeness and because a similar provision was ordinarily made in deeds of the nature of the proposed Act. It might confidently be hoped that there never would be any occasion to exercise the power.

Every point and suggestion in connection with the Bill had received the most careful and patient attention, and he believed had been satisfactorily disposed of; and the measure might now be looked upon as complete. He took the opportunity of again thanking Messrs. Bullen Smith and Cowie for the valuable aid and counsel they had rendered as Members of the Committee.

This would be one of the last legislative measures which, if the Bill were passed to-day, His Excellency would be required to give his assent to; and he (SIR W. MUIR) felt sure that it would be a satisfaction to His Lordship to have seen the Bill passed into law during the period of his Viceroyalty. And although the measure itself would not be launched under the personal direction of His Excellency, still in all points respecting the terms of agreement and other arrangements concluded with the Presidency Banks, the Financial Department had enjoyed the benefit of His Lordship's experience and advice. They had endeavoured to consult the convenience and interests of the Banks in all these arrangements; and he (SIR W. MUIR) trusted that the basis on which these arrangements had been made was such as would secure in the conduct of their business the utmost degree of success compatible with the inevitable dissolution of the connection which had heretofore subsisted between the State and the Banks. His Excellency would, he was sure, watch from

home the progress of the Banks under their new charter with interest; and we might trust that under that charter a long and prosperous career lay before them.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NÁRENDRA KRISHNA said the Presidency Banks Bill would become the law of the land from this day. It was framed by an efficient officer of Government, and its provisions had been carefully considered by able officials and the influential merchants who were members of this Council. This measure, the result of their joint wisdom, was expected to prove beneficial to the public at large. The view taken by the Rájá when this Bill was introduced into the Council was opposed to their opinion, and if in practice the working of the Banks proceeded in a satisfactory manner under the management of non-official directors, he should then be agreeably surprised, although he did not hesitate to affirm that honourable men like the Mercantile Members of this Council were able to manage the affairs of Banks as successfully and efficiently as any other competent individual.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said that as a Member of the Select Committee, he had an opportunity of expressing to his hon'ble colleagues in Committee his opinion on the Bill, and it was therefore hardly necessary for him to trouble the Council with any remarks; but intimately connected as he was with one of the Banks, it would hardly be right for him to allow it to pass with a silent vote. He desired to bear testimony to the correctness of Sir W. Muir's statement in regard to the questions discussed, and the great care with which everything connected with the Bill had been considered in Committee. Nothing could have exceeded the care which had been bestowed on the Bill. Various inconsistencies and undue restrictions which existed in the old charters had been modified in the Bill as it now stood. He thought the Bill a good one, and that it might be expected to work with advantage to the institutions to which it applied. He had only, in conclusion, to join Sir W. Muir in expressing the satisfaction he felt that a measure which had been a good number of years before the Government and the Council, had a prospect of being passed into law before His Excellency left these shores.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he should like to ask one question which he believed could be satisfactorily answered; but for the satisfaction of certain Bengal officers and the public in general, he should like to ask a question with reference to section 23 of the Bill. That section provided that "the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representative of such proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out from a Court having jurisdiction in this behalf probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the deceased." Now, he believed, subject to correction by their hon'ble colleague in charge of legislation, that these words would include the jurisdiction of Civil Courts; that was to say, that Mofussil Courts could grant probate under the wording of this section. He asked the question because, when the Bill was first drafted, it was thought by certain Bengal officers that the wording was so put that no Court except the High Court could grant the probate necessary in affairs relating to the Bank. He thought that would be very objectionable, inasmuch as it would centre business in the High Court and prevent Mofussil Courts from granting probates in this matter. He believed that the wording had been so amended as to admit of probates being granted by Mofussil Courts. He asked the question because, as he understood, there was a doubt in the minds of Bengal officers as to whether probate in the strict sense of the term could be granted by Mofussil Courts. He believed, subject to correction of the hon'ble member, that probate could be so granted. But it was desirable to clear up the point, and he thought that His Lordship would agree that if there was a question of a deceased shareholder in the Bank, the heirs should be able to take out probate in the Mofussil and not be under the necessity of coming down to Calcutta for the purpose.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR observed that the question was answered in the Report of the Select Committee. The second paragraph of the final Report said—

"As regards transmission of shares on the death of the shareholder, we have reconsidered our decision, and now have provided that, when by the death of any proprietor or shareholder his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representative of such proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out from a Court having jurisdiction in this behalf probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the deceased."

A District Court had under the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) power to grant probate and administration.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR asked why the Bill should exclude certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL observed that certificates under that Act were limited to the collection of debts and the receipt of certain interest and dividends. It did not authorize the grant of probates or letters of administration, and it was never intended to apply to the decision of any claim of right to succeed to the estate of a deceased person or any part of it, such as a share in a Bank.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that there was another question which he wished to ask, and it was in reference to section 9 of the Bill. It had been pointed out by several Mofussil authorities that the effect of clause (*a*) of that section when read with clauses (*b*) and (*c*) would be virtually to compel the Banks to make all their contracts, or nearly all their contracts, according to English law, and that under clause (*a*) they must be under the English law. By that provision, the Council threw upon Mofussil Judges of all grades the duty—to them a difficult duty—of deciding whether a particular contract which came before them ought or ought not to be made according to English law, and it required them to be acquainted with the English law regarding contracts under seal, which perhaps might be a good thing for them to know, but still was difficult. If that was the case, he submitted that it did throw a certain amount of uncertainty on matters regarding which there should be no risk of error. Again, there seemed to be apparently no particular reason why the Bank should be compelled to make most of its contracts according to English law. If a contract was to be executed partly in India and partly in England, or was executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court, or if for any other reason it was desirable to have a contract made according to English law, that would be right and proper. But if a contract related solely to property in India, and to parties in India, there seemed to be no reasonable ground why they should not make their contracts according to the Indian Contract Law, according to the law which regulated all other contracts and did not require instruments to be under seal. Why should the Bank be compelled to observe formalities for its contracts to which other parties resident in India were not subject? That was the legal point. But he understood, subject to correction of the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Hobhouse), that some of the other incorporated Companies were subject to the same obligation. First of all, he would ask whether or not this section had the meaning, or was intended to have the meaning, which he was advised to put upon it. He should have thought that, according to the section as worded, the Bank might do one of three things. It might either make its contract according to English law if it saw fit: if it did see fit, it might fulfil all the formalities prescribed by the English law; or, secondly, it might make a contract according to the Indian Contract Act. If that was so, the Bank might exercise its own discretion whether it would make a contract according to English law or according to Indian law. Or, thirdly, it might make a contract verbally. But he now understood that the intention of the section was different; that the real effect of the section would be to compel the Bank to make almost all its contracts according to English law. If that were so, he would ask whether it was necessary to subject the Bank to all the formalities required by the English law of contract under seal. He submitted that it was not necessary to do so; that the Bank should have the option which every other party in the country had of making its contracts according to the Indian Contract law. If the Council were advised by the hon'ble member that other incorporated bodies were subject to the same restrictions, that was an argument for subjecting the Bank to those restrictions as to its contracts. Still His HONOUR could not help thinking that those restrictions were an inconvenience to the business of the Bank, and also inconvenient by compelling parties in the mofussil, who had dealings with the Bank, to make their contracts in Calcutta. He was advised that if the words "if made according to English law" were cut out in clause (*a*) of section 9, perhaps the difficulty would be obviated.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that in answer to his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, he would first point out that His Honour appeared to have been advised that the provision as to contracts had a much greater extent than it actually had, both in respect of the number of contracts affected by the sub-section that referred to English law, and also in respect of the legal operation of the section. The only object of section 9 was to provide clearly what should be the formalities under which contracts should be entered into so as to be binding on the Bank With the substance of contracts it did not deal at all. Everybody must be aware that there was a great difference between corporate bodies entering into contracts and private individuals doing so, and that it was utterly impossible to give to a public body the same freedom of entering into contracts which the law gave to private individuals; for you could not possibly give to a number of aggregate wills the same freedom as to a single will. It was found necessary in all countries, certainly in England, to lay down rules by which it should be known whether a corporate body had entered into a contract or had deputed authority to those who had entered into a contract to bind it by that contract. The rules of English law had sprung up partly through decisions of the Courts and partly from provisions that had found their way into Partnership Deeds. Those rules again had been adopted by Parliament and passed into Acts of Parliament for the general regulation of Companies. Now, the contracts which were dealt with by this Bill were of three kinds. He would take them in the inverse order in which they came in the Bill. Under head (*c*) came all those little contracts which people were in the habit of making by mere words. For instance, a contract to hire a sweeper might be made by mere words; it might be made by any person who was authorized either impliedly or expressly to make it by words. If a contract was required to be made in writing, which some few classes of contracts were, then it should be made in writing by the person authorized by the Bank. And if a contract was required to be made under seal, as most solemn classes of contracts were required, then it should be made under the corporate seal of the Bank. In these cases the substance of the contract was not interfered with, but the Bill described the formalities by which it should be known whether the contract was binding or not. If this was altogether a new matter in India, there would be something to say for omitting all reference to English law. It was not, however, quite so simple a thing to alter the section as his hon'ble friend proposed, because if they were to strike out the words "if made according to English law to be under seal," they would immediately alter the classification of contracts, and they would have to make a new classification which might be a better one or might be a worse, but would at all events be something different from the existing classification. Now, this provision was imported into the Indian law in 1866, and all contracts made under the Indian Companies Act of 1866 were subject to this provision. The law therefore had been in force for ten years, or nearly so, and they had never heard of any practical difficulty arising from it. Now he submitted that there was no reason why those Banks should not be on the same footing, in this respect, with every other Company in the country which was subject to the Act of 1866. If the law was bad let us alter it for all, but do not alter it until there was some proof that it was bad. The law was on our Statute-book in respect to other Companies, and it was the plainest and simplest course to apply it to these Banks. That was the simple reason why section 9 had taken this form. It must be proved that there was some practical inconvenience attending this law of contract before we set ourselves to alter it.

In respect to the other point about probates, the very object of the alteration introduced into the existing law was to give a wider range to legal personal representatives seeking to recover the shares of their testators or intestates. According to the present law, in Calcutta at least—he rather thought it was different in the other Presidencies,—a representative seeking to recover Bank shares must either put in a probate or letters of administration granted by a High Court or a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 which would enable him to collect the debts of the deceased. The question might be very fairly raised whether the Bank should not stand on the same footing as everybody else who possessed assets of deceased persons. But the Bank had been placed in that exceptional position, and when they were so there was no Court which could grant probate except the High Court, and that was the reason why a

grant by the High Court was required. But since that time the Succession Act was passed, and it enabled District Courts to grant probates and letters of administration which should constitute the persons named therein for all general purposes the legal representatives of the deceased; it was therefore right to make them the legal representatives of the deceased for the purpose of recovering shares in the Bank. A certificate, as rightly said by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell, did not create the holder of the certificate the legal representative of the deceased; it only authorized him to perform one particular function, which was the collection of debts; and though under such circumstances the holder of the certificate might recover dividends that were actually due before the testator's death, he had not acquired any title to the share itself. Therefore it was a mistake to put the certificate on a level with probate, and this Bill had now put Bank shares on the same footing as other property when probate was granted.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR would like to ask why a holder of a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 should not be competent to collect dividends at the Bank as much as any other debt of the deceased. Why should the assets of the deceased man, when they happened to be in the shape of a dividend of the Bank, be placed on a different footing from any other asset? A certificate-holder in the mofussil might collect every other kind of debt, but he could not collect a dividend of the Bank. Why had this sort of distinction been introduced in reference to the Bank?

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL observed that the law laid down by section 8 of Act XXVII of 1860, as to the right of a certificate-holder to receive dividends, was wholly untouched by the present Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR would ask one other question, subject to His Excellency's permission, whether by the existing law the Banks were bound to seal their contracts according to the English law.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said there were certain instruments which, according to the existing practice, did not require a seal, but to all the more important instruments the seal of the Bank was attached in the presence of certain officials.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the discussion was becoming irregular. Questions should be put through the President and members should not be cross-examined as in Select Committee with the view of obtaining categorical answers. It struck him that the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, was that the requirements of the Bill as to the execution of contracts were very much the same, if not entirely the same, as the existing practice. He believed that the question was thoroughly discussed by the directors of the Bank, and it was a question rather for consideration in the Select Committee than for discussion in Council.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH said that the directors of the Bank of Bengal had felt no difficulty under the existing practice, and had therefore asked for no different procedure.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments be taken into consideration. He said that this Bill was brought before the Council originally at Simla in the month of October last, and he then explained to the Council that it was one of those measures which were brought in for the purpose of enabling us to publish a revised edition of the Acts and Regulations now in force in India. He then mentioned that they hoped to have the General

Acts—by which he meant Acts which either extended to all British India, or which were extendible to all British India, or which affected the three Presidency Towns—published in the early part of this year. But the work was one of considerable magnitude, and, as usual in such cases, its completion took longer than was expected. They had got out two volumes, bringing the new edition down to the end of 1871, and they hoped in the course of three or four months to publish the third volume, which would complete the edition of the General Acts. They would then proceed immediately to publish an edition of the Madras Regulations and of the Acts, whether passed by the Governor General in Council or the local legislature, which related solely to the Madras Presidency. In the course of preparing these laws for publication many things were found which were mere dead matter on the face of the Regulations and Acts, and which would only disfigure a new edition. Therefore they put this Obsolete Enactments Bill on the stocks and took the opportunity of sweeping away some other matter from the General Acts and the Bengal and Bombay Regulations. Though there had been a great deal of that operation going on lately, still it was periodically found that either by the progress of time or the change of circumstances, or from oversight, there was dead matter in the Statute-book which might be removed.

He had more than once before now explained to the Council the principle upon which these enactments were framed, and this Bill followed the same principle as its predecessors.

The only objection he knew of to the passing of the Bill was that the Madras Government had intimated to them that they had it in mind to re-enact the Madras Regulations in a more modern shape; and they suggested that the revised edition should not be proceeded with until these Regulations had been put into the shape proposed. The answer MR. HOBHOUSE would make to that was that such a work was of considerable magnitude and importance, and would occupy a long period of time. He had no doubt that the Madras Regulations could not be recast without very minute communication with the local officers and people acquainted with the working of the Regulations,—probably a great many debates in Council, and long and laborious work in Committee. All that work would not be interfered with by this new edition of the Madras Regulations and Acts, but, on the contrary, would be much facilitated, because the draftsman would have under his eye, in one single volume, the whole of the living Madras Regulations and the whole of the living Madras Acts. Therefore the Committee felt that they were not standing in the way of the Madras Government, but were assisting it to do its work. Then the only question was whether it was worth while to pass this Bill and publish the new edition. He thought it was worth while to complete a useful work of which a great deal had been done: because they were always liable to lose the man who was charged with its execution, and then his labour was wasted. That remark was applicable anywhere, but peculiarly so to India; and it applied to both sides of the business. In Madras they might be delayed by such an accident, and so their work might be prolonged beyond their expectation. Speaking for the Legislative Department, Mr. Stokes had got the new edition well in hand, and if any accident should call him away, the labour which he had bestowed on it would be lost. For these reasons MR. HOBHOUSE would urge the Council not to delay the passing of the Bill, but to pass it in the form in which it was presented by the Committee, to enable the Legislative Department to publish a more correct edition of the Madras Regulations and Acts than they could otherwise publish.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie and the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Leave was granted.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S DEPARTURE.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR HENRY NORMAN, addressing His Excellency the President said:—"I trust I may be permitted on this the last occasion on which we shall have the advantage of Your Lordship's presence here, to express the regret entertained by the whole Council at Your Lordship's departure, and our earnest desire that on Your Lordship's return to England with renewed vigour, you will be able to render very important services to this country."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT replied:—"General Norman, I believe that the observations which you have made are in accordance with the practice on former occasions, otherwise, in my position of President, I should have felt it my duty to call you to order, as there is no motion before the Council. However, in the conduct of legislative assemblies much weight is always attached to precedent, and therefore I did not think it my duty to interpose.

"I am very grateful for the expression of your good wishes on behalf of yourself and of the Members of Council. It has been a great pleasure to me to perform the duty which devolves upon the President of this Council. The laws brought before us for consideration have been most carefully prepared previous to their introduction. Their consideration by Select Committees of the Council has been most attentive. Members of Council, whether official or non-official, have devoted great time and labour to this important duty. Both in Select Committees and in the discussions which have taken place in Council, I do not think that any legislative assembly could have shown a greater desire to arrive at correct conclusions upon all questions brought before them, and to give due weight to all the opinions which have been expressed, although those opinions might not have been represented by a majority.

"I can call to mind no instance in which the view held by a minority has not been most fully and carefully considered before the Council have arrived at a conclusion.

"I beg to tender my most cordial thanks to all the Members of Council for the support which I have received from them upon all occasions in the conduct of the business that has come before this Council."

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th April 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **MARCH** 1876, *and the Total Exports from each Province for the six months,* 1st *October* 1875 *to* 31st *March* 1876, *compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years* 1874-75, 1873-74, *and* 1872-73.

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																					
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Eastern Coast of Africa.		Ceylon.		Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	8,804	1,82,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15,564	4,35,104	...	...	...	...	24,368	6,17,552
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, March 1876	8,804	1,82,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15,564	4,35,104	...	...	...	...	24,368	6,17,552
	Total from 1st October 1875 to 31st March 1876	31,029	6,23,220	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,697	42,75,132	854	20,874	4	86	183,651	49,21,284
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1874-75	95,307	20,84,585	18,347	3,19,018	12,009	2,61,669	15,087	3,15,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	47,091	13,06,315	...	...	113	2,787	187,961	42,89,639
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1873-74	6,949	1,38,602	...	...	2,091	40,228	203	4,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	65	31,083	8,80,402	...	...	56	1,303	40,385	10,65,194
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1872-73	313,880	73,78,870	22,637	5,11,581	30,704	6,73,447	11,396	2,56,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,689	41,88,481	...	1	10,975	1,88,549	544,281	1,31,97,644
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	211,347	51,94,505	32,060	8,55,489	53,294	13,45,943	24,902	6,50,175	49	1,200	2,200	56,000	...	...	...	...	2,094	53,325	...	...	2,422	69,300	328,368	82,25,937
	Kurrachee	3,479	99,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,223	4,96,180	...	...	...	...	20,702	5,91,880
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, March 1876	214,826	52,94,205	32,060	8,55,489	53,294	13,45,943	24,902	6,50,175	49	1,200	2,200	56,000	...	...	...	...	19,317	5,45,505	...	...	2,422	69,300	349,070	88,17,817
	Total from 1st October 1875 to 31st March 1876	552,516	1,33,42,961	100,108	41,38,822	108,664	27,69,789	112,614	29,89,206	63,767	16,33,395	2,550	65,000	246	1,367	...	...	1,62,886	27,51,057	...	...	2,778	77,617	1,106,129	2,77,69,217
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1874-75	1,166,043	3,27,87,202	207,050	55,65,936	255,628	72,16,259	89,016	24,49,524	34,470	9,55,900	...	...	464	5,847	...	...	11,325	3,09,415	...	...	2,643	49,103	1,766,639	4,93,89,186
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1873-74	958,711	2,77,86,805	140,885	41,11,637	191,911	54,70,525	127,525	37,44,908	14,988	4,29,092	..	...	151	887	...	...	29,544	8,12,301	...	...	51,319	13,86,513	1,515,104	4,37,43,901
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1872-73	852,679	2,72,40,009	178,182	59,08,347	41,044	14,71,080	50,050	16,45,525	17,078	5,83,621	..	...	142	1,760	...	...	56,869	17,58,493	...	...	26,736	8,59,814	1,222,780	4,04,68,049
Madras.	Madras	5,286	1,20,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	3,900	...	...	..	...	5,569	1,24,740
	Cocanada	...	...	...	...	1,875	36,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875	36,960
	Tuticorin	1,901	42,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	42,505
	Other Ports	53	1,500	...	...	6,485	1,46,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,538	1,47,760
	Total, March 1876	7,349	1,64,832	...	...	8,360	1,83,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	174	3,900	...	...	...	...	15,884	3,51,965
	Total from 1st October 1875 to 31st March 1876	170,159	37,81,194	8,277	1,93,390	34,001	7,09,219	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999	45,175	24,026	5,47,769	...	...	...	...	2,47,625	54,38,267
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1874-75	175,638	39,43,883	...	...	31,543	6,54,517	5,745	1,23,633	...	...	...	...	3	65	18,052	4,05,105	1,449	32,836	...	...	22,746	5,19,959	255,176	57,14,998
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1873-74	177,354	41,35,138	2,678	65,503	1,741	39,000	5,893	1,44,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,753	41,920	2,450	59,184	...	...	...	...	191,869	44,85,110
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1872-73	208,005	55,52,600	...	...	5,447	1,35,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,085	53,994	...	...	...	...	...	6	215,537	57,41,706
B. Burma.	Rangoon	1,554	26,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,985	34,434	...	...	3,539	61,146
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, March 1876	1,554	26,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,985	34,434	...	...	3,539	61,146
	Total from 1st October 1875 to 31st March 1876	3,163	54,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,730	10,42,432	...	...	51,893	10,96,798
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1874-75	19,811	3,47,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	20,692	3,61,870
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1873-74	1,492	25,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	32,987	...	...	3,489	58,465
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1872-73	33,470	6,56,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	37,993	...	...	35,250	6,94,890
Grand Total.	Total, March 1876	232,533	56,68,197	32,060	8,55,489	61,654	15,29,163	24,902	6,50,175	49	1,200	2,200	56,000	...	...	1	13	35,055	9,84,509	1,985	34,434	2,422	69,300	392,861	98,48,480
	Total from 1st October 1875 to 31st March 1876	756,867	1,78,01,744	1,68,385	43,32,212	142,665	34,79,008	121,844	31,52,398	63,767	16,33,395	2,550	65,000	246	1,367	1,999	45,175	2,78,609	75,74,258	49,584	10,63,306	2,782	77,703	1,589,298	3,92,25,566
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1874-75	1,456,799	3,91,68,746	2,25,397	58,84,954	299,180	81,62,445	109,848	28,88,367	34,470	9,55,900	...	...	467	5,912	18,056	4,05,130	59,868	16,48,596	881	14,494	25,502	5,71,849	2,230,468	5,97,35,693
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1873-74	1,144,506	3,20,86,023	1,43,563	41,77,140	195,813	55,50,056	133,621	38,93,887	14,988	4,29,092	...	...	151	887	1,756	41,985	63,077	17,51,887	1,997	32,987	51,375	13,87,946	1,750,847	4,93,51,770
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1872-73	1,408,034	4,18,28,376	2,00,819	64,19,928	77,195	22,79,683	61,446	19,02,240	17,078	5,83,621	...	...	142	1,760	2,085	53,994	211,558	59,46,974	1,780	37,994	37,711	10,48,369	2,017,848	6,01,02,889

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th December 1875, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 14 OF 1875.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts

No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Acts, No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees (being the nominal value of two thousand of the two thousand two hundred shares in the same Bank so held by the Government of India) and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred rupees (being the nominal value of the shares in the same Bank so held by the Government of India), and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the said Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the *first* day of *March* 1876.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of such schedule. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such enactment, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

References in Act X of 1866.

The references made in the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital from time to time of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares from time to time of the capital, and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors from time to time of the Bank, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary and Treasurer" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary and Treasurer" includes a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate.

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but for this Act might be, on the said first day of *March* 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed or asserted by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

Claims against present Banks.

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of *March* 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, demands, claims and liabilities which shall then be claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from, or made, claimed, or asserted against, the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint; and use corporate seals;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same. and may hold and transfer property.

Seal how used.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

CHAPTER III.

BUSINESS.

Business which Banks may transact.

9. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say):

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Government of India;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature;

(5) goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits; and

(6) bills of exchange and other negotiable securities, which may be discounted in accordance with the provisions of section ten, paragraph (*e*).

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Governor General in Council, without any specific security;

(*b*) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment;

(*c*) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon;

(*d*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4),

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified;

(*e*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand;

(*f*) the buying and selling of bullion;

(*g*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on;

(*h*) the selling of all property, whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of debts and claims or otherwise;

(*i*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission;

(*j*) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely):—

(1) the buying and the taking charge of any Government or other securities, or shares in any Railway, Bank, Joint Stock, or other public Company;

(2) the receiving of the interest or dividends on any securities or shares;

(3) the purchase of any securities or shares;

(4) the sale or transfer of any securities or shares, or the receipt of any principal money that may be payable thereon;

(5) the investment of the principal and interest and dividends so received, or the proceeds of such sale as last aforesaid, upon any securities or shares, or, according to the instructions of its constituents, the holding or paying such principal, interest, dividends or proceeds, or, at the risk of such constituents, to remit the same by public or private bills of exchange, either payable in India or in Great Britain or Ireland, or elsewhere, and the doing of all acts necessary or proper for the purpose of effecting such remittances;

(*k*) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of its constituents for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section;

(*l*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months.

(*m*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Governor General in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of, the Government;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

Business which Banks may not transact.

10. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

(*a*) for a longer period than three months; or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors; or

(*c*) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(*d*) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm, (except upon the security mentioned in section nine, paragraph (*a*), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding at any one time six hundred thousand rupees in the whole.

(*e*) Nor shall they discount any negotiable security of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(*f*) Nor shall they discount any negotiable security having a longer period to run than three months: provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having a period to run not exceeding four months.

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

11. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

12. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section eleven—

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Nothing in this section shall render it necessary to present at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay any security which need not have been presented at one of the said General Treasuries.

Place of business.

13. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay;

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and, subject to the provisions of section fifteen, at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable.

Acquisition of business premises.

14. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, the directors may—

(*a*) hire, take, or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, lands, houses or buildings, on such terms, as they may from time to time think advisable;

(*b*) build on any land hired, taken or acquired as aforesaid, or pull down, alter, remove or convert any such houses or buildings, and erect and build other houses and buildings in lieu thereof on any such land;

(*c*) fit up, furnish, repair and insure against loss by fire all or any of such houses or buildings; and let, or give possession of, the whole or any part of the same, whether fitted up or furnished, or otherwise, to such person, and on such terms as they consider advisable with regard to the interests of the Bank, and the promotion or carrying on of its business;

(*d*) sell and buy in any such lands, houses or buildings as aforesaid, and resell the same, and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

15. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the *first* day of *March* 1876,

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Proviso.

Provided that the agency of the Bank of Bengal now established in Bombay shall not advance or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency of Bombay,

and shall not act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of the same Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

Power to purchase business of other Banks.

16. The directors may, if authorized to do so by a special resolution, from time to time, purchase the business of any other Bank in British India, of which the capital is divided into shares, upon such terms as may be agreed on in each case, and may pay for any business so purchased either in cash, or in shares, or partly in cash or partly in shares, and, for that purpose, may increase, within the limits prescribed by section seventeen, the capital of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on.

The shareholders or proprietors of the purchased Bank to whom such new shares are allotted shall be shareholders of the Bank, and be in all respects in the same position as if they had respectively subscribed and paid for the shares so allotted to them.

The business so purchased shall, after the purchase, be carried on by the Bank with, and subject to, the several restrictions contained in this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

CAPITAL.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

17. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions sixty-two thousand five hundred rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

18. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the *first* day of *March* 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

19. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the like amount as represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of stock for shares.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

Power to increase or reduce capital.

20. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-half in number of the shareholders or proprietors, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

21. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

(*a*) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(*b*) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital, including any increase therein that may be made under section sixteen, shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

22. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

23. Any new capital created under the provisions of section twenty shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

CHAPTER V.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

24. If any proprietor or shareholder become indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder registered as his own property, and not as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, until payment of such debt, and apply such dividends in or towards payment thereof;

and, after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or

shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and, if the same remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

and the purchasers of all stock or shares sold under this section shall upon payment of the consideration therefor be registered as proprietors or shareholders in respect of such stock or shares, and all such stock and shares shall be subject to the other provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

CHAPTER VI.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

Certificates for shares.

25. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Receipts for stock.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three: Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

26. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

27. Every transfer of stock or shares shall be in such form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

Every such transfer shall be verified in manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Board may decline to register certain transfers.

The Board may refuse to register any transfer of stock or shares registered as the property of any proprietor or shareholder and not as held in trust or as executor or administrator, whilst such proprietor or shareholder is either alone, or jointly with any other person, indebted to the Bank on any account.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Power to close transfer-books.

28. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

29. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Notice of trusts.

and, save as provided by section twenty-four, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Shares vested in several holders.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint tenants with benefit of survivorship:

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person first named in the register may, at the option of the Board, be deemed the sole holder of such stock or share.

Recognition of legal representatives of deceased shareholders.

30. When, by the death of any proprietor or shareholder, his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognise any legal representative of such deceased proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out probate to the will, or letters of administration to the estate, of the deceased—

in the case of the Bank of Bengal, from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William;

in the case of the Bank of Madras, from the High Court of Judicature at Madras; and

in the case of the Bank of Bombay, from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay;

in the case of any of the said Banks, a probate granted by any of the said High Courts and taking effect throughout the whole of British India;

or who has obtained a certificate in respect of the estate of the deceased under Act No. XXVII of 1860, or any other Act relating to the collection of debts on successions, describing such stock or shares, from a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Presidency of Fort William, the Presidency of Madras, or the Presidency of Bombay, as the case may be.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

31. Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

CHAPTER VII.

DIRECTORS.

Board.

32. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Quorum.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Present directors to be continued.

33. The persons who, on the *first* day of *March* 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

34. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Any director so retiring shall be eligible for re-election at such meeting, and, if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

Qualification of directors.

35. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Disqualification of directors.

Clause 2.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director—

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India; or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India;

If he is a Judge of any High Court; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Power to remove directors.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

36. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves, and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

Chairman.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes. Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Casting vote.

37. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section thirty-four, of any director, or from his temporary absence from the Board exceeding one month.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section thirty-four, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

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

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

39. The directors shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to fix the salaries of such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

40. The Secretary and Treasurer and Secretary of the Bank are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities, and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

41. No Secretary and Treasurer, Secretary, Inspector, Agent, Manager, or Accountant, in the service of the Bank,

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

and no Khazánchi or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Khazánchi or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

42. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

Security from officers.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary and Treasurer shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

and a dividend thereof shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section nine, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Reserve-fund.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the buildings and business premises of the

Application of reserve-fund.

Bank, or any part thereof, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Election of auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no person shall be elected auditor who is interested, otherwise than as a proprietor, shareholder or depositor, in any transaction of the Bank; and no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

Who may be auditors.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors re-eligible.

The persons who shall be auditors on the *first* day of *March* 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Auditors' tenure of office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

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

Rights and duties of auditors.

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

Annual general meeting.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English and one of the Vernacular daily newspapers:

Special meetings.

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

Quorum.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section twenty and in section thirty-five, clause 4, is specially provided,

Decision by majority of votes.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Persons not allowed to vote.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section twenty, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

Power to declare resolution carried by shew of hands.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs

Poll to be taken, if demanded.

and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Scale of votes.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 60,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 60,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 „

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than seven votes at any such meeting.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Existing proxies.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the *first* day of *March* 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

Service of notices by Bank.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

Notices by shareholders.

60. Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank at its principal office.

Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

63. The directors may from time to time make bye-laws, regulating the following matters or any of them:—

(*a*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*b*) their remuneration,

(*c*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*d*) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(*e*) the bills which may be discounted and the amount which may be advanced by way of discount,

(*f*) the limits for advances and the conditions on which they may be made,

(*g*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(*h*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(*i*) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(*j*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

(*k*) the proportion which the reserve fund must bear to the paid-up capital at the time of declaring or paying any dividend,

(*l*) the management of the branches and agencies,

(*m*) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(*n*) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(*o*) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank;

Power of proprietors and shareholders to make bye-laws.

and the proprietors and shareholders may, from time to time, at any meeting, whether general or special, make bye-laws regulating the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*o*), both inclusive, of this section, and otherwise for the direction of the affairs of the Bank, and the same shall be binding on the directors and officers, and on the proprietors and shareholders, until rescinded or varied at any subsequent meeting:

Proviso.

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, whether made by the directors or by the proprietors and shareholders, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

and, on the hearing of any suit to be brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

Modification of 33 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 52.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

67. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank: and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section;

And whereas the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares or the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for entering into the same, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

(*a*).—The said agreements are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

(*b*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

(*c*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as

conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine, and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.	The whole.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	The whole.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.	The whole.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.	The whole.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.	The whole.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.	The whole.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.	The whole.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1863	An Act for the Re-incorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.	The whole.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).	The whole.
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of India is a shareholder in the Banks of Bengal and Madras, and it appoints certain of the directors, and may vote by proxy at the meetings of the proprietors.

The Government has, however, determined to sell its shares and to surrender its powers of appointing directors and voting. As those powers are conferred by Acts of Indian legislatures, and as some of the arrangements connected with the sale are beyond the powers of the directors, the present Bill is necessary.

The opportunity has been taken to repeal the present law on the subject, to consolidate the Acts relating to the Banks of Bengal and Madras, and to incorporate the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

At the same time the Bill proposes to make certain changes, of which the following are the principal:—

(*a*). The capital of the Bank of Bengal will be reduced from Rs. 22,000,000 to Rs. 20,000,000, and that of the Bank of Madras from Rs. 5,625,000 to Rs. 5,062,500.

(*b*). The capital of those two Banks, which is now divided into shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be divided into shares of only Rs. 500 each.

(*c*). The kinds of business which the Banks may transact are increased in number. They are empowered to lend upon the security of debentures of Indian municipalities, on goods the documents of title to which are assigned to the Banks as security, and on negotiable securities which, under the provisions of the proposed Act, may be discounted. They may also lend to the Governor General in Council without any specific security. On the other hand, they are expressly forbidden to make loans for a longer period than three months; to make unsecured loans to the same person or firm for more than six lákhs of rupees; to discount any negotiable security, payable where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected in general partnership; or to discount negotiable securities having a longer period to run than three months, except in the case of the Bank of Madras, which may discount such securities payable in Ceylon and running for four months.

The Banks, as constituted by the proposed Act, will still be empowered to act as bankers for the Government of India; and though the Government will cease to have any direct pecuniary concern in the Banks, the interests of the public are so largely involved in their careful management, that it has been thought right to provide (*a*) that the capital of the Banks shall not be increased or diminished without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council; (*b*). that the Governor General in Council in the case of each of the three Banks, the Local Government in the case of the Banks of Madras and Bombay, shall be entitled to require information touching the affairs of the Bank and the publication of statements of assets and liabilities; and (*c*) that the previous approval of the Government of India shall be required to validate bye-laws.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th December 1875.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th January 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. I OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances certain Estates in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many holders of estates and tenures in Chutia Nágpur are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Commissioner." "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.

"Estate." "Estate" includes—

all estates held direct from the Government;

all tenures and under-tenures, of whatever nature, existing in Chutia Nágpur.

CHAPTER II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

3. Whenever any holder of an estate,

or (when such holder is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any tenure or under-tenure belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such tenure or under-tenure is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating that the holder of the said estate is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the holder of the said estate is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the holder of the said estate, or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any civil Court in British India, in respect to the debts or liabilities with which the property so vested in the Manager is charged, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said estate and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or to which he may become subject after the said publication, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said estate and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease, or alienate their immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom, and

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

an annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the estate and his heir,

Secondly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the estate, his heir, and their families:

costs of repairs and improvements,

Thirdly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the estate and his heir and their immoveable property, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

CHAPTER IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

Notice to claimants against holder of estate.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the estate or the property vested in the Manager as aforesaid to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kachárís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

Claim to contain full particulars.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt or liability not duly notified to be barred.

8. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which the property vested in the Manager is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of such debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the holder of the estate and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof, as he may think proper to insert in the schedule to be submitted under section eleven.

Manager may fix sum which he thinks each creditor ought to receive.

In determining such amount the Manager shall have power to fix the sum which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, he may consider each creditor ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in fixing such sum, he shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under section seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

To Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of such decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

11. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section nine has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Power to return scheme for revision.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Restoration of owner to his property.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the estate or his heir,

the holder of the estate or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section twenty, but subject to the

leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the holder of the estate or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments mentioned in section four (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager) shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied ;

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Power to administer oaths.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the estate would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour ; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

18. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a perpetual or mukarrari lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, shall have power to inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if upon due inquiry such consideration shall appear to him insufficient, to order the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as may seem proper to such Manager.

Manager to have power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

In default of payment of the said sum the lease shall be cancelled.

19. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-one, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

20. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which his immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling with the previous consent of the holder of the estate and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipts.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

21. The Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Power to make rules.

Such rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

22. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act ; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Power to appoint new Managers.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

23. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

24. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

25. No petition, application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

26. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or rights of, persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits ; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

27. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur, on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The accumulation of debts and the sale of large ancestral estates, in satisfaction thereof, is a process calculated to cause trouble in most parts of India. This is notably the case in the districts on the Western frontier of Bengal, which are comprised in the Chutia Nágpur Province. In those districts there are many landed proprietors of a rank equal to that of Chiefs, who are yet improvident and apt to run into debt to an extent which exposes their estates to danger of being brought to sale. If such sale takes place, troubles arise between the purchaser and the villagers, and the rights of the cultivators are likely to be imperilled.

Previously to 1859, when the Civil Procedure Code was introduced, the Commissioner and his subordinates exercised powers similar to those which have been subsequently conferred on the authorities in Oudh by Act No. XXIV of 1870, that is to say, when an estate became so encumbered as to be in danger of being brought to sale, the local authorities took up all the debts, stopped all action by the Courts of justice in regard thereto, prevented the Chief from contracting any fresh debts, arranged to discharge the ascertained amount of just debts, and for this purpose managed the estate, allowing the proprietor a fair maintenance until all obligations were cleared off. These proceedings did in those days provide an effectual remedy. But since 1859, it has been found legally difficult or impossible to continue them. The local authorities indeed have interfered in an indirect way, and so practically averted mischief. But any effective action in this direction would be really beyond their powers. Inasmuch as the evil of indebtedness still exists, and it is desirable that our officers should have a clearly lawful warrant for what they may have to do, it seems desirable to have authority by law for a procedure similar to that which prevailed before 1859.

For this purpose the present Bill has been framed on the model of Act No. XXIV of 1870 *(for the relief of encumbered estates in Oudh)*.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1875.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th January 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. I OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' BILL, 1876.

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21. Power to make rules.
22. Power to appoint new Managers.
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24. Bar of suits.
25. Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.
26. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.
27. Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances certain Estates in Chutia Nágpur.

WHEREAS many holders of estates and tenures in Chutia Nágpur are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

Short title.

2. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.

"Commissioner."

"Estate" includes—

"Estate."

all estates held direct from the Government;

all tenures and under-tenures, of whatever nature, existing in Chutia Nágpur.

CHAPTER II.—VESTING ORDER.

3. Whenever any holder of an estate,

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

or (when such holder is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any tenure or under-tenure belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such tenure or under-tenure is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating that the holder of the said estate is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the holder of the said estate is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the holder of the said estate, or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

4. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Effect of order.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any civil Court in British India, in respect to the debts or liabilities with which the property so vested in the Manager is charged, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Bar of suits.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

Freedom from arrest.

the holder of the said estate and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or to which he may become subject after the said publication, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord,

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

Cessation of power to alienate.

(*a*) the holder of the said estate and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease, or alienate their immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom, and

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord.

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

Secondly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the estate, his heir, and their families:

an annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the estate and his heir,

Thirdly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the estate and his heir and their immoveable property, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

CHAPTER IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the estate or the property vested in the Manager as aforesaid to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of estate.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kachárhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

8. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which the property vested in the Manager is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt or liability not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of such debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the holder of the estate and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof, as he may think proper to insert in the schedule to be submitted under section eleven.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

In determining such amount the Manager shall have power to fix the sum which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, he may consider each creditor ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in fixing such sum, he shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Manager may fix sum which he thinks each creditor ought to receive.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under section seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of such decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

To Commissioner.

11. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section nine has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the estate or his heir,

the holder of the estate or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section twenty, but subject to the

leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the holder of the estate or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments mentioned in section four (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager) shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied ;

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

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16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the estate would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour ; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

18. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a perpetual or mukarrari lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, shall have power to inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if upon due inquiry such consideration shall appear to him insufficient, to order the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as may seem proper to such Manager.

Manager to have power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

In default of payment of the said sum the lease shall be cancelled.

19. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-one, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

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And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

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Such rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

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The 29th December 1875.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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[Third Publication.]

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24. Bar of suits.
25. Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.
26. Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.
27. Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances certain Estates in Chutia Nágpur.

WHEREAS many holders of estates and tenures in Chutia Nágpur are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

Short title.

2. In this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.

"Commissioner."

"Estate" includes—

"Estate."

all estates held direct from the Government;

all tenures and under-tenures, of whatever nature, existing in Chutia Nágpur.

CHAPTER II.—VESTING ORDER.

3. Whenever any holder of an estate,

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

or (when such holder is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any tenure or under-tenure belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such tenure or under-tenure is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating that the holder of the said estate is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the holder of the said estate is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the holder of the said estate, or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

4. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Effect of order.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any civil Court in British India, in respect to the debts or liabilities with which the property so vested in the Manager is charged, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Bar of suits.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

Freedom from arrest.

the holder of the said estate and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or to which he may become subject after the said publication, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord,

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

Cessation of power to alienate.

(*a*) the holder of the said estate and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease, or alienate their immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom, and

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord.

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

Secondly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the estate, his heir, and their families:

an annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the estate and his heir,

Thirdly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the estate and his heir and their immoveable property, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

CHAPTER IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the estate or the property vested in the Manager as aforesaid to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of estate.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kachárhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

8. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which the property vested in the Manager is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt or liability not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of such debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the holder of the estate and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof, as he may think proper to insert in the schedule to be submitted under section eleven.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

In determining such amount the Manager shall have power to fix the sum which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, he may consider each creditor ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in fixing such sum, he shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Manager may fix sum which he thinks each creditor ought to receive.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under section seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of such decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

To Commissioner.

11. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section nine has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the estate or his heir,

the holder of the estate or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section twenty, but subject to the

leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the holder of the estate or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments mentioned in section four (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager) shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied ;

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Power to administer oaths.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the estate would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour ; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

18. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a perpetual or mukarrari lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, shall have power to inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if upon due inquiry such consideration shall appear to him insufficient, to order the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as may seem proper to such Manager.

Manager to have power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

In default of payment of the said sum the lease shall be cancelled.

19. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-one, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

20. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which his immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof is charged,

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling with the previous consent of the holder of the estate and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

21. The Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Power to make rules.

Such rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

22. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act ; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Power to appoint new Managers.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

23. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

24. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

25. No petition, application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

26. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or rights of, persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits ; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

27. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur, on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The accumulation of debts and the sale of large ancestral estates, in satisfaction thereof, is a process calculated to cause trouble in most parts of India. This is notably the case in the districts on the Western frontier of Bengal, which are comprised in the Chutia Nágpur Province. In those districts there are many landed proprietors of a rank equal to that of Chiefs, who are yet improvident and apt to run into debt to an extent which exposes their estates to danger of being brought to sale. If such sale takes place, troubles arise between the purchaser and the villagers, and the rights of the cultivators are likely to be imperilled.

Previously to 1859, when the Civil Procedure Code was introduced, the Commissioner and his subordinates exercised powers similar to those which have been subsequently conferred on the authorities in Oudh by Act No. XXIV of 1870, that is to say, when an estate became so encumbered as to be in danger of being brought to sale, the local authorities took up all the debts, stopped all action by the Courts of justice in regard thereto, prevented the Chief from contracting any fresh debts, arranged to discharge the ascertained amount of just debts, and for this purpose managed the estate, allowing the proprietor a fair maintenance until all obligations were cleared off. These proceedings did in those days provide an effectual remedy. But since 1859, it has been found legally difficult or impossible to continue them. The local authorities indeed have interfered in an indirect way, and so practically averted mischief. But any effective action in this direction would be really beyond their powers. Inasmuch as the evil of indebtedness still exists, and it is desirable that our officers should have a clearly lawful warrant for what they may have to do, it seems desirable to have authority by law for a procedure similar to that which prevailed before 1859.

For this purpose the present Bill has been framed on the model of Act No. XXIV of 1870 *(for the relief of encumbered estates in Oudh)*.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1875.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 OF 1876.

A Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876": Short title.
It extends to the whole of British India ; Local extent.
And it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty. Interpretation-clause.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India ; Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)— When such power may be exercised.

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal ;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council ;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language ;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction ;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to such State ;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for or issued by such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them ; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British Indian mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act ; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such Mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on the coinage of any metal under this Act a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining ; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any particular coins that shall be coined under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The establishment of a uniform coinage throughout the Indian Peninsula has long been recognized as politically and socially expedient, and the present Bill is intended to be a first step in this direction. It proposes to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870) be a legal tender in British India.

2. The power is limited by the following restrictions:—

(*a*). The fineness of the coins of the Native State in question must be identical with the fineness legally prescribed for the coins of the Government of India of the same metal :

(*b*). They must be identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any of its Mints, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by that Government :

(*c*). The devices upon their obverse and reverse must differ from the devices on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and have been approved by the Government of India :

(*d*). Upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India must be inscribed in English :

(*e*). The Native State for which they are coined must have undertaken (1) to abstain during a term of not less than 30 years from coining in its own mint, gold, silver, bronze, or copper, as the case may be, and (2) that no coins resembling coins which are for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction :

(*f*). Such State must have formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to the same State :

(*g*). Such State must have also agreed that the rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of worn or counterfeit or called-in coin of the Government of India shall apply to the coins made or issued by such State, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them :

(*h*). Such State must also have agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

3. In the case of gold coins the power to be conferred by the proposed Act will not of course be exercised unless a tender of payment in gold coined under Act XXIII of 1870 has been made a legal tender in British India.

4. The Bill authorises the Native States to send proper metal to any British Indian mint to be coined under the proposed Act, and enables the Government of India to impose a reasonable charge for coining it. But no such State will be entitled to have coins made at any mint of the Government of India of any metal not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

5. Lastly, the Governor General in Council is empowered to limit the number of any particular coin to be made under the proposed Act for any Native State.

6. The Act will not be brought into force with regard to the coins of any Native State which has not now a mint in active operation, unless the right of such State to re-open a mint is specially recognized by the Government of India.

Calcutta, 27th January 1876.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd February 1875.
From Government of Bengal, No. Z, dated 1st March 1875.
From Magistrate of Police, Madras, dated 19th February 1875.
Remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate of Egmore, Madras, dated 24th December 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 101, dated 19th January 1876, and enclosures.
Further remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate of Egmore, Madras, dated 26th January 1876.

2. In compliance with suggestions received from several quarters, we have placed in the body of the Bill the sections which, as it was last settled, were only referred to in the first schedule.

3. We have added a few sections from the Police Acts now in force in the Presidency towns. And we have incorporated the substance of Act LII of 1860, and made similar provisions as to offences against the Acts relating respectively to Telegraphs, the Post Office and Arms and Ammunition.

4. We have provided for the record of the important particulars in each case and for the record of evidence in all cases in which such record is expedient.

5. The circumstances of the Presidency towns are such that it is unnecessary to require that the punishment of whipping is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer.

6. The subject of local nuisances is sufficiently provided for by the several Municipal Acts. We have therefore dispensed with the chapter relating to that subject.

7. We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of ; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 13 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency.

8. We have made considerable additions to the schedule of repeals.

9. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished in the *Gazette of India*, and that no further steps be taken in the matter until after the lapse of one month.

The 11th February 1876.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Local extent.

Bombay, and within the limits of the ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Saving of powers under local laws.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law referred to in section twelve;

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and;

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

5. Cases pending in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates within the said limits when this Act comes into force shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

6. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the context:—

Definitions.

"Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Special law."

"Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India:

"Local law."

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence:

"Investigation."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate under this Act:

"Inquiry."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial:

"Inquired into."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court from the time when the accused appears in Court, and includes the punishment of the offender:

"Trial."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved":

"Written."

"Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate:

"Magistrate."

"Presidency-town" includes all places within the limits mentioned in section one:

"Presidency-town."

"District" shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall include a Presidency-town:

"District."

"High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay:

"High Court."

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant:

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may not arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

In every part of this Act, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, constitute within the said Presidency-towns respectively so many Divisions as the said Government thinks fit, and may define the extent thereof, and from time to time alter the number and extent of such divisions, and establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Courts, and may suspend or remove persons so appointed.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Every person so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the said towns, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, by virtue of any law for the time being in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law now in force may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

9. In every Presidency-town the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Senior Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law, regulation or rule, are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and shall have authority

Appointment and powers of Senior Magistrate.

to make rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 7, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Senior Magistrate.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to such Presidency Magistrates.

Saving of existing incumbents.

11. Presidency Magistrates may pass the following sentences on persons convicted before them of offences which the said Magistrates are competent to try:—

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

12. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

13. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

14. A Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any Police-officer or other person. Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon enquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

Powers of Magistrate to record statements and confessions.

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

15. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

16. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by that High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

17. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

18. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it happened, or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

19. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or offence is continuing;

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b.*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dákáits, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally, or by his agents, conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

20. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

21. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

22. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

23. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, 124 A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

24. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

25. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

26. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) upon information or report by a Police-officer. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint:

(*b.*) upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint:

(*c.*) upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

27. A Magistrate may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police-officer, and may issue process, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

28. A Magistrate may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of

persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence, without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Commitment to High Court.

30. A Magistrate may commit any person to the High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

31. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant. Such examination may be on oath or affirmation or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit; but

Effect of omission.

where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant,

the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may require an information in writing to be laid in every case in which it seems to him to be expedient before the matter of the complaint or charge is brought before him.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

33. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there, to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

34. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

35. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

36. In cases of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Form of summons.

37. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

38. For every summons or warrant issued by a Magistrate there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every summons to attend and produce documents there shall be paid a fee of four annas.

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Summons how served.

39. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be left for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him, and the person summoned, or the person with whom the summons is left, shall, if required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

40. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

41. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

42. A Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within such local limits, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

43. When a summons is to be served at any place outside the Presidency town, the Magistrate may send the summons in duplicate to the local Magistrate of the place where the accused shall reside or be to be there served.

Service of summons at distant places.

44. When service of summons is effected at such distance as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who shall have served the same shall not be present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, which declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Court whence the process issued, or by a copy of the summons countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or by a receipt under section 39.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

45. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 37 to 44 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WARRANT.

46. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it or some other Magistrate sitting at one of the Police Courts of the town in which it was issued and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section 68 or a warrant issued under section 104.

Force of warrant of arrest.

47. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day (which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement) to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

48. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrants to whom directed.

49. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

50. A warrant directed to a Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

51. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

52. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is, in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

53. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed, it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police-officer, to be taken, either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

54. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 47, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

55. A Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section 54 shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person is brought on arrest under warrant from other jurisdiction.

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

56. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section 33 absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

57. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

58. When any person whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section 57 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

59. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 42, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

60. A Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

61. Every person accused before a Magistrate of an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Right of accused to be defended.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person, not being a barrister, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Where accused person does not understand proceedings.

62. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

Criminal Courts to be open.

But the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

63. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

64. Cases triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction shall be inquired into by a Magistrate, and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

65. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

Such evidence shall be taken in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 75.

66. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses, and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Accused may cross-examine.

67. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

68. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

During the time that the accused person is so remanded, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with the provisions of chapter XVII.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

69. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

When accused person to be discharged.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

70. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate, which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused to be committed for trial.

71. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence for the prosecution has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried.

Such instrument, the record of the original enquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

72. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

73. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Further list.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

74. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Magistrates under this Act.

Cases may be tried summarily.

In every such case the Magistrate shall enter in a register the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,

(*c*) the name of the complainant,

(*d*) the name of the accused person,

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,

(*f*) the prisoner's plea,

(*g*) the final order,

(*h*) the date of such order.

75. The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

Record of evidence.

But if he think fit to record such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down or cause to be taken down any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

76. No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try, and which, from the facts proved, the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process. If a formal charge be made it shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter XX.

Object and effect of complaint.

77. No defect in the complaint or process shall affect the validity of the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

78. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, the Magistrate shall dea with him in accordance with chapter XVII.

Accused person may be admitted to bail, or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

79. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

80. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

81. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

82. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

83. In every case in which any person is given in charge to any Police-officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence is laid or made before any Magistrate and is not further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate seems meet.

Compensation to person informed or complained against.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

84. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds

Withdrawal of complaint.

for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

85. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him, and, in cases appealable under this Act, shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction, together with the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, unless he has already recorded the evidence itself in the manner described in section 75.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

86. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, either submit the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person to the High Court in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IX.

Procedure in cases not of a criminal nature.

87. In all cases not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause be shown for the non-appearance of the person against whom complaint has been made, the Magistrate upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence, or may, if he think fit, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the said person before him or some other Magistrate.

Provided that the prosecution in any such case shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence.

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

88. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court. No appeal shall be presented under this section after six months from the date of the order complained of.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Appeal.

89. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this Act and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Copy of judgment to accompany petition.

90. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

91. If any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Court under this Act desires to have a copy of any proceeding, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

92. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

93. The High Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his Counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the Magistrate, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of appeal.

94. If the High Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and shall also give notice to the Magistrate whose judgment or order has been appealed against, who shall inform, if necessary, the public prosecutor, Government pleader, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in cases under section 88, where the High Court decides to hear the appeal, it shall also cause notice to be given to the respondent.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

95. The High Court, after perusing the proceedings of the Magistrate, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the public prosecutor, Government pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded or order the appellant to be re-tried before any Magistrate or before the High Court.

Provided that the High Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed for the offence by the Indian Penal Code.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

96. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the High Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

97. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the High Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself, or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken by a Magistrate.

If the High Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

98. No order passed by a Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

High Court may reduce punishment.

99. In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the High Court, is proved by the evidence, the High Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

100. When a Magistrate has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Magistrate, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Magistrate.

101. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order, such as a claim to appear by agent.

Notice to Magistrate concerned, of intention to make application under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

102. When an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the party making such application shall give notice to the Magistrate, to whose decision such application relates, seven days at least before such application is made, and shall at the same time furnish such Magistrate with a copy of the grounds on which such application is to be made.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

103. When the decision of any Magistrate is called in question in the High Court by any process issued on an *ex parte* application, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts he may consider material to the issue; and this statement the Court shall consider before determining the matter so as to overrule or set aside the decision or acts of the Magistrate to which the application relates, and notwithstanding that no Counsel appear on behalf of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.

EXECUTION.

Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

104. In cases tried by a Magistrate, the Court passing the sentence shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment:

Sentence of whipping.

105. Where the accused person is sentenced to whipping, the sentence may be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

106. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing, and signed and sealed by the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (C or D, as the case may be) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

107. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained in custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

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

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

108. Whenever a Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Magistrate may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

109. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence, otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

110. When the punishment of whipping is awarded, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

111. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

112. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 112.

113. In any case in which, under section 112, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

114. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Magistrate, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before the High Court:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

115. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

116. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict, for such escape or for any other offence, the Magistrate may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

117. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment, the Magistrate shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

118. The examination of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such civil surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of chemical examiner.

119. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

120. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be.

It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced

in proof of such conviction or acquittal, if certified, under the hand of the clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the deputy of such clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

121. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

122. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Continuation of proceedings not completed by Magistrate commencing inquiry.

123. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry under this Act is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When personal attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

124. Whenever in the course of a trial before a Magistrate it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

Such Magistrate may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to take the evidence of such witness as directed in section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within jurisdiction of a High Court.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the Court dispensing with his personal attendance may direct a commission to any Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Examination of accused.

125. In all inquiries and trials under this Act, the Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry or trial and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Examination of accused how recorded.

126. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

127. Except as is provided in section 128, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

128. A Magistrate may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

When Magistrate or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

129. When a pardon has been tendered under section 128, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the High Court, that any person who has accepted such offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

130. Any Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be the Magistrate's duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

131. If a Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

132. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or if he has no such abode, of the Court of the Magistrate.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

133. If the witness appears and satisfies such Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

134. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in any civil or criminal jail as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Court, for examination; and the officer in charge of the said jail, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

135. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

136. If any witness summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 177 or 178.

Inquiries.

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

137. In inquiries preliminary to commitment under this Act to a High Court, the Magistrate making the inquiry shall summon the witnesses for the prosecution to appear before him, and shall take their evidence against the accused person. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

138. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of witnesses mentioned in section 73, the Magistrate may either summon the witnesses to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

139. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the High Court, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the High Court.

Witnesses.

In cases tried upon summons.

140. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases, it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

In cases tried upon warrant.

141. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section 137, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

142. Whenever a Magistrate considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such Magistrate may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

143. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such Magistrate may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

144. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

Search-warrant when grantable.

145. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate issuing such warrant may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the place or part to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, direct the postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Direction of search-warrant.

147. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, if immediate search is necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police-officer may be executed by his subordinate.

148. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police-officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police-officer.

In such case the name of such Police-officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Endorsement.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

149. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the Presidency town in which it was issued, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

150. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same, in any place beyond the district in which it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police-officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in place out of his jurisdiction.

151. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the place to be searched is situate.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate having jurisdiction.

152. A Magistrate issuing a search-wararnt to be executed in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

In such case, any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in section 150.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

153. If the Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

And if upon search thereupon made, such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Magistrate may attend personally.

154. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

CHAPTER XVII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

155. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

156. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Magistrate such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail not to be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

157. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

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

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

159. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail found after failure in first instance.

160. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

161. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

162. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

163. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

164. The powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised by every Magistrate in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court, according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

In what cases powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Remission of part of penalty.

165. When any person is required by any Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LUNATICS.

166. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such civil surgeon or other medical officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

167. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused appears to have been insane.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

168. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Release of lunatic on security given.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Custody when bail not given.

169. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 166, the Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the visitors of lunatic asylums, granted under section 174.

170. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, it appears to such Magistrate that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to the provisions of section 166.

171. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

172. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

Person found to have committed act charged to be kept in safe custody and report made to Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

173. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 168 or 172, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

174. If such person is confined under section 168, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 170; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

175. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 172, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 172 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

176. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 172 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 173 and 175 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

177. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Magistrate, the Magistrate may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Magistrate on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate insulted or interrupted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

178. If the Magistrate in any case considers that a person accused of any such offence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to another Magistrate, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the High Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

179. When any Magistrate has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

180. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the prisoner, the charge must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provises to that exception applied to it.

(b.) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c.) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(d.) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

181. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

182. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 180 and 181 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

183. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

184. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 182, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

185. Any accused person may apply to the Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

186. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

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

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

188. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to

the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

189. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such amendment or alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

190. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

191. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

192. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section 194.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

193. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

194. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

195. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

196. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406, but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

197. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

198. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

199. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 194, or for which he might have been convicted under section 195.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 193, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged, upon the same facts, either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the High Court and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

200. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the same Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

201. A complaint of an offence committed of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government as to prosecution.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

In this section the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

202. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

203. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

204. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

205. The sanction referred to in sections 201, 202 and 203, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person and may be given at any time.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Magistrate to amend the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203.

206. When any Court, civil or criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Prosecution for adultery.

207. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

208. A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

209. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Magistrate,

and the Magistrate by whom such person is convicted, or the Magistrate by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year, with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, unless within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

210. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Magistrate may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

211. Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Contents of summons.

212. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Form and penalty of bond.

213. The bond shall be in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

214. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

215. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 211 and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

216. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magis-

trate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

217. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

218. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 217.

When a person is imprisoned under section 217, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

219. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the High Court, directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 211.

Discharge of recognizances.

220. A Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by his predecessor, under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

221. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

222. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken, either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

223. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the surety shall be liable, by order of such Magistrate, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

224. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

Binding of sentenced person.

If in any case under this or the two following sections, the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

225. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

226. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour; and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

227. If a person required to furnish security under the provisions of the last preceding section does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate, as it thinks proper.

High Court may require security for period not exceeding three years.

228. If the High Court does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

229. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the High Court or by a Magistrate the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

Form of bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

230. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this Act failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

231. The Magistrate may at any time exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

232. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of the High Court, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of surety.

233. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

234. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by a person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of a Magistrate of Police in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

235. The provisions of sections 212 and 214, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected for unfitness.

236. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Provisions of chapter not to apply to European British subjects.

237. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POSSESSION.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

238. Whenever any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

239. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, a Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

240. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 239, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

241. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made, or to the guardian of such person, and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

242. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Police Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

243. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by Magistrates and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

244. The jurisdiction given to Magistrates under section 243 may be exercised whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not; but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Power to award costs.

245. A Magistrate disposing of any complaint may award such costs as he thinks fit, to be paid to or by either of the parties, as he directs, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they were fines.

Reference to High Court.

246. A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to prison or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

247. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of the decision of the High Court, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, shall be transmitted to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said decision, and shall also be empowered to direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

248. When the inquiry or trial before any Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before him, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order restitution of property, or fine the offender.

249. Upon a conviction of any offence by means of or in consequence of which the possession of property has been transferred, the Magistrate may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and, in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

250. If any property charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted, or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty, or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XVI, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be commenced within two months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

251. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Acts.

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-three, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one hundred to one hundred and three (both inclusive), one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten and one hundred and eleven. In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive).
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, seventy-nine, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive).
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFICES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 155 and 156 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonmentfor 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of Police.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant..	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for the offence	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court of Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin. - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault.—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Of Mischief.					
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.					
447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
	If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 37).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 46).

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—*]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 213).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*section* 139).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 229).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 183).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day

On Penal Code, section 121. of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)].

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention

On section 124. of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly

On section 161. accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of

On section 304. at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the com-

On section 306. mission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at

On section 325. , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , com-

On section 392. mitted robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at ,

On section 395. committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at

On section 166. did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of ,

On section 193. at , in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance" *for* " within the cognizance of the High Court." *In* (*d*), *omit* " by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a.*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

(*b.*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242. of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , com-

On sections 302 and 304. mitted murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Alternative charges on section 193.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court;" *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 2 OF 1876.

A Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Interpretation-clause.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India;

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

When such power may be exercised.

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to such State;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for or issued by such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them ; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British Indian mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act ; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such Mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on the coinage of any metal under this Act a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining ; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any particular coins that shall be coined under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The establishment of a uniform coinage throughout the Indian Peninsula has long been recognized as politically and socially expedient, and the present Bill is intended to be a first step in this direction. It proposes to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870) be a legal tender in British India.

2. The power is limited by the following restrictions:—

(*a*). The fineness of the coins of the Native State in question must be identical with the fineness legally prescribed for the coins of the Government of India of the same metal :

(*b*). They must be identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any of its Mints, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by that Government :

(*c*). The devices upon their obverse and reverse must differ from the devices on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and have been approved by the Government of India :

(*d*). Upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India must be inscribed in English :

(*e*). The Native State for which they are coined must have undertaken (1) to abstain during a term of not less than 30 years from coining in its own mint, gold, silver, bronze, or copper, as the case may be, and (2) that no coins resembling coins which are for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction :

(*f*). Such State must have formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to the same State :

(*g*). Such State must have also agreed that the rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of worn or counterfeit or called-in coin of the Government of India shall apply to the coins made or issued by such State, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them :

(*h*). Such State must also have agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

3. In the case of gold coins the power to be conferred by the proposed Act will not of course be exercised unless a tender of payment in gold coined under Act XXIII of 1870 has been made a legal tender in British India.

4. The Bill authorises the Native States to send proper metal to any British Indian mint to be coined under the proposed Act, and enables the Government of India to impose a reasonable charge for coining it. But no such State will be entitled to have coins made at any mint of the Government of India of any metal not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

5. Lastly, the Governor General in Council is empowered to limit the number of any particular coin to be made under the proposed Act for any Native State.

6. The Act will not be brought into force with regard to the coins of any Native State which has not now a mint in active operation, unless the right of such State to re-open a mint is specially recognized by the Government of India.

Calcutta, 27th January 1876.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd February 1875.
From Government of Bengal, No. Z, dated 1st March 1875.
From Magistrate of Police, Madras, dated 19th February 1875.
Remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 24th December 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 101, dated 19th January 1876, and enclosures.
Further remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 26th January 1876.

2. In compliance with suggestions received from several quarters, we have placed in the body of the Bill the sections which, as it was last settled, were only referred to in the first schedule.

3. We have added a few sections from the Police Acts now in force in the Presidency towns. And we have incorporated the substance of Act LII of 1860, and made similar provisions as to offences against the Acts relating respectively to Telegraphs, the Post Office and Arms and Ammunition.

4. We have provided for the record of the important particulars in each case and for the record of evidence in all cases in which such record is expedient.

5. The circumstances of the Presidency towns are such that it is unnecessary to require that the punishment of whipping is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer.

6. The subject of local nuisances is sufficiently provided for by the several Municipal Acts. We have therefore dispensed with the chapter relating to that subject.

7. We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 13 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency.

8. We have made considerable additions to the schedule of repeals.

9. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished in the *Gazette of India*, and that no further steps be taken in the matter until after the lapse of one month.

The 11th February 1876.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay, and within the limits of the ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Saving of powers under local laws.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law referred to in section twelve;

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and;

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

5. Cases pending in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates within the said limits when this Act comes into force shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

6. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the context:—

Definitions.

"Special law." "Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Local law." "Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India:

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence:

"Investigation."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate under this Act:

"Inquiry."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial:

"Inquired into."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court from the time when the accused appears in Court, and includes the punishment of the offender:

"Trial."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved":

"Written."

"Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate:

'Magistrate."

"Presidency-town" includes all places within the limits mentioned in section one:

"Presidency-town."

"District" shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall include a Presidency-town:

"District."

"High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay:

"High Court."

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant:

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may not arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

In every part of this Act, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, constitute within the said Presidency-towns respectively so many Divisions as the said Government thinks fit, and may define the extent thereof, and from time to time alter the number and extent of such divisions, and establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Courts, and may suspend or remove persons so appointed.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Every person so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the said towns, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, by virtue of any law for the time being in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law now in force may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

9. In every Presidency-town the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Senior Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law, regulation or rule, are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and shall have authority

Appointment and powers of Senior Magistrate.

to make rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Senior Magistrate.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to such Presidency Magistrates.

Saving of existing incumbents.

11. Presidency Magistrates may pass the following sentences on persons convicted before them of offences which the said Magistrates are competent to try:—

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

12. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

13. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

14. A Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any Police-officer or other person. Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon enquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

Powers of Magistrate to record statements and confessions.

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

15. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

16. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by that High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

17. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

18. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it happened, or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

19. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b.*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(*f*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally, or by his agents, conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

20. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

21. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

22. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

23. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, 124 A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

24. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

25. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

26. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) upon information or report by a Police-officer. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint:

(*b.*) upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint:

(*c.*) upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

27. A Magistrate may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police-officer, and may issue process, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

28. A Magistrate may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of

persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence, without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Commitment to High Court.

30. A Magistrate may commit any person to the High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

31. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant. Such examination may be on oath or affirmation or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit; but

Effect of omission.

where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may require an information in writing to be laid in every case in which it seems to him to be expedient before the matter of the complaint or charge is brought before him.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

33. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there, to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

34. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

35. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

36. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Form of summons.

37. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

38. For every summons or warrant issued by a Magistrate there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every summons to attend and produce documents there shall be paid a fee of four annas.

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Summons how served.

39. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be left for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him, and the person summoned, or the person with whom the summons is left, shall, if required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

40. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

41. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

42. A Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within such local limits, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

43. When a summons is to be served at any place outside the Presidency town, the Magistrate may send the summons in duplicate to the local Magistrate of the place where the accused shall reside or be to be there served.

Service of summons at distant places.

44. When service of summons is effected at such distance as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who shall have served the same shall not be present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, which declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Court whence the process issued, or by a copy of the summons countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or by a receipt under section 39.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

45. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 37 to 44 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WARRANT.

46. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it or some other Magistrate of the town in which it was issued and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section 68 or a warrant issued under section 104.

Force of warrant of arrest.

47. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day (which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement) to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

48. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrants to whom directed.

49. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

50. A warrant directed to a Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

51. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

52. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is, in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

53. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed, it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police-officer, to be taken, either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

54. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 47, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

55. A Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section 54 shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person is brought on arrest under warrant from other jurisdiction.

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

56. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section 33 absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

57. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

58. When any person whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section 57 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

59. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 42, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

60. A Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

61. Every person accused before a Magistrate of an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Right of accused to be defended.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person, not being a barrister, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Where accused person does not understand proceedings.

62. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

Criminal Courts to be open.

But the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

63. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

64. Cases, triable exclusively by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction or which in the opinion of a Magistrate ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Magistrate, and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

65. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

Such evidence shall be taken in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 75.

66. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses, and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Accused may cross-examine.

67. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

68. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

During the time that the accused person is so remanded, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with the provisions of chapter XVII.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

69. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

When accused person to be discharged.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

70. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate, which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused to be committed for trial.

71. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence for the prosecution has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried.

Such instrument, the record of the original enquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

72. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

73. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Further list.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

74. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Magistrates under this Act.

Cases may be tried summarily.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,

(*c*) the name of the complainant,

(*d*) the name of the accused person,

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,

(*f*) the prisoner's plea,

(*g*) the final order,

(*h*) the date of such order.

75. The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

Record of evidence.

But if he think fit to record such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down or cause to be taken down any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

76. No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try, and which, from the facts proved, the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process. If a formal charge be made it shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter XX.

Object and effect of complaint.

77. No defect in the complaint or process shall affect the validity of the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

78. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with chapter XVII.

Accused person may be admitted to bail, or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

79. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

80. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

81. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

82. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

83. In every case in which any person is given in charge to any Police-officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence is laid or made before any Magistrate and is not further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate seems meet.

Compensation to person informed or complained against.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

84. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds

Withdrawal of complaint.

for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

85. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him, and, in cases appealable under this Act, shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction, together with the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, unless he has already recorded the evidence itself in the manner described in section 75.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

86. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, either submit the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person to the High Court in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IX.

Procedure in cases not of a criminal nature.

87. In all cases not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause be shown for the non-appearance of the person against whom complaint has been made, the Magistrate upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence, or may, if he think fit, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the said person before him or some other Magistrate.

Provided that the prosecution in any such case shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence.

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

88. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court. No appeal shall be presented under this section after six months from the date of the order complained of.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Appeal.

89. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent of legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this Act and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Copy of judgment to accompany petition.

90. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

91. If any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Court under this Act desires to have a copy of any proceeding, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

92. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

93. The High Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his Counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the Magistrate, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of appeal.

94. If the High Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and shall also give notice to the Magistrate whose judgment or order has been appealed against, who shall inform, if necessary, the public prosecutor, Government pleader, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in cases under section 88, where the High Court decides to hear the appeal, it shall also cause notice to be given to the respondent.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

95. The High Court, after perusing the proceedings of the Magistrate, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the public prosecutor, Government pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded or order the appellant to be re-tried before any Magistrate or before the High Court.

Provided that the High Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed for the offence by the Indian Penal Code.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

96. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the High Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

97. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the High Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself, or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken by a Magistrate.

If the High Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

98. No order passed by a Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

High Court may reduce punishment.

99. In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the High Court, is proved by the evidence, the High Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

100. When a Magistrate has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Magistrate, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Magistrate.

101. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order, such as a claim to appear by agent.

Notice to Magistrate concerned, of intention to make application under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

102. When an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the party making such application shall give notice to the Magistrate, to whose decision such application relates, seven days at least before such application is made, and shall at the same time furnish such Magistrate with a copy of the grounds on which such application is to be made.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

103. When the decision of any Magistrate is called in question in the High Court by any process issued on an *ex parte* application, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts he may consider material to the issue; and this statement the Court shall consider before determining the matter so as to overrule or set aside the decision or acts of the Magistrate to which the application relates, and notwithstanding that no Counsel appear on behalf of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.

EXECUTION.

Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

104. In cases tried by a Magistrate, the Court passing the sentence shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment:

Sentence of whipping.

105. Where the accused person is sentenced to whipping, the sentence may be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

106. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing, and signed and sealed by the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (C or D, as the case may be) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

107. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained in custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

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

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

108. Whenever a Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Magistrate may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

109. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence, otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

110. When the punishment of whipping is awarded, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

111. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

112. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 112.

113. In any case in which, under section 112, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

114. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Magistrate, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before the High Court:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

115. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

116. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict, for such escape or for any other offence, the Magistrate may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

117. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment, the Magistrate shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

118. The examination of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such civil surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of chemical examiner.

119. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

120. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be.

It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced

in proof of such conviction or acquittal, if certified, under the hand of the clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the deputy of such clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

121. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

122. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Continuation of proceedings not completed by Magistrate commencing inquiry.

123. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry under this Act is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When personal attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

124. Whenever in the course of a trial before a Magistrate it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

Such Magistrate may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to take the evidence of such witness as directed in section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within jurisdiction of a High Court.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the Court dispensing with his personal attendance may direct a commission to any Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Examination of accused.

125. In all inquiries and trials under this Act, the Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry or trial and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Examination of accused how recorded.

126. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

127. Except as is provided in section 128, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

128. A Magistrate may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

When Magistrate or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

129. When a pardon has been tendered under section 128, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the High Court, that any person who has accepted such offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

130. Any Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be the Magistrate's duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

131. If a Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

132. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or if he has no such abode, of the Court of the Magistrate.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

133. If the witness appears and satisfies such Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

134. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in any civil or criminal jail as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Court, for examination; and the officer in charge of the said jail, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

135. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

136. If any witness summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 177 or 178.

Inquiries.

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

137. In inquiries preliminary to commitment under this Act to a High Court, the Magistrate making the inquiry shall summon the witnesses for the prosecution to appear before him, and shall take their evidence against the accused person. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

138. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of witnesses mentioned in section 73, the Magistrate may either summon the witnesses to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

139. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the High Court, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the High Court.

Witnesses.

In cases tried upon summons.

140. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases, it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

In cases tried upon warrant.

141. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section 137, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

142. Whenever a Magistrate considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such Magistrate may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

143. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such Magistrate may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

Power to impound document produced.

144. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

Search-warrant when grantable.

145. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate issuing such warrant may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the place or part to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, direct the postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Direction of search-warrant.

147. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, if immediate search is necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police-officer may be executed by his subordinate.

148. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police-officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police-officer.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police-officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

149. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the Presidency town in which it was issued, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

150. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same, in any place beyond the district in which it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police-officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in place out of his jurisdiction.

151. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the place to be searched is situate.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate having jurisdiction.

152. A Magistrate issuing a search-wararnt to be executed in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

In such case, any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in section 150.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

153. If the Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

And if upon search thereupon made, such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Magistrate may attend personally.

154. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

CHAPTER XVII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

155. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

156. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Magistrate such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail not to be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

157. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

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

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

159. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail found after failure in first instance.

160. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

161. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

162. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

163. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

164. The powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised by every Magistrate in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court, according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

In what cases powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Remission of part of penalty.

165. When any person is required by any Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LUNATICS.

166. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such civil surgeon or other medical officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

167. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused appears to have been insane.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

168. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Release of lunatic on security given.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Custody when bail not given.

169. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 166, the Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the visitors of lunatic asylums, granted under section 174.

170. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, it appears to such Magistrate that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to the provisions of section 166.

171. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

172. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

Person found to have committed act charged to be kept in safe custody and report made to Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

173. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 168 or 172, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

174. If such person is confined under section 168, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 170; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

175. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 172, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 172 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

176. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 172 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 173 and 175 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

177. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Magistrate, the Magistrate may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Magistrate on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate insulted or interrupted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

178. If the Magistrate in any case considers that a person accused of any such offence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to another Magistrate, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the High Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

179. When any Magistrate has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

180. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the prisoner, the charge must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

181. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

182. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 180 and 181 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

183. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

184. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 182, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

185. Any accused person may apply to the Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

186. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

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

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

188. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to

the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

189. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such amendment or alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

190. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

191. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

192. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section 194.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

193. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

194. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

195. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

196. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

197. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

198. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

199. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 194, or for which he might have been convicted under section 195.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 193, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged, upon the same facts, either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*.) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*.) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*.) A is charged before the High Court and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f*.) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*g*.) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h*.) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

200. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the same Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

201. A complaint of an offence committed of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Power of Local Government as to prosecution.

In this section the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

202. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

203. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

204. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

205. The sanction referred to in sections 201, 202 and 203, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person and may be given at any time.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Magistrate to amend the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203.

206. When any Court, civil or criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his

appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Prosecution for adultery.

207. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

208. A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

209. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Magistrate,

and the Magistrate by whom such person is convicted, or the Magistrate by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year, with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, unless within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

210. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Magistrate may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

211. Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Contents of summons.

212. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Form and penalty of bond.

213. The bond shall be in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

214. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

215. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 211 and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

216. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magis-

trate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

217. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

218. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

When a person is imprisoned under section 217, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Limit of imprisonment under section 217.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

219. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the High Court, directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 211.

Discharge of recognizances.

220. A Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by his predecessor, under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

221. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

222. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken, either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

223. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the surety shall be liable, by order of such Magistrate, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

224. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

Binding of sentenced person.

If in any case under this or the two following sections, the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

225. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

226. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour; and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

227. If a person required to furnish security under the provisions of the last preceding section does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate, as it thinks proper.

High Court may require security for period not exceeding three years.

228. If the High Court does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

229. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the High Court or by a Magistrate the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

Form of bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

230. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this Act failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

231. The Magistrate may at any time exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

232. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of the High Court, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of surety.

233. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

234. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by a person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of a Magistrate of Police in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

235. The provisions of sections 212 and 214, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected for unfitness.

236. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Provisions of chapter not to apply to European British subjects.

237. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POSSESSION.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

238. Whenever any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

239. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, a Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

240. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 239, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

241. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made, or to the guardian of such person, and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

242. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Police Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

243. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by Magistrates and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

244. The jurisdiction given to Magistrates under section 243 may be exercised whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not; but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Power to award costs.

245. A Magistrate disposing of any complaint may award such costs as he thinks fit, to be paid to or by either of the parties, as he directs, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they were fines.

Reference to High Court.

246. A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to prison or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

247. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of the decision of the High Court, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, shall be transmitted to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said decision, and shall also be empowered to direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

248. When the inquiry or trial before any Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before him, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order restitution of property, or fine the offender.

249. Upon a conviction of any offence by means of or in consequence of which the possession of property has been transferred, the Magistrate may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and, in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

250. If any property charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted, or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty, or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XVI, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be commenced within two months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

251. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Acts.

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-three, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one hundred to one hundred and three (both inclusive), one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten and one hundred and eleven. In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive).
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, seventy-nine, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight. (both inclusive).
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 155 and 156 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for the offence	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for the offence	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing appenhension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court of Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin. - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy . -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault.—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.
396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Of Mischief.					
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.					
447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery - -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
	If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 37).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 46).

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at .

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 213).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*section* 139).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 229).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 183).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)].

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance" *for* " within the cognizance of the High Court." *In* (*d*), *omit* " by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a.*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b.*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*), *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Alternative charges on section 193.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court;" *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week:—

No. 3 OF 1876.

A Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely):—"Bengal."

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For the last four years the Criminal Tribes Act has been in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh; and the result has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of the offences against which the provisions of that Act are directed. The object of the present Bill is to extend those provisions to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in parts of which there is reason to fear that there are, if not tribes, at least gangs and classes of persons addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

CALCUTTA, *The 10th February* 1876. } R. TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 2 OF 1876.

A Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876":

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Interpretation-clause.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India;

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

When such power may be exercised.

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(*a*) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(*b*) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any Mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*c*) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council;

(*d*) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language;

(*e*) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain during a term of not less than thirty years, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction;

(*f*) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to such State;

(*g*) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for or issued by such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them ; and

(*h*) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British Indian mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act ; and, subject to the Mint-rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint-master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any Mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such Mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor General in Council may impose on the coinage of any metal under this Act a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining ; and the Mint-master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any particular coins that shall be coined under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The establishment of a uniform coinage throughout the Indian Peninsula has long been recognized as politically and socially expedient, and the present Bill is intended to be a first step in this direction. It proposes to enable the Governor General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870) be a legal tender in British India.

2. The power is limited by the following restrictions:—

(*a*). The fineness of the coins of the Native State in question must be identical with the fineness legally prescribed for the coins of the Government of India of the same metal :

(*b*). They must be identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any of its Mints, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by that Government :

(*c*). The devices upon their obverse and reverse must differ from the devices on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and have been approved by the Government of India :

(*d*). Upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India must be inscribed in English :

(*e*). The Native State for which they are coined must have undertaken (1) to abstain during a term of not less than 30 years from coining in its own mint, gold, silver, bronze, or copper, as the case may be, and (2) that no coins resembling coins which are for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction :

(*f*). Such State must have formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to the same State :

(*g*). Such State must have also agreed that the rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of worn or counterfeit or called-in coin of the Government of India shall apply to the coins made or issued by such State, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them :

(*h*). Such State must also have agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

3. In the case of gold coins the power to be conferred by the proposed Act will not of course be exercised unless a tender of payment in gold coined under Act XXIII of 1870 has been made a legal tender in British India.

4. The Bill authorises the Native States to send proper metal to any British Indian mint to be coined under the proposed Act, and enables the Government of India to impose a reasonable charge for coining it. But no such State will be entitled to have coins made at any mint of the Government of India of any metal not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

5. Lastly, the Governor General in Council is empowered to limit the number of any particular coin to be made under the proposed Act for any Native State.

6. The Act will not be brought into force with regard to the coins of any Native State which has not now a mint in active operation, unless the right of such State to re-open a mint is specially recognized by the Government of India.

Calcutta, 27*th January* 1876.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd February 1875.
From Government of Bengal, No. Z, dated 1st March 1875.
From Magistrate of Police, Madras, dated 19th February 1875.
Remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 24th December 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 101, dated 19th January 1876, and enclosures.
Further remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 26th January 1876.

2. In compliance with suggestions received from several quarters, we have placed in the body of the Bill the sections which, as it was last settled, were only referred to in the first schedule.

3. We have added a few sections from the Police Acts now in force in the Presidency towns. And we have incorporated the substance of Act LII of 1860, and made similar provisions as to offences against the Acts relating respectively to Telegraphs, the Post Office and Arms and Ammunition.

4. We have provided for the record of the important particulars in each case and for the record of evidence in all cases in which such record is expedient.

5. The circumstances of the Presidency towns are such that it is unnecessary to require that the punishment of whipping is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer.

6. The subject of local nuisances is sufficiently provided for by the several Municipal Acts. We have therefore dispensed with the chapter relating to that subject.

7. We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of ; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 13 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency.

8. We have made considerable additions to the schedule of repeals.

9. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished in the *Gazette of India*, and that no further steps be taken in the matter until after the lapse of one month.

The 11*th February* 1876.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns, and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay, and within the limits of the ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Saving of powers under local laws.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law referred to in section twelve;

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and;

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

5. Cases pending in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates within the said limits when this Act comes into force shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

6. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the context:—

Definitions.

"Special law." "Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Local law." "Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India:

"Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence:

"Investigation."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate under this Act:

"Inquiry."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial:

"Inquired into."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court from the time when the accused appears in Court, and includes the punishment of the offender:

"Trial."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved":

"Written."

"Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate:

"Magistrate."

"Presidency-town" includes all places within the limits mentioned in section one:

"Presidency-town."

"District" shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall include a Presidency-town:

"District."

"High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay:

"High Court."

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant:

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may not arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"Bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

In every part of this Act, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, constitute within the said Presidency-towns respectively so many Divisions as the said Government thinks fit, and may define the extent thereof, and from time to time alter the number and extent of such divisions, and establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Courts, and may suspend or remove persons so appointed.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Every person so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the said towns, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, by virtue of any law for the time being in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law now in force may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

9. In every Presidency-town the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Senior Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law, regulation or rule, are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and shall have authority

Appointment and powers of Senior Magistrate.

to make rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Senior Magistrate.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to such Presidency Magistrates.

Saving of existing incumbents.

11. Presidency Magistrates may pass the following sentences on persons convicted before them of offences which the said Magistrates are competent to try:—

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

12. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

13. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

14. A Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any Police-officer or other person. Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon enquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

Powers of Magistrate to record statements and confessions.

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

15. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

16. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by that High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

17. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

18. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it happened, or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

19. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in

or offence is continuing;

more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b.*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally, or by his agents, conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

20. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

21. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

22. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

23. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, 124 A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

24. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

25. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

26. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) upon information or report by a Police-officer. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint:

(*b.*) upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint:

(*c.*) upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

27. A Magistrate may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police-officer, and may issue process, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

28. A Magistrate may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of

persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence, without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Commitment to High Court.

30. A Magistrate may commit any person to the High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

31. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant. Such examination may be on oath or affirmation or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit; but

Effect of omission.

where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may require an information in writing to be laid in every case in which it seems to him to be expedient before the matter of the complaint or charge is brought before him.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

33. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there, to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

34. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

35. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

36. In cases of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Form of summons.

37. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

38. For every summons or warrant issued by a Magistrate there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every summons to attend and produce documents there shall be paid a fee of four annas.

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Summons how served.

39. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be left for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him, and the person summoned, or the person with whom the summons is left, shall, if required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

40. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

41. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

42. A Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within such local limits, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

43. When a summons is to be served at any place outside the Presidency town, the Magistrate may send the summons in duplicate to the local Magistrate of the place where the accused shall reside or be to be there served.

Service of summons at distant places.

44. When service of summons is effected at such distance as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who shall have served the same shall not be present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, which declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Court whence the process issued, or by a copy of the summons countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or by a receipt under section 39.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

45. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 37 to 44 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed, and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WARRANT.

46. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it or some other Magistrate of the town in which it was issued and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section 68 or a warrant issued under section 104.

Force of warrant of arrest.

47. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day (which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement) to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

48. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrants to whom directed.

49. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

50. A warrant directed to a Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

51. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

52. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is, in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

53. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed, it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police-officer, to be taken, either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

54. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 47, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

55. A Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section 54 shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person is brought on arrest under warrant from other jurisdiction.

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

56. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section 33 absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

57. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

58. When any person whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section 57 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

59. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 42, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

60. A Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

61. Every person accused before a Magistrate of an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Right of accused to be defended.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtár or other person, not being a barrister, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

Where accused person does not understand proceedings.

62. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

Criminal Courts to be open.

But the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

63. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

64. Cases, triable exclusively by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction or which in the opinion of a Magistrate ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Magistrate, and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

65. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

Such evidence shall be taken in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 75.

66. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses, and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Accused may cross-examine.

67. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

68. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

During the time that the accused person is so remanded, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with the provisions of chapter XVII.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

69. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

When accused person to be discharged.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

70. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate, which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused to be committed for trial.

71. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence for the prosecution has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried.

Such instrument, the record of the original enquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

72. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

73. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Further list.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

74. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Magistrates under this Act.

Cases may be tried summarily.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,

(*c*) the name of the complainant,

(*d*) the name of the accused person,

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,

(*f*) the prisoner's plea,

(*g*) the final order,

(*h*) the date of such order.

75. The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

Record of evidence.

But if he think fit to record such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down or cause to be taken down any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

76. No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try, and which, from the facts proved, the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process. If a formal charge be made it shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter XX.

Object and effect of complaint.

77. No defect in the complaint or process shall affect the validity of the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

78. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with chapter XVII.

Accused person may be admitted to bail, or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

79. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

80. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

81. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

82. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

83. In every case in which any person is given in charge to any Police-officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence is laid or made before any Magistrate and is not further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate seems meet.

Compensation to person informed or complained against.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

84. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds

Withdrawal of complaint.

for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

85. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him, and, in cases appealable under this Act, shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction, together with the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, unless he has already recorded the evidence itself in the manner described in section 75.

Sentence.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

86. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, either submit the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person to the High Court in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IX.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

87. In all cases not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause be shown, for the non-appearance of the person against whom complaint has been made, the Magistrate upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence, or may, if he think fit, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the said person before him or some other Magistrate.

Procedure in cases not of a criminal nature.

Provided that the prosecution in any such case shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence.

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS.

88. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court. No appeal shall be presented under this section after six months from the date of the order complained of.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

89. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Appeal.

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this Act and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

90. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copy of judgment to accompany petition.

91. If any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Court under this Act desires to have a copy of any proceeding, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

92. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

93. The High Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his Counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Rejection of appeal.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the Magistrate, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

94. If the High Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and shall also give notice to the Magistrate whose judgment or order has been appealed against, who shall inform, if necessary, the public prosecutor, Government pleader, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

Notice of appeal.

and in cases under section 88, where the High Court decides to hear the appeal, it shall also cause notice to be given to the respondent.

95. The High Court, after perusing the proceedings of the Magistrate, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the public prosecutor, Government pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded or order the appellant to be re-tried before any Magistrate or before the High Court.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

Provided that the High Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed for the offence by the Indian Penal Code.

96. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the High Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

97. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the High Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself, or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken by a Magistrate.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

If the High Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

98. No order passed by a Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

99. In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the High Court, is proved by the evidence, the High Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

High Court may reduce punishment.

100. When a Magistrate has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Magistrate, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Procedure in cas of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

101. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Magistrate.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order, such as a claim to appear by agent.

102. When an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the party making such application shall give notice to the Magistrate, to whose decision such application relates, seven days at least before such application is made, and shall at the same time furnish such Magistrate with a copy of the grounds on which such application is to be made.

Notice to Magistrate concerned, of intention to make application under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

103. When the decision of any Magistrate is called in question in the High Court by any process issued on an *ex parte* application, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts he may consider material to the issue; and this statement the Court shall consider before determining the matter so as to overrule or set aside the decision or acts of the Magistrate to which the application relates, and notwithstanding that no Counsel appear on behalf of the Magistrate.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

CHAPTER XII.

EXECUTION.

104. In cases tried by a Magistrate, the Court passing the sentence shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

or where there are more such jails than one, to such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment:

Sentence of whipping.

105. Where the accused person is sentenced to whipping, the sentence may be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

106. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing, and signed and sealed by the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (C or D, as the case may be) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

107. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained in custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

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

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

108. Whenever a Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Magistrate may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

109. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence, otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

110. When the punishment of whipping is awarded, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

111. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

112. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Stay of execution.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 112.

113. In any case in which, under section 112, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to award.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

114. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Magistrate, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before the High Court:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

115. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

116. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict, for such escape or for any other offence, the Magistrate may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

117. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment, the Magistrate shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Evidence of medical witness.

118. The examination of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

The Court may summon such civil surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Report of chemical examiner.

119. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

120. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be.

It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced

in proof of such conviction or acquittal, if certified, under the hand of the clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the deputy of such clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

121. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

122. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Continuation of proceedings not completed by Magistrate commencing inquiry.

123. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry under this Act is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When personal attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

124. Whenever in the course of a trial before a Magistrate it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

Such Magistrate may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to take the evidence of such witness as directed in section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within jurisdiction of a High Court.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the Court dispensing with his personal attendance may direct a commission to any Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Examination of accused.

125. In all inquiries and trials under this Act, the Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry or trial and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Examination of accused how recorded.

126. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

127. Except as is provided in section 128, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

128. A Magistrate may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

When Magistrate or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

129. When a pardon has been tendered under section 128, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the High Court, that any person who has accepted such offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

130. Any Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be the Magistrate's duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

131. If a Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

132. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or if he has no such abode, of the Court of the Magistrate.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

133. If the witness appears and satisfies such Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

134. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in any civil or criminal jail as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Court, for examination; and the officer in charge of the said jail, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

135. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

136. If any witness summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 177 or 178.

Inquiries.

137. In inquiries preliminary to commitment under this Act to a High Court, the Magistrate making the inquiry shall summon the witnesses for the prosecution to appear before him, and shall take their evidence against the accused person. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

138. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of witnesses mentioned in section 73, the Magistrate may either summon the witnesses to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

139. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the High Court, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the High Court.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

Witnesses.

140. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

In cases tried upon summons.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases, it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

141. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

In cases tried upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section 137, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

142. Whenever a Magistrate considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such Magistrate may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

143. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such Magistrate may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

144. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

145. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Search-warrant when grantable.

The Magistrate issuing such warrant may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the place or part to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, direct the postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

147. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, if immediate search is necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Direction of search-warrant.

148. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police-officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police-officer.

Warrant to Police-officer may be executed by his subordinate.

In such case the name of such Police-officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Endorsement.

149. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the Presidency town in which it was issued, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

150. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same, in any place beyond the district in which it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police-officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

151. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in place out of his jurisdiction.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the place to be searched is situate.

152. A Magistrate issuing a search-wararnt to be executed in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate having jurisdiction.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

In such case, any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in section 150.

153. If the Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

And if upon search thereupon made, such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

154. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may attend personally.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

CHAPTER XVII.

BAIL.

155. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

156. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Magistrate such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail not to be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

157. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

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

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

159. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail found after failure in first instance.

160. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

161. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

162. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

163. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

164. The powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised by every Magistrate in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court, according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

In what cases powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Remission of part of penalty.

165. When any person is required by any Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LUNATICS.

166. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence; the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such civil surgeon or other medical officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

167. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused appears to have been insane.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

168. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Release of lunatic on security given.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Custody when bail not given.

169. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 166, the Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the visitors of lunatic asylums, granted under section 174.

170. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, it appears to such Magistrate that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to the provisions of section 166.

171. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

172. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

Person found to have committed act charged to be kept in safe custody and report made to Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

173. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 168 or 172, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

174. If such person is confined under section 168, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 170; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

175. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 172, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 172 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

176. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 172 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 173 and 175 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

177. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Magistrate, the Magistrate may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Magistrate on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate insulted or interrupted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

178. If the Magistrate in any case considers that a person accused of any such offence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to another Magistrate, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the High Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

179. When any Magistrate has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

180. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the prisoner, the charge must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

181. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

182. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 180 and 181 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

183. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

184. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 182, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

185. Any accused person may apply to the Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

186. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment.

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

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

188. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to

the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

189. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such amendment or alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

190. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

191. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

192. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section 194.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

193. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

194. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

195. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

196. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

197. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

198. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

199. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 194, or for which he might have been convicted under section 195.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 198, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged, upon the same facts, either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the High Court and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

200. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the same Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

201. A complaint of an offence committed of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Power of Local Government as to prosecution.

In this section the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

202. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

203. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

204. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

205. The sanction referred to in sections 201, 202 and 203, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person and may be given at any time.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Magistrate to amend the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203.

206. When any Court, civil or criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his

appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Prosecution for adultery.

207. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

208. A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

209. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Magistrate,

and the Magistrate by whom such person is convicted, or the Magistrate by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year, with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, unless within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

210. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Magistrate may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

211. Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Contents of summons.

212. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Form and penalty of bond.

213. The bond shall be in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

214. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

215. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 211 and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

216. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magis-

trate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

217. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

218. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

When a person is imprisoned under section 217, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Limit of imprisonment under section 217.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

219. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the High Court, directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 211.

Discharge of recognizances.

220. A Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by his predecessor, under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

221. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

222. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken, either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

223. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the surety shall be liable, by order of such Magistrate, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

224. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

Binding of sentenced person.

If in any case under this or the two following sections, the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

225. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person

is by repute a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

226. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person

is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour; and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

227. If a person required to furnish security under the provisions of the last preceding section does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate, as it thinks proper.

High Court may require security for period not exceeding three years.

228. If the High Court does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

229. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the High Court or by a Magistrate the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

Form of bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

230. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this Act failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

231. The Magistrate may at any time exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

232. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of the High Court, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of surety.

233. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

234. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by a person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of a Magistrate of Police in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

235. The provisions of sections 212 and 214, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Previous convictions may be proved.

236. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Sureties may be rejected for unfitness.

237. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to European British subjects.

Provisions of chapter not to apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POSSESSION.

238. Whenever any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

239. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, a Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Enforcement of order.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

Proviso.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

240. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 239, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Alteration in allowance.

241. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made, or to the guardian of such person, and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

Enforcement of order.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

242. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Police Court.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

243. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by Magistrates and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

244. The jurisdiction given to Magistrates under section 243 may be exercised whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not; but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Extent of jurisdiction.

245. A Magistrate disposing of any complaint may award such costs as he thinks fit, to be paid to or by either of the parties, as he directs, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they were fines.

Power to award costs.

246. A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to prison or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Reference to High Court.

247. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of the decision of the High Court, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, shall be transmitted to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said decision, and shall also be empowered to direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

Direction as to costs.

248. When the inquiry or trial before any Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before him, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

249. Upon a conviction of any offence by means of or in consequence of which the possession of property has been transferred, the Magistrate may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and, in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Power to order restitution of property, or fine the offender.

250. If any property charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted, or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty, or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XVI, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be commenced within two months next after such order has been made.

251. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Acts.

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-three, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one hundred to one hundred and three (both inclusive), one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten and one hundred and eleven. In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive).
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, seventy-nine, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive).
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 155 and 156 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine; or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for the offence	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
209	False claim in a Court of Justice - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing appenhension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin. - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, *obstruction*, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.
	Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.					
312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault.—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	High Court.
396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Of Mischief.					
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.					
447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material..	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	..... -	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 37).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

FORM OF WARRANT (*section* 46).

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 213).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*section* 139).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 229).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 183).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day
On Penal Code, section 121. of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)].

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention
On section 124. of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly
On section 161. accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of
On section 304. at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of ,
On section 306. at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at
On section 325. , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , com-
On section 392. mitted robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at ,
On section 395. committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at
On section 166. did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of
On section 193. at , in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance" *for* " within the cognizance of the High Court." *In* (*d*), *omit* " by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a.*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

(*b.*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day
On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242. of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , com-
On sections 302 and 304. mitted murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the inquiry into before stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Alternative charges on section 193.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court;" *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week: —

No. 3 OF 1876.

A Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely) :—"Bengal."

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For the last four years the Criminal Tribes Act has been in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh; and the result has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of the offences against which the provisions of that Act are directed. The object of the present Bill is to extend those provisions to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in parts of which there is reason to fear that there are, if not tribes, at least gangs and classes of persons addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

CALCUTTA, } R. TEMPLE.
The 10th February 1876. }

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week: —

No. 3 OF 1876.

A Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 *(for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs)* to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely) :—"Bengal."

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CALCUTTA, } R. TEMPLE.
The 10th February 1876. }

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week: —

No. 4 OF 1876.

A Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which upon its completion should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed as far to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive

possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property thereinbefore mentioned;

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees;

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property;

And whereas it is expedient to increase the number of Trustees constituting the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers:

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Museum Act, 1876."

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. But all persons nominated under the said Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act, and now holding office shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

Incorporation of the Trustees.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in such Department as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

Ex-officio Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively.

Provision in case of two offices being held by one person.

In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, the Governor-General in Council may from time to time nominate such other person as he thinks fit to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices are held by one person:

Provided that whenever the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General, or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person being a Member of the said Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency is held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary, Accountant General, or Superintendent.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

5. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and in every such case the Governor-General in Council or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, may appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid,

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Powers of the Trustees.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (*a*) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (*b*) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum;

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned;

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been

set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the management of the said Museum,

(*b*) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of the said Trustees,

(*c*) for securing their attendance at such meetings,

(*d*) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,

(*e*) for the compiling of catalogues, and

(*f*) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trust.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property: provided—

(*a*) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India;

(*b*) that no new office be created and no salaries of officers shall be altered without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Quorum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Duties of the Trustees.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish on or before the same day in each year to such Auditor as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees, and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid.

Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Miscellaneous.

Officers under Act to be public servants.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

Their salaries, pensions and leave.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Pursuant to Act XVII of 1866, the Government has erected a suitable building for the Indian Museum, and the collections of the Asiatic Society have been removed to that building. But the Council of that Society has relinquished the exclusive possession of the portions of the building which, under Act XVII, were to be set apart for their accommodation. It has also been found desirable to increase the number of Trustees fixed by that Act, and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of their officers.

The present Bill, accordingly, repeals Act XVII and re-enacts it with certain changes, of which the following are the chief:—

(*a*) the number of Trustees is raised from thirteen to sixteen:

(*b*) no officer will be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council or of the Secretary of State in Council:

(*c*) no new office will be created and no salary altered without the previous sanction of Government:

(*d*) so far as regards salaries, pensions and leave, the officers of the Museum will be subject to the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service:

(*e*) the provisions of Act XVII securing to the Asiatic Society possession of certain parts of the Museum building have been omitted.

CALCUTTA,
26th February 1876.

E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 2795, dated 1st December 1875.
From ditto, No. 54, dated 6th January 1876.
From Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, Limited, No. 189, dated 12th January 1876, and enclosure.
From Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, dated 24th January 1876.
From Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 366, dated 7th February 1876, and enclosures.
Remarks by J. W. Lowe, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
From Financial Department, No. 918, dated 12th February 1876.
From Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Limited, No. 929, dated 17th February 1876, and enclosures.
From Government of Madras, No. 314, dated 14th February 1876, and enclosures.

Preamble.

2. Since the Bill was introduced, the directors of the Bank of Madras have bought 62½ of their shares with a view of cancelling them, and thus reducing the capital of that Bank to five millions of rupees. We have made the changes in the preamble and the body of the Bill which this transaction rendered necessary.

Preliminary.

3. We have substituted the 1st May for the 1st March, 1876, as the day on which the proposed Act is to come into force.

Constitution.

4. To preclude doubts which have been felt but which we do not ourselves feel, we have expressly declared that the proprietors of the Banks shall not be liable for the corporate debts, and that the shareholders shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up.

5. We have transcribed from the Indian Companies Act, X of 1866, section 42, a clause which relates to corporate contracts and dispenses with the necessity of a seal in ordinary cases. Similar provisions are contained in several English statutes.

Business.

6. We have authorized the Banks to advance on the security of stock of the United Kingdom. We have also permitted them to undertake, and charge for, the care of valuable articles such as plate, jewels and title-deeds. In the clause limiting unsecured loans to individuals, we have substituted for Rs. 6,00,000 such sum as may from time to time be prescribed by the bye-laws. This will enable the maximum for each Bank to be adapted, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to the varying circumstances of the three Presidencies. We have forbidden the Banks not merely to discount, but to buy, or advance and lend, or open credits on negotiable paper payable where it is presented for the purpose of the proposed transaction, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected in general partnership, or which has a longer period to run than three months.

7. We have extended the power to acquire business-premises so as to enable the directors to provide residences for their Agents.

8. We have made the restrictive provision as to the Agency of the Bank of Bengal now established at Bombay applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to agencies of the Bank of Bombay which may be established at Calcutta and Madras, and to agencies of the Bank of Madras which may be established at Calcutta and Bombay.

9. We have struck out the power to purchase the business of other Banks.

Capital.

10. We think that the shareholders required to be present at a meeting authorising the reduction or the increase of capital need not be more than one-third of the total number.

Transmission of Shares.

11. We have struck out the clause (30) which exempts the Banks from recognizing probates and letters of administration granted by any Court other than a High Court. There is no reason why in this respect bank-shares should be treated as different from other assets. We have also withdrawn the power of the directors to say that of joint proprietors the first named in the register shall not be deemed the sole proprietor.

Directors.

12. We think that a director should not be disqualified by being Manager, &c., of any other Bank, unless where such Bank is a joint-stock Bank. It is undesirable, especially in Madras, to exclude members of mercantile firms which carry on banking business.

13. We have provided that the office of director shall be vacated in case of his resignation, and we have struck out the power to supply a vacancy in case of a director's temporary absence exceeding one month.

14. We have inserted the usual clause indemnifying directors against losses incurred in the discharge of their duties, except such as happen from their wilful act, and relieving them from responsibility for the other directors, &c., of the Bank.

Officers of the Bank.

15. We have empowered the directors not merely to fix the salaries of their officers and clerks, but to grant them pensions and other emoluments.

16. We have provided for the delegation to the Agents, &c., of the power to endorse and transfer securities, &c., held by the Bank.

17. We have altered the prohibition to engage in business other than the business of the Bank so as to allow the Bank's Agents, with the previous sanction of the Board, to act for insurance offices, &c.

Reserve Fund.

18. We have omitted the words expressly authorizing the directors to maintain and repair the Bank buildings out of the reserve fund. Such repairs are now effected, at all events in the case of the Bank of Bengal, out of the income of the Bank, and we think that the practice should continue.

Auditors.

19. We have struck out the clause prohibiting the election as auditor of any person interested otherwise than as a proprietor, shareholder or depositor in any transaction of the Bank. The clause seemed unnecessarily stringent, and might have caused inconvenience in Madras, where, we are informed, comparatively few persons fit to audit can be found.

Meetings.

20. As no Native newspapers are published daily in Madras, we have omitted the word 'daily' in the clause requiring advertisements in vernacular newspapers.

21. We have provided that notices of special meetings for the purpose of increasing or reducing capital shall be served on every shareholder.

22. We have raised from seven to twelve the maximum number of votes to which a shareholder shall be entitled; but we think that when a shareholder's interest exceeds Rs. 50,000, nothing less than shares amounting to Rs. 25,000 should give him an additional vote.

23. We think that general powers-of-attorney should be deemed to be proxies for the purpose of voting at any Bank-meeting.

Notices.

24. We have provided that shareholders changing their names or residences, and the husbands of female shareholders marrying, shall not be entitled to recover dividends or to vote until notice of the change or marriage be given to the Bank.

Bye-laws.

25. We have modified the section relating to bye-laws so as to require the directors at once to make rules as to (*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced without security to any individual or firm by way of discount or otherwise, (*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or their relatives, partners, &c., and (*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet. We have omitted the power to make bye-laws as to the proportion which the reserve fund must bear to the paid-up capital at the time of declaring or paying any dividend. We have also omitted the power to make bye-laws which the Bill as introduced gave the proprietors and shareholders. This, we think, is a power which should be conferred only on the directors.

26. We have made some transpositions and verbal changes, and recommend that the Bill thus altered be passed. But, first, we think that it should be republished in the *Gazette of India*.

27. The publication ordered by the Council has taken place.

6th March 1876.

W. MUIR.
A. HOBHOUSE.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
D. COWIE.
NARENDRA KRISHNA.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.

I have signed this Report subject to the following reservations:—

I regret the relegation to a bye-law of the pecuniary limit on advances to one individual or firm, which Sir W. Muir informed the Council had been inserted after careful deliberation, and the more so, in that no power is reserved to the Government to compel the modification of any bye-law which it has once sanctioned, and it will probably even be precluded, by the agreement contemplated in section 36 (*o*), from withdrawing its own balances for a fixed term of years. The case of the old Bank of Bombay, and Sir Charles Jackson's report on it, have shown the wisdom of specific restrictions in the law in anticipation of exceptional occasions, when the vision of even the best men is in danger of being obscured, and immense pressure alone can force measures of prudence in the teeth of popular opinion.

Considering the controversy which the establishment of the branch of the Bank of Bengal has occasioned, I think it would have been only reasonable to have inserted in section 42 an express permission to the Banks of Bombay and Madras to open branches in the other Presidency towns respectively. The argument that it is unnecessary to limit the discretion of the Governor General in Council in the matter is deprived of force by the insertion, for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal, of the clause limiting that discretion in respect of the business which such branches, if established, may transact.

I object to the proprietors and shareholders being deprived of their power of making bye-laws for the direction of the affairs of the Bank. The directors become practically absolute.

T. C. HOPE.

No. II.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Acts, No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the same Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;" Short title.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1876. Commencement.

2. On and from that day the statute specified in the first part of the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, and the Acts specified in the second, third and fourth parts of the same schedule shall be wholly repealed. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such Act, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder. Repeal of enactments.

References in Act X of 1866.

The references made in the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital for the time being of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares for the time being of the capital, and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors assembled for the purpose of performing any of their functions under this Act:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary" includes a Secretary and Treasurer and a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate.

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank,

with limited liability.

and, in particular, the proprietors of the Bank shall not be liable for its debts and engagements, and the shareholders of the Bank shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up.

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but

for this Act might be, on the said first day of May 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

Claims against present Banks.

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of May 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, claims and demands which shall then be due or claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from or made against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

and use corporate seals;

and may hold and transfer property.

Seal how used.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

Contracts how made.

9. Contracts may be made on behalf of the Bank as follows:—

(*a*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing under its corporate seal, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(*b*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank by writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged:

(*c*) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged;

and all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Bank and other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

CHAPTER III.

CAPITAL.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

10. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions of rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

11. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the first day of May 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

12. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the amount represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of stock for shares.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

13. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Power to increase or reduce capital.

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the proprietors or shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

14. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

(*a*) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(*b*) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

15. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

16. Any new capital created under the provisions of section thirteen shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

CHAPTER IV.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

17. If any proprietor or shareholder is indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder not being registered as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, and apply them in payment of the debt;

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

and the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, if the debt remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Bank thinks fit, such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

CHAPTER V.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

18. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

Certificates for shares.

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Receipts for stock.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three, clause (*b*): Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

19. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

20. Every transfer of stock or shares may be by endorsement on the certificate or in such other form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

Every such transfer shall be verified in such manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

21. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Power to close transfer-books.

22. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

and, except for the purpose of excluding the provisions of section seventeen, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Notice of trusts.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint owners with benefit of survivorship:

Shares vested in several holders.

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the proprietors or holders of such stock or shares shall be deemed the sole proprietor or holder thereof.

23. Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the insolvency or bankruptcy of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

CHAPTER VI.

DIRECTORS.

24. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Board.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Quorum.

25. The persons who, on the first day of May 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

Present directors to be continued.

26. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

Any director so retiring shall be eligible for re-election at such meeting, and, if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

27. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Qualification of directors

Clause 2.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director—

Disqualification of directors.

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

If he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of unencumbered stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders, holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Power to remove directors.

28. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves,

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes. Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Chairman.

Casting vote.

29. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section twenty-seven, of any director.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section twenty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

30. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a director shall be as valid as if he was a director, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

31. Every director shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

Indemnity of directors.

No director shall be responsible for any other director or for any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

32. The directors shall have power—

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

33. The Secretary and such other officers of the Bank as the directors may by writing notified in the local official Gazette (and, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, also in the *Gazette of India*) are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

34. No Secretary, Inspector, Manager, or Accountant in the service of the Bank,

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

and no Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Agent, Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

35. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

Security from officers.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS.

36. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say):

Business which Banks may transact.

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(5) bullion or other goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits; and

(6) bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments:

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security;

(*b*) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment;

(*c*) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon;

(*d*) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (*a*) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), and converting the same into money when required,

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified;

(*e*) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand;

(*f*) the buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined;

(*g*) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on;

(*h*) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(*i*) the selling and realizing of all property whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims;

(*j*) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission;

(*k*) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely):—

(1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company;

(2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;

(3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere;

(*l*) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section;

(*m*) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months;

(*n*) and, generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified;

(*o*) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

37. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

Business which Banks may not transact.

(*a*) for a longer period than three months; or

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors; or

(*c*) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(*d*) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm (except upon the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force.

(*e*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(*f*) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than three months: provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

38. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

39. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section eleven—

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Place of business.

40. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay;

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable, under the provisions of section fifteen.

Acquisition of business premises.

41. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the directors may—

(*a*) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(*b*) sell, buy in, resell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

42. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the first day of May 1876,

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Proviso.

Provided that no agency of the Bank now or hereafter established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras shall advance, or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency in which it is so established,

or shall act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

Reserve-fund.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and

invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Application of reserve-fund.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

Election of auditors.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Who may be auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

Auditors re-eligible.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors' tenure of office.

The persons who shall be auditors on the first day of May 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

Rights and duties of auditors.

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

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

Annual general meeting.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

Special meetings.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers:

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every proprietor and shareholder.

Quorum.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

Decision by majority of votes.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section thirteen and in section twenty-seven, clause 4, is specially provided,

Persons not allowed to vote.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section thirteen, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Poll to be taken, if demanded.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale :—

Scale of votes.

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 75,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be entitled to	8 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,25,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,25,000, shall be entitled to	9 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,50,000, shall be entitled to	10 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 1,75,000, shall be entitled to ...	11 „
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 2,00,000, shall be entitled to ...	12 „

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than twelve votes at any such meeting.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used :

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the first day of May 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

Existing proxies.

A general power-of-attorney shall be deemed a proxy within the meaning of this section.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

Service of notices by Bank.

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Any proprietor or shareholder who changes his name or place of abode, or being a female marries, and the husband of any such female, respectively, shall not be entitled to recover any dividend or to vote until notice of the change of name or abode or marriage be given to the Bank, in order that the same may be registered.

Notices by shareholders.

Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

63. The directors shall as soon as may be make, and may from time to time alter, bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

(*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent by discount of bills, or otherwise, to any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive,

(*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

The directors may from time to time make bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(*d*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*e*) their remuneration,

(*f*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*g*) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(*h*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(*i*) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(*j*) the management of the branches and agencies,

(*k*) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(*l*) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(*m*) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank :

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescision of any bye-law, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

and, on the hearing of any suit brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Modification of 33 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 52.

67. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank : and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

And whereas the directors of the present Bank of Madras have purchased and cancelled other sixty-two and a half shares in such Bank;

Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank of Madras.

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements with the Government of India, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras had no power to purchase and cancel the said other sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares and the said directors of the Bank of Madras as consti-

tuted by this Act have no power to cancel the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements with the Government of India, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for entering into the same, and to confirm the said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares by the directors of the present Bank of Madras, and to indemnify the same directors for making the same, and for cancelling the same shares, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Confirmation of agreements with Government.

(*a*).—The said agreements with the Government of India are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.

(*b*).—The said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares is hereby confirmed, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for making the same and for cancelling the same shares; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in effecting such purchase and cancellation.

Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.

(*c*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

Cancellation of certain shares.

(*d*).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine, and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
X of 1863	An Act for the Reincorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. { Register No. 75.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week: —

No. 4 OF 1876.

A Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which upon its completion should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed as far to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive

possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property thereinbefore mentioned;

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees;

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property;

And whereas it is expedient to increase the number of Trustees constituting the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers:

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Museum Act, 1876."

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. But all persons nominated under the said Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act, and now holding office shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

Incorporation of the Trustees.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in such Department as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

Ex-officio Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively.

Provision in case of two offices being held by one person.

In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, the Governor-General in Council may from time to time nominate such other person as he thinks fit to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices are held by one person:

Provided that whenever the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General, or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person being a Member of the said Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency is held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary, Accountant General, or Superintendent.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

5. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and in every such case the Governor-General in Council or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, may appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid,

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Powers of the Trustees.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (*a*) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (*b*) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum;

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned;

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been

set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the management of the said Museum,

(*b*) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of the said Trustees,

(*c*) for securing their attendance at such meetings,

(*d*) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,

(*e*) for the compiling of catalogues, and

(*f*) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trust.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property: provided—

(*a*) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India;

(*b*) that no new office be created and no salaries of officers shall be altered without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Quorum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Duties of the Trustees.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish on or before the same day in each year to such Auditor as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees, and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid.

Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Miscellaneous.

Officers under Act to be public servants.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

Their salaries, pensions and leave.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Pursuant to Act XVII of 1866, the Government has erected a suitable building for the Indian Museum, and the collections of the Asiatic Society have been removed to that building. But the Council of that Society has relinquished the exclusive possession of the portions of the building which, under Act XVII, were to be set apart for their accommodation. It has also been found desirable to increase the number of Trustees fixed by that Act, and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of their officers.

The present Bill, accordingly, repeals Act XVII and re-enacts it with certain changes, of which the following are the chief:—

(*a*) the number of Trustees is raised from thirteen to sixteen:

(*b*) no officer will be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council or of the Secretary of State in Council:

(*c*) no new office will be created and no salary altered without the previous sanction of Government:

(*d*) so far as regards salaries, pensions and leave, the officers of the Museum will be subject to the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service:

(*e*) the provisions of Act XVII securing to the Asiatic Society possession of certain parts of the Museum building have been omitted.

CALCUTTA,
26th February 1876.

E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 5 OF 1876.

A Bill for the better control of dramatic performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the several Local Governments to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Magistrate" defined.

2. In this Act "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

3. Whenever the Local Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed is—

(*a*) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(*b*) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

4. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to notify order.

5. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

6. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(*a*) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(*b*) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(*c*) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(*d*) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

7. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

8. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124A, or section 294, of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to prohibit dramatic performances in any local area, except under license.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, it may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

On and after that day, the Local Government may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such Local Government, or such officer as it may empower in this behalf.

The Local Government may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the Local Government, or to such officer as it may appoint in this behalf.

A copy of any order under this section may be served on any keeper of a place of public entertainment, and if thereafter he does or willingly permits any act in disobedience to such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to empower the Government to prohibit Native plays which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious or obscene. The necessity for some such measure has been established by the recent performance in Calcutta of a scurrilous Bengálí drama, to prevent which the existing law was found to be insufficient.

The Bill, first, empowers the Government or such officer as it empowers in this behalf, to issue an order prohibiting any dramatic performance which, in the opinion of the Government, comes within any of the classes above mentioned. The order may be served on intending performers or on the owner of the place in which the play takes place. The order may also be notified by proclamation, and penalties are provided for disobedience thereto.

Power is then given to the Magistrates to grant warrants to the Police to enter, arrest, and seize scenery, dresses, &c.

Lastly, the Local Government is empowered to order, in specified localities, that no play shall be performed in any place of public entertainment, except under a license from Government, and that a copy of the piece, if written, or a sufficient account of its purport, if it be in pantomime, shall be previously furnished to the proper authorities.

A. HOBHOUSE.

Calcutta, 9th March 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week: —

No. 4 OF 1876.

A Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which upon its completion should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed as far as to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive

possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property thereinbefore mentioned;

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees;

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property;

And whereas it is expedient to increase the number of Trustees constituting the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers:

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Museum Act, 1876."

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. But all persons nominated under the said Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act, and now holding office shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

Incorporation of the Trustees.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in such Department as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

Ex-officio Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively.

Provision in case of two offices being held by one person.

In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, the Governor General in Council may from time to time nominate such other person as he thinks fit to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices are held by one person:

Provided that whenever the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General, or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person being a Member of the said Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency is held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary, Accountant General, or Superintendent.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

5. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor General in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and in every such case the Governor General in Council or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, may appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid,

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Powers of the Trustees.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (*a*) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (*b*) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum;

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned;

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been

set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the management of the said Museum,

(*b*) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of the said Trustees,

(*c*) for securing their attendance at such meetings,

(*d*) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,

(*e*) for the compiling of catalogues, and

(*f*) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trust.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property: provided—

(*a*) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India;

(*b*) that no new office be created and no salaries of officers shall be altered without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Quorum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Duties of the Trustees.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish on or before the same day in each year to such Auditor as the Governor General in Council appoints in this behalf accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees, and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid.

Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Miscellaneous.

Officers under Act to be public servants.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

Their salaries, pensions and leave.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Pursuant to Act XVII of 1866, the Government has erected a suitable building for the Indian Museum, and the collections of the Asiatic Society have been removed to that building. But the Council of that Society has relinquished the exclusive possession of the portions of the building which, under Act XVII, were to be set apart for their accommodation. It has also been found desirable to increase the number of Trustees fixed by that Act, and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of their officers.

The present Bill, accordingly, repeals Act XVII and re-enacts it with certain changes, of which the following are the chief:—

(*a*) the number of Trustees is raised from thirteen to sixteen:

(*b*) no officer will be appointed without the approval of the Governor General in Council or of the Secretary of State in Council:

(*c*) no new office will be created and no salary altered without the previous sanction of Government:

(*d*) so far as regards salaries, pensions and leave, the officers of the Museum will be subject to the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service:

(*e*) the provisions of Act XVII securing to the Asiatic Society possession of certain parts of the Museum building have been omitted.

CALCUTTA,
26th February 1876.

E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 5 OF 1876.

A Bill for the better control of dramatic performances.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the several Local Governments to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876:"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

"Magistrate" defined. 2. In this Act "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances. 3. Whenever the Local Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed is—

(*a*) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(*b*) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

Power to serve order of prohibition. 4. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for disobeying order.

Power to notify order. 5. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition. 6. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(*a*) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(*b*) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(*c*) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(*d*) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize. 7. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294. 8. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124 A, or section 294, of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to prohibit dramatic performances in any local area, except under license. 9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, it may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

On and after that day, the Local Government may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such Local Government, or such officer as it may empower in this behalf.

The Local Government may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the Local Government, or to such officer as it may appoint in this behalf.

A copy of any order under this section may be served on any keeper of a place of public entertainment, and if thereafter he does or willingly permits any act in disobedience to such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to empower the Government to prohibit Native plays which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious or obscene. The necessity for some such measure has been established by the recent performance in Calcutta of a scurrilous Bengálí drama, to prevent which the existing law was found to be insufficient.

The Bill, first, empowers the Government or such officer as it empowers in this behalf, to issue an order prohibiting any dramatic performance which, in the opinion of the Government, comes within any of the classes abovementioned. The order may be served on intending performers or on the owner of the place in which the play takes place. The order may also be notified by proclamation, and penalties are provided for disobedience thereto.

Power is then given to the Magistrates to grant warrants to the Police to enter, arrest, and seize scenery, dresses, &c.

Lastly, the Local Government is empowered to order, in specified localities, that no play shall be performed in any place of public entertainment, except under a license from Government, and that a copy of the piece, if written, or a sufficient account of its purport, if it be in pantomime, shall be previously furnished to the proper authorities.

A. HOBHOUSE.

Calcutta, 9th March 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months :—

No. 5 OF 1876.

A Bill for the better control of dramatic performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the several Local Governments to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

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2. In this Act "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate.

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3. Whenever the Local Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed is—

(a) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(b) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(c) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

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the Local Government, or such officer as it may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

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4. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for disobeying order.

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Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

6. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

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(b) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(c) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

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shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

7. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

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Power to prohibit dramatic performances in any local area, except under license.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, it may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

On and after that day, the Local Government may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such Local Government, or such officer as it may empower in this behalf.

The Local Government may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the Local Government, or to such officer as it may appoint in this behalf.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

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The Bill, first, empowers the Government or such officer as it empowers in this behalf, to issue an order prohibiting any dramatic performance which, in the opinion of the Government, comes within any of the classes abovementioned. The order may be served on intending performers or on the owner of the place in which the play takes place. The order may also be notified by proclamation, and penalties are provided for disobedience thereto.

Power is then given to the Magistrates to grant warrants to the Police to enter, arrest, and seize scenery, dresses, &c.

Lastly, the Local Government is empowered to order, in specified localities, that no play shall be performed in any place of public entertainment, except under a license from Government, and that a copy of the piece, if written, or a sufficient account of its purport, if it be in pantomime, shall be previously furnished to the proper authorities.

A. HOBHOUSE.

Calcutta, 9th March 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd June 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Note by the Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, dated 28th February 1876.
Proposed re-arrangement of the Bill by the Secretary, Legislative Department.
From Government of Bombay, No. 1279, dated 24th February 1876.
„ Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 8th March 1876.
„ Honorary Secretary to the Calcutta Attornies' Association, dated 4th March 1876.
Opinion by W. E. B. Forsyth, Esq., dated 25th February 1876.
Remarks by the Senior Magistrate, Madras, dated 7th March 1876.
From Government of Bengal, No. 938 J., dated 13th March 1876, and enclosures.
Summary of demi-official remarks by the Senior Magistrates of Madras and Bombay.
From Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 1773, dated 29th March 1876.
From Government of Madras, No. 719, dated 13th April 1876, and enclosures.
From Government of Bombay, No. 3996, dated 12th July 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 1673, dated 19th July 1875, and enclosures.
Petition from Bombay Association, dated 18th May 1876.
Memorial of the British Indian Association, dated 2nd June 1876.
From Home Department, No. 872 J., dated 1st June 1876, and enclosures.
Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 6th June 1876.
From Home Department, No. 971 J., dated 12th June 1876, and enclosures.
„ do. do., No. 981 J., dated 14th June 1876, forwarding letter from Government of Bengal, No. 3234, dated 17th November 1875.
From Home Department, No. 979 J., dated 14th June 1876, forwarding letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2990, dated 30th September 1875, and enclosures.

2. We have provided (section 1) that the Bill shall come into force, not at once, but on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification.

3. We have defined the word 'place,' and have struck out as unnecessary the definitions of 'special and local law,' 'inquiry,' 'inquired into,' 'cognizable and non-cognizable offence,' 'Magistrate,' 'High Court.'

4. For the same reason we have omitted the clause relating to the salaries of Presidency Magistrates.

5. We have also omitted the provision that such Magistrates shall exercise the powers which under any law may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

6. We have struck out the clause declaring that *all* existing Magistrates of Police (honorary as well as stipendiary) shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under the proposed Act. The Local Governments will therefore have to make timely arrangements for re-appointing

such of those Magistrates as they may deem fit to exercise the enhanced powers which Presidency Magistrates will possess.

7. We have provided (section 11) that no punishment inflicted by a Presidency Magistrate shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Penal Code or other law creating it. Under the Bill, as it recently stood, a Magistrate might give two years' imprisonment for criminal trespass.

8. We have struck out as unsuited to the Presidency towns the provisions authorizing the issue of process upon mere suspicion entertained by a Magistrate.

9. We do not think it expedient that any previous conviction should be allowed to be proved in order to enhance punishment: we have therefore (section 94) confined for this purpose previous convictions to those of offences against property, of offences relating to coin and stamps, and of the other offences enumerated in sections 2 and 4 of the Whipping Act.

10. We think that a Presidency Magistrate should record the evidence in all appealable cases, *i. e.*, as the Bill now stands, in all cases in which he inflicts a fine exceeding Rs. 200, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months. We have altered section 115 accordingly. We have also amended the rules (section 16) relating to the record of confessions.

11. As the powers of Presidency Magistrates will be so much increased, we think that in all serious cases a formal charge should be compulsory. We therefore propose (section 116) to require a charge in all cases punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; and we have taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 126 and 127, provisions as to the time at which the charge shall be drawn up and as to explaining it to the accused.

12. We think that whenever the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding Rs. 50 (and not merely in cases which are appealable to the High Court), he should add to the final order a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction. We have provided for this in section 126.

13. We have empowered (section 146) a Presidency Magistrate to obtain, for the purposes of inquiries and trials, not only letters, but telegrams. But we have provided that when he is not the Senior Magistrate, the direction to deliver the letter or telegram required must come from the Senior Magistrate.

14. We have enabled (section 153) the Magistrate to examine the Chemical Examiner. As the latter official usually resides near at hand, there is not the same objection as there would be to calling him in the mofussil.

15. We have provided (section 158) that commissions addressed to the Magistrate of the District may be executed by such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints.

16. In the part of the Bill (sections 159—166) which relates to search-warrants, we have added sections corresponding with sections 382 and 386 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

17. We have extended (section 167) the right of appeal against convictions. As the Bill now stands, convicted persons may appeal where the Magistrate has sentenced them to imprisonment for a term exceeding *six* months, or to fine exceeding Rs. 200. The jurisdiction of the Magistrates without appeal will thus nearly correspond to what it is at present.

18. We see no objection to the principle of giving power to Government to appeal in case of acquittal—a principle which is recognized in the Code of Criminal Procedure. But by section 168 we have diminished, from six to two months, the period within which such appeals must be presented under the proposed Act; and we have empowered the High Court, on admitting the appeal, to order the accused to be arrested and to commit him to prison or release him on bail: in this respect the Code seems defective.

19. We have altered the section (181) relating to applications under Act X of 1875, section 147. Section 181 now provides that whenever such an application is made, the applicant shall give notice to the Public Prosecutor, &c., and that no order shall be made on the merits unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of the notice and the hearing.

20. We have struck out the clause giving appeals to the High Court in cases of contempt. Such cases will stand on the same footing with other decisions of Magistrates.

21. We have taken away the power to award costs as distinguished from compensation.

22. We have also struck out the power (taken from Madras Act VIII of 1868, section 15) to order the restitution of property forming the subject of a charge on which a conviction has been obtained. The matter seems to a majority of us sufficiently provided for by section 242.

23. The Bill in many cases required that a seal be affixed to warrants, charges and decisions. We see no practical advantage in these requirements and have therefore struck them out.

24. We have provided (section 232) that the sections relating to security for good behaviour shall not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act.

25. We have found it expedient to re-arrange the Bill. As last published, it closely followed the order of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, which order may for our purpose be usefully altered.

We have therefore divided the Bill into four Parts and twenty-one Chapters, arranged as follows:—

Part I contains the usual preliminary matter, and a chapter dealing with the constitution and powers of the Presidency Magistrates Courts.

Part II treats of an ordinary case from its inception to execution. It deals successively with the following subjects: the place of enquiry: complaints: prosecutions in certain cases: summons: warrant: bail: enquiry into cases triable by the High Court: the charge: trial of cases: evidence: appeals: execution.

Part III relates to special proceedings and treats of the following subjects: criminal lunatics: contempts: security for keeping the peace: security for good behaviour: restoring possession of immoveable property: maintenance of wives and children.

Part IV contains some miscellaneous matters. It treats, for instance, of offences against the Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms Acts. It provides for references of questions of law to the High Court: for the disposal of property respecting which an offence has been committed: for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses: for giving information of certain offences; and for assisting the Magistrates and the Police to prevent a breach of the peace, to suppress a riot, and to take a person whose arrest is authorized.

26. We have found it expedient to make a number of amendments in the wording of the sections taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure.

27. We have been urged to extend to the Presidency Towns Chapter XXXIX (as to Local Nuisances) of the Code of Criminal Proceedure. But we think that the matter is more properly provided for by the local Municipal Acts.

28. We think that the Bill has been so altered that it should be republished, and we accordingly recommend that it be republished in the *Gazette of India*, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and that its further consideration be stayed until the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
JOHN INGLIS.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 14th June 1876.

No. V.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns, and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section fourteen,

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.

5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.

Pending cases.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

Definitions.

"writing" includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:

"writing."

"bailable offence" means an offence for, and "bailable case" means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"bailable offence or case."

"non-bailable offence" means an offence for, and "non-bailable case" means a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"non-bailable offence or case."

"chapter" means a chapter of this Act.

"chapter."

"place" includes also house, building and vessel; and

"place."

words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

Words referring to acts done.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

(*a*) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(*b*) define the extent thereof respectively,

(*c*) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(*d*) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts.

Such persons shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Every such person shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is a Magistrate,

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

Local limits of jurisdiction.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.

9. In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

10. All references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

References in Acts to Magistrates of Police.

11. Any Presidency Magistrate may pass the following sentences:—

Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass.

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted under this section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or the special or local law by which such offence is created.

12. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment inflicted in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section, or different sections, of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person, or any confession made to him at any such place by any person accused of an offence.

Power to record statements and confessions.

Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115 for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

Every confession shall be taken down as nearly as may be in the words used by the person making it, and shall be read over to him before it is recorded.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it and was admitted by him to be correct."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in the district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of their original concerted plan and with reference to their common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

or offence not committed in one district only;

or offence is continuing;

or consists of several acts in different districts:

21. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

where an offence consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any of such districts.

or offence is committed on journey or voyage.

An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through or into which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Being a thug or dacoit. Escaping from custody.

22. The offence of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the accused person happens to be when the complaint is made.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or in any other district in which the offence was committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused happens to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Act, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

Stealing cattle.

The offence of stealing an animal may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which such animal was stolen or in any other district through or into which it was conveyed.

High Court to decide in case of doubt district where inquiry shall take place.

23. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

24. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, was actually prejudiced by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.

25. A Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon a complaint by a private person,

(*b*) upon information or report by a Police-officer,

(*c*) upon information received under section 245.

Who may make complaints.

26. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

Every such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

Process to compel appearance.

27. On receipt of a complaint a Presidency Magistrate may, if the person complained of be not already in custody, proceed by summons or warrant to compel his appearance.

Jurisdiction given by complaint.

28. A complaint gives jurisdiction to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try (as the case may be) any offence covered by the facts complained of, or disclosed on such inquiry or trial, and also to try or commit for trial (as the case may be) any person not complained against, but who, at the time when the complaint is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed any offence so disclosed.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Presidency Magistrate to take cognizance, without complaint, of any offence falling under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor without sanction to receive a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of any offence, where such complaint or offence, by any law in force for the time being, may not be received or taken cognizance of without sanction.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

30. Whenever a complaint is made to a Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he has jurisdiction in the case, shall examine the complainant; and such examination may be on oath or affirmation, or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit:

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing.

Effect of omission.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Postponement of issue of process.

31. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police-officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom the complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

Issue of process.

33. If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

34. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed or is suspected of having committed any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint, at a certain time and place, before such Magistrate as may then be there.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

35. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed or is suspected of having committed—

(*a*) any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, or

(*b*) any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

36. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what he deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing pursuant thereto,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

37. Whenever the Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by his advocate, attorney or pleader.

But such Magistrate may in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused person, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance by issuing a warrant to arrest him.

CHAPTER V.

OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

38. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, unless it be made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such complaint, or unless it be made by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

39. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge, or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the previous sanction, or under the direction,

(*a*) of the Government, or

(*b*) of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, or

(*c*) of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government.

No such Judge or public servant shall, unless with the previous sanction of the Government, be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

The Government may, in any case or class of cases, prescribe the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial shall be held.

Definition of 'Government,' 'Judge,' and 'public servant.'

In this section, the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

40. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of that Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned or of his official superior.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

41. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

42. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be received against a party to such proceedings, by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

43. The sanction referred to in sections 40, 41 and 42 respectively may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time. But it shall, so far as practicable, specify the court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Nature of sanction necessary.

A sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Presidency Magistrate to alter the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

44. When any civil, criminal, or other Court inferior to a High Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42, such Court may either itself inquire into and commit the case for trial before the High Court, or may send the case for disposal to any Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.

The Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the case.

45. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the other person (if any) under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for adultery.

A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the person (if any) having the care of her on behalf of her husband at the time when the offence was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

46. The application of the public servant or Court to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try any case under this chapter shall be deemed a sufficient complaint.

Application to be deemed a complaint.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

47. Every summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing signed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form of summons.

48. If the accused person can be found, the summons shall be served on him personally, wherever he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him.

Summons how served.

Every person to whom a summons is delivered or tendered under this section, shall, if required by the person delivering or tendering the same, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof.

49. If the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be served by leaving it for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left, shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof. If there is no such member or servant with whom the summons can be left, the serving officer shall fix it on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service when accused cannot be found.

When the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Magistrate issuing the summons may send it to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner hereinbefore provided.

Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.

50. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is to be served at any place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may send the summons in duplicate to the Magistrate of the place where the accused resides or is, to be there served.

Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.

51. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is served outside such local limits as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who has served the same is not present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

(*a*) by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and such declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Magistrate who issued the summons, or

(*b*) by a copy of the summons purporting to be countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or

(*c*) by a receipt under section 48.

52. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 47 to 51 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

53. A Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of a summons under this Chapter, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after he fails so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

54. A Presidency Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country: provided that if the offence were committed within such local limits, the Magistrate might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

55. On the attendance or apprehension of such person, if the Presidency Magistrate has not jurisdiction in the case, he shall either send such person the the Magistrate within to local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, or if the offence is bailable, take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

When the Presidency Magistrate cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person so attending or arrested should be sent, he shall report the case for the orders of the High Court.

56. Every warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall be in writing under his hand, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form of warrant.

Every warrant issued under this Act remains in force until it is cancelled by the Magistrate who issued it, or until it is executed.

Force of warrant of arrest.

57. A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas:

Fees for summonses and warrants.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Power to remit fees.

58. A Presidency Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, may in his discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person give sufficient bail as therein mentioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such bail, and shall release such person from custody.

When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the accused person are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the day on which he is to appear before the Magistrate.

If bail be taken, the said officer shall forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

59. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrants to whom directed.

60. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

61. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

62. Any Presidency Magistrate who issues a warrant of arrest may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any such Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he may issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

63. A warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued goes into, or is in, any place outside such limits, the warrant may be executed in such place.

64. A Presidency Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, either with or without endorsement by a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

Such warrant shall ordinarily be endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The warrant may be forwarded to such Magistrate for indorsement either by post or by any Police-officer to whom it is directed.

The Magistrate to whom such warrant is forwarded by post shall indorse his name thereon and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is forwarded by a Police-officer, to whom it is directed, he may take it either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall be bound to assist such officer in executing the warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it.

65. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Presidency Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles, or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 58, be brought before the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

Magistrate and Police-officer.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

Proclamation how published.

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

Evidence of publication.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (*a*) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or (*b*) by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or (*c*) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68 appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

Restoration of forfeited property.

CHAPTER VII.

OF BAIL.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

Custody of person arrested.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that cases in which the Magistrate has power to inflict fine only, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail shall not be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

When bail may be taken.

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him, and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by a Presidency Magistrate to find sufficient bail, and on failing so to do may be committed to prison.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

Discharge of sureties.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

Remission of part of penalty.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate shall at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 115.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney, or pleader (if any).

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Accused may examine, cross-examine and re-examine.

The accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader shall be permitted to examine his own witnesses, to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses, and to re-examine his own witnesses, in accordance with the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Examination of accused how recorded.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IX.

Form of commitment.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect; and the charge, the record of the enquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Commitment when to be notified.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by

the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

92. When the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (H) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Forms in schedule.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Effect of errors.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Magistrate may alter charge.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

Adjournment.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

Joinder of Charges.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

107. I.—If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring, in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g.*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcase in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*k.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*l.*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*m.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*n.*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*o.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall while such conviction or acquittal remains in force not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same acts.

(*g.*) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same fact.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

Cases may be tried summarily.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,

(*c*) the name of the complainant,

(*d*) the name of the accused person,

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,

(*f*) the prisoner's plea,

(*g*) the final order,

(*h*) the date of such order.

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Record of evidence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

116. In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose fine only, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

Charge when dispensed with.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

Charge when necessary.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

122. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

Procedure on examining accused.

123. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

Adjournment.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

124. Whenever any person causes a police-officer to arrest another person, and whenever a complaint of any offence is made before any Presidency Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest or for making such complaint, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest or making the complaint, to the person so arrested or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case in which the Presidency Magistrate may impose fine only or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six

Withdrawal of complaint.

months, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

Acquittal.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding fifty rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (*g*), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate General, Standing Counsel and Government Solicitor shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney, or pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.

132. The place in which the court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

Compounding offences.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.

OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property

belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment, sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

139. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

141. If any witness summoned or brought before a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 205 or 206.

B.—Of Witnesses.

In cases tried upon summons.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion—

(*a*) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused;

(*b*) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused:

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

In cases tried upon warrant.

143. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any inquiry, trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

Issue of search-warrant in first instance.

145. Where there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document or other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

Procedure as to letters and telegrams in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department, or any telegram in the custody of any telegraph officer as defined in Act No. I of 1876, is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities or such telegraph officer (as the case may be) to deliver such letter or telegram to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter or telegram referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

Power to impound document produced.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

Examination of accused.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not

only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into or trial for any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

Deposition of medical witness.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of chemical examiner.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

Genuineness of signatures may be presumed.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Power to summon chemical examiner.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such chemical examiner or assistant chemical examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (*a*) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or (*b*) in case of a conviction, by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an enquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial.

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and reheard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

Complainant and accused may examine witness.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-warrants.

Search-warrant when grantable.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorise a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

161. The provisions of sections 59 to 62, both inclusive, shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

162. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

163. A Police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Search of zanána.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with

this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

CHAPTER XII.

OF APPEALS.

Appeal by person convicted.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Forthe purposes of the Indian Limitation Act 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is acoused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith: provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

Power to reject appeal summarily.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Power to call for record.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of day for hearing appeal.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the public prosecutor, Government solicitor, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

Service of notice.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may—

(*a*) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or

(*b*) enhance any punishment that has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed by law for the offence, or

(*c*) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or

(*d*) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

Irregularity before trial properly held.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation in case of a groundless complaint.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF EXECUTION.

Court to send accused with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced, and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

185. Whenever a fine is imposed under this Act, the Presidency Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Section to what cases applicable.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

Distress not illegal, nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

Who may issue distress-warrant.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

Payment of fine in compensation.

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment, in appealable case, when to be inflicted.

188. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.

In no case, if the cat-o'-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 188.

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF LUNATICS.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall enquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

Procedure when accused is a lunatic.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

Release of lunatic on bail.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Custody when bail not given.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector-General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector-General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector-General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 199 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector-General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.

OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228. of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person, shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

208. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Sureties for keeping the peace.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep peace.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on

which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both kinds of Security.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace or for good behaviour.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to execute such recognizance until the Magistrate has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

Contents of summons.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

When warrant of arrest may issue.

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant) that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Discharge of person informed against.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence

which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which it may direct the security to be taken shall not exceed three years.

Contents of order for security.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I) as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of recognizance.

Imprisonment in default of security.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Binding of sentenced person.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of sureties.

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

Commission, &c., of offence a breach.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Proof of previous conviction.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 153.

Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, a Presidency Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines; and may sentence such person, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

Alteration in allowance.

235. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 234, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

236. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without fee to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian (if any); and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

237. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

238. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by a Presidency Magistrate, and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

239. The powers conferred on a Presidency Magistrate by section 238 may be exercised whether the offence is stated to have been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not; but such powers shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within such limits.

Reference to High Court.

240. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to jail or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

241. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

242. When the inquiry or trial before any Presidency Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal of any moveable property produced before him regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

243. If any property alleged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Presidency Magistrate, or in prosecution of any complaint of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person accused of such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted,

or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty,

or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XI,

any Presidency Magistrate may make an order for the delivery of such property to the person appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the person to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be instituted within six months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

244. Subject to any rules that may be made by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Presidency Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

245. Every person aware of the commission within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Presidency Magistrate of any offence made punishable under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Presidency Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

246. Within such local limits every person is bound to assist a Presidency Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty-one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one-hundred to one-hundred-and-four (both inclusive), one-hundred-and-six, one-hundred-and-eight to one-hundred-and-eleven (both inclusive). In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath." In section ninety-three, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten, twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive). In section fifty-eight, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive). In section seventy-nine, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as the offence abetted is or warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May rrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly ...	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence ...	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto ...	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in, or delivered to, a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offene, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorised sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or as above	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence ...	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man intended for sale so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale, or issuing from a dispensary, any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling, or issuing from a dispensary, any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy ...	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Death	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above...	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, on both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
			Of Hurt.			
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of wrongful Restaint and wrongful Confinement.					
341	Wrongfully restraining any person ...	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Force and Assault.					
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Transportation of life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above...	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Of Mischief.					
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.